

James Jones.
Amoy,
1864

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氣丙豐魚

羊海中味百轉并

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要

衛三畏氣仕甫論

咸豐丙辰年鐫

衛三畏廉士甫編譯

英華分韻撮要

羊城中和行梓行

Ying Wá Fan Wan' Tsüt, Iú.

James Jones.
to Ha-filer, Amoy.
1864

TŌNIC DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE

IN THE CANTON DIALECT.

By S. Wells Williams.

CANTON:

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY

1856.

PREFACE.

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~~THIS~~ Dictionary contains only a portion of all the characters in the Chinese language, but they are those in general use, and such as occur most frequently in books and ordinary writings. The total number of characters in Kánghí's Dictionary is set down at about 44,400, of which nearly 15,000 are either duplicate or obsolete forms, while of the remaining 30,000, fully two-thirds are names of places or persons, or old, unusual words seldom met with in the course of one's reading. All these characters are included in the Dictionaries of both Drs. Morrison and Medhurst, but in those of De Guignes, Gonçalves, and Callery, a selection of the common characters has been made, to the number of from 11,000 to 13,000 in each work. That this last number includes all that are really necessary is partly proved by the usefulness of the work of Gonçalves, and especially that of De Guignes, which has been in the hands of students for more than two score years, and by Klaproth's Appendix to it, in which, after years of study, he added only a few hundred characters to the main work. It is evident, therefore, that when we have dictionaries like those of Morrison and Medhurst, containing the meanings and forms of all the characters, there is less need of repeating the same in other works; as the unusual ones are so rarely met with, and the student will always have Kánghí's Dictionary at hand if no other. There is, indeed, always a chance of meeting with an unusual character, as the name of a person or place, in any book one may take up; and for these the fullest dictionary is the most satisfactory.

This work contains 7850 characters, including a few common abbreviations and duplicate forms. Its plan is stated on page xxxiii of the Introduction, and it is hoped that it will be found to work well in practice. How the work itself has been performed, and whether it is any advance on what has been already done, will be decided by those who use it. With the books already published,

it will form a tolerably complete apparatus for learning the Canton dialect, though not all that is wanted. These works are five, *viz.*—

Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect, 3 Parts. By R. Morrison. 1827.

The Beginner's First Book in Chinese. (Canton Vernacular). 1847.

A Chinese Chrestomathy in the Canton Dialect. By E. C. Bridgman. 1841.

Easy Lessons in Chinese, specially adapted to the Canton Dialect. By S. W. Williams, 1842.

A Vocabulary with Colloquial Phrases of the Canton Dialect. By S. W. Bonney, 1854.

The first two are out of print; the next two contain also some directions and exercises for learning the general language, the sounds alone being in this dialect.

Chinese lexicographers have done much to elucidate their own language, and we may regard the common dictionary of Kánghì, called *Kánghì Tsz' Tien* 康熙字典, which has been in use throughout the empire for nearly 150 years, as one of the best dictionaries ever published by Asiatics. The list of works of this class given by Callery proves the vast labor spent in this direction by Chinese scholars through a long series of generations. Yet, in respect to satisfying the requirements of a foreign student, no Chinese dictionary will be found sufficient. The uses of a character as a verb, a noun, a particle, or an adjective, are usually not given at all, chiefly because Chinese grammarians do not habitually make these distinctions; and the definitions are made by quoting other words as synonyms, and not by explaining the usages of the one under examination. For instance, take the word 'lai 禮, an important one in Chinese literature. Kánghì says it means, "To follow (or tread in); whatever men do in serving the gods to obtain happiness; to put in form, to obtain (or show) the form of an act. A surname." None of the metaphorical and derivative senses are given, which, as will be seen by reference to the character, have now become important and common. These generally have yet to be carefully collected from good authors, and their application illustrated.

The difficulties in making a complete Anglo-Chinese lexicon result from three causes. *First*, the vast extent of the literature, running

through many ages, naturally involve changes in the use of words by so many authors of different degrees of intellect, genius, and learning. The same word has been used by these authors to denote different shades of meaning, and it is a great labor to trace out these meanings. *Second*, it is not easy to find exact equivalents for Chinese words in European languages. Even in concrete things, as 書, 筆, 鞋, 船, the differences are numerous, and require explanation before calling them a *book*, a *pencil*, a *shoe*, or a *ship*; how much more unlike must they be when mental, religious, or poetical terms are to be explained by words from languages so dissimilar as English and Chinese. The Chinese, like other nations, necessarily describe their mental and abstract thoughts by words derived from sensible objects, and the scope and application of such words are familiar to them, but not so to the foreigner, whose mind has been trained differently. What adds to this difficulty is the vague and erroneous ideas the Chinese have respecting many things, which embarrasses one who tries to define them by the more precise words of his own language. *Third*, the years of study which are required in a wearisome climate before a foreigner is even partially fitted for making a dictionary, has also proved a serious hindrance to the preparation of a complete lexicon in the Chinese language. No one has yet sat down to the work unfettered by other engagements, and willing to spend his life in making a full dictionary of this language.

This volume will assist in learning to speak the Canton dialect, and as the meanings of the characters are the same, any one can use it in translating. It is as suitable for learning the Court dialect as Morrison's is for learning the Canton or Tiéchiú dialects; and those who are unable to procure the larger works, may find aid in it to enable them to read Chinese books. It has been prepared with care, by consulting previous works and a large collection of phrases written out by competent natives, and the meanings synthetically made up from the examples in which they occur. The space did not permit a large portion of these phrases to be explained as fully as would have been desirable to understand their application. Technical uses of words in law, medicine, astrology, poetry, and such science as the Chinese possess, have not been very extensively

collected hitherto; this work probably contains a few more than any other, and perhaps expressed a little more definitely. It is no assistance to a foreigner to know that *li* is the name of a fish, or *ying* the name of a bird, or *chang* the name of a mountain, though these words may convey to a Chinese as definite an idea as the words *carp*, *eagle*, or *Alps*, do to an Englishman. Yet in most cases only an approximation can yet be made to defining hundreds of such words.

With these remarks this Dictionary is offered to students in Chinese, and especially to those who are engaged in the excellent work of enlightening this people in true religion and science. It is a freewill offering to the cause of missions in China. The sheets were necessarily struck off as fast as they were written, and a printing-office was carried on at the same time to obtain the funds to print them with. The proof sheets were kindly looked over by Rev. John B. French, to whose careful examination of the tones and sounds the work owes much of its accuracy. A few errors in the tones, aspirates, and sounds of the words have unavoidably crept in, some of which have already been noticed, but it has not been thought necessary to make out a full list of errata.

S. W. W.

CANTON, AUGUST 1ST, 1856.



INTRODUCTION.

I.—THE CANTON DIALECT.

THE dialect of the Chinese language spoken most accurately in the city of Canton, and hence usually called the Canton Dialect, is understood throughout the districts in the western half of the province of Kwángtung, with only unimportant exceptions. Though the variations from the speech of the citizens of Canton itself and from each other, heard in these districts are numerous, still the general characteristics of the dialect in its idiom and pronunciation, are preserved, and the people find little difficulty in talking with each other. The people from the district of Sinhwui 新會 lying south-westerly from Canton, exhibit the most remarkable peculiarities in pronunciation, and it is a puzzle to the scholars in the city how they should have originated. The Canton dialect differs so much from that spoken at the extreme east of the province, in the department of Cháu-chau 潮州, and in most parts of the adjoining prefectures of Kiáng-chau and Hwuichau fú, that their inhabitants are not intelligible to citizens of the capital. This dialect, usually called the Tiéchiú from the local sound of 潮州, and the Canton, constitute the speech of probably six sevenths of the nineteen millions reckoned as the population of the whole province; still this estimate is based on no very reliable data, owing to the difficulty of actual examination. The patois known as the *hák-ká* approaches very near to the Canton, and people from Kwángsf are easily understood in this city. Both the Canton and Tiéchiú dialects differ so materially in idiom and pronunciation from the general language of China, called the *kwán hwá* 官話 court or mandarin dialect, that those speaking only the latter do not understand them; and when they come to Canton as officers, are always obliged to employ interpreters to explain to them the depositions made in their courts by the common people.

The variations between the court and Canton dialects, in the pronunciation of the great body of characters, are so regular as to enable one to guess with a tolerable degree of certainty, what their sounds are in the other, the more so because the variations are chiefly in the finals, and not so numerous in the initials, as is the case in some of the Fuhkien patois. The unusual changes nearly all occur in characters having the fourth tone. The most common changes in the finals are here given :—

COURT	CANTON	COURT	CANTON.
áu and iáu	into iú ;	as cháu, liáu	into chiú, liú.
iáng	into tung ;	as siáng, niáng	into séung, néung.
in and un	into an and un ;	as kin, chin,	into kan, chun.
iueh	into út ;	as liueh, chueh,	into lut, chut.
áng	into ong ;	as kwáng, páng	into kwong, pong.
iuen	into ün ;	as hiuen, kiuen,	into hün, kün.
ni	into úi ;	as hwüi	into fú.
íai	into ái ;	as kíai, híai	into kái, hái.
ih	into ik, at or íp ;	as kih, pih, chih	into kik, pat, chíp.
ieh	into ít or íp ;	as sich, lich	into stí, líp.
ioh or oh	into ok ;	as kioh, hioh, loh	into kok, hok, lok.

The frequency of the abrupt consonantal terminations *k*, *p*, and *t*, in the Canton dialect, immediately strike a northerner from Kiángsú, who has been used to hear all terminations soft and flowing ; but the people from those provinces are said to learn this dialect sooner than those from Amoy and Fuhchau, whose nasal sounds and greater changes in the initials, are more difficult to accord with it. Unlike what exists in the province of Fuhkien, here there is not so great a difference between the language as spoken and read, as to require almost the acquisition of a double medium.

The variations between the Tiéchiú and Canton dialects consist in changes in both initials and finals, each having some sounds which are unknown, or very uncommon in the other. For instance, the initials *sh* or *f* are not found in the Tiéchiú, or the initials *b*, *hw*, or *mw* in the Canton ; the oblique sound of *ù* in *turn* is one of most common finals in the former, and one of the rarest in the latter ; there are no nasal sounds in the Canton, and no words ending with the finals *iáng*, *iák*, both of which are common in the Tiéchiú. These differences are among the most noticeable between the two leading dialects of this province, but the variations as one goes from Cháuchau fú westward to Canton city, are numberless, nearly every village exhibiting some peculiarities in the sounds of a few words.

The standard of pronunciation for the Canton dialect is a small duodecimo handbook, sometimes issued separately, but more frequently combined with a letter-writer and forms of invitation, cards, funeral eulogies, &c., so that one may help to sell the other. It is called *Kong-ú ch'ik-tuk*, *Fan-wan ts'üt-iú hòp tsáp* 江湖尺牘分韻撮要合集 Letters for Travelers and a Collection of Important Characters divided by their Tones. The preface of the work is a mere bookseller's recommendation, and gives no hints upon the motives or principles which guided the compilers in arranging the characters. It is as follows:—

“Books giving the sounds of characters, and forms for letter-writers, are among the most common works in bookstores; but the largest of them are so cumbrous and bulky as to be troublesome to refer to, while the smaller kinds are too condensed to be satisfactory for reference. Consequently, neither of them are well suited for convenient use. Wú Hieh-pú of Yú-shán, and Wan K'i-shih of Wú-k'í have, however, jointly arranged a collection of words by their tones, and an assortment of letters for the use of traders in their travels, which are both comprehensive and brief, giving the kernel of the matter. The two works assist each other; and as they are not too large to carry about with one, they are also full and easy of reference; for as it would be inexpedient to require the purchaser to get two bulky books at a high price, they are now combined into a single neat ‘sleeve gem,’ and arranged on the top and bottom of the page; so that if one is in doubt respecting the meaning of a character, he can readily look it up among the classes of sounds; and if he does not know the exact sound, it will not be troublesome to gather it from the reading. Thus one part of the volume will help the other, like a carriage and a boat when one is traveling by land and water, both having their appropriate uses and position. Those who are learned will appreciate the propriety of these remarks. A prefatory note.

“Summer of 1782.”

This pocket dictionary is usually bound in four thin volumes, and sold for twenty-five cents; it contains 7327 characters, and only 175 pages, or on the average 42 to each page, which plainly shows how

meagre are the definitions. In comparison with the local vocabularies used at Amoy and Fuhchau, it is very imperfect, and proves the ignorance of the compilers of what was wanted for a local dictionary, or leads one to infer that they did not know how to prepare a good one. There is no table of initials and finals as in those vocabularies, nor any list of syllables, by combining which one can get the proper sound of a character; for he who uses it, strangely enough, is supposed to know already the sound of the character he is in search of. The unwritten sounds or colloquial words used by the people of Canton are nearly all omitted, which is one of the greatest defects in it, and renders it far less useful to the foreigner who is learning the dialect than those just spoken of. One reason, probably, why so little notice is taken of these colloquial words in the *Fan Wan* is the disregard the Cantonese pay to them in their writing, as no one would degrade his composition by inserting them. This rejection has had the result of keeping the greater part of them unwritten, and the compilers of the *Fan Wan*, knowing no authorized characters by which to express them, nor having any tabular system of initials and finals in which to insert them so that the student could find them, have omitted them. In fact, except in these two ways, a Chinese actually has no possible means to express a sound, and the latter mode is so clumsy and unsatisfactory that it would probably be understood by few natives who use the book.

The adoption of proper characters to denote these unwritten sounds is a troublesome matter for a native writer, and it is not surprising that he avoids their use. However, they are occasionally written, but not all on the same principles. Sometimes a well-known character of the same tone is selected to express the sound; and its evidently utter inaptitude in the connection to express any sense is depended upon to intimate that it is used for a colloquial word. This expedient is frequently employed by partly educated persons in letters, when they do not know, or cannot remember the proper characters. Another device to indicate colloquial words is to prefix the character *hau* 口 mouth, or *yan* 人 a man, at the side of some well known character of the same sound, but not always of the same tone. The words *tsoi* 馱 a cargo; *ká'fo* 傢伙, furniture; *'mai* 咪 do not; *'ts'oi* 睬 pshaw! and *'té* 嗒 remiss, &c., are examples

of this sort. Sometimes, again, a character which comes nearest in tone is taken to represent the needed sound, and the knowledge of the reader is expected to inform him that it is employed in a vulgar sense. The words *nín* 年 milk; *lán* 欄 a bazaar; and *nái* 奶 a lady, are examples of this practice. Again, characters having nearly the same meaning as the colloquial word, but of an entirely different sound, are adopted, so that even if the reader does not know the vulgar sound he will make no mistake as to the sense. Thus, the words *lung* 烘 to roast, used for *nung*, to scorch, to scowl; *chung* 孔 a hole, used for *lung*; are instances of this mode of adaptation. Lastly, entirely new characters are made for some of them; as *lat* 角 to detach, *páng* 碰 a knock, which of course have no currency in other parts of China, as neither their sound or meaning will be known elsewhere. Besides these, there are a few colloquial words, as *fung*, *kwit*, *fik*, *ap*, &c., for which no characters can be found, and which cannot therefore be written at all.

The best course to adopt respecting the colloquial words found in this dialect, has been a matter of considerable perplexity in the preparation of this Dictionary. There being so many modes to express them, it was concluded to follow that plan for each character, which seemed to be the best understood among the people. The student must not however place much dependence on many of the characters employed to denote these unwritten sounds, for they are not uniformly represented, and other persons would perhaps choose different characters. The colloquial meanings of a word are usually distinguished from the more authorized definitions, so that no trouble will, it is hoped, be found on this score to those who use the dictionary in other parts of China, where the colloquial is entirely different.

The characters are classed in the Fan Wan under thirty-three finals, whose sounds are represented by standard and well known characters, as given in the annexed Table, all of them in the four upper tones, except the two last finals. The characters in the second half have been selected from the body of the book to illustrate the lower tones, and to aid the scholar in discriminating the two series. There, are however actually fifty-three finals in the dialect, if we include the terminations in the fourth tone.

Ords. FIRST SERIES, comprising the Upper Tones.

No.	P'ing Shing.	Shéung Shing.	Há Shing.	Yap Shing.
1	'sín	'sín	'sín	sít
2	'wai	'wai	wai'	
3	'kí	'kí	kí'	
4	'chiú	'chiú	chü'	
5	'sau	'sau	sau'	
6	'tung	'tung	tung'	tuk,
7	'ying	'ying	ying'	yik,
8	'pan	'pan	pan'	pat,
9	'chéung	'chéung	chéung'	chéuk,
10	'kong	'kong	kong'	kok,
11	'chiú	'chiú	chiú'	
12	'kú	'kú	kú'	
13	'ün	'ün	ün'	üt
14	'kái	'kái	kái'	
15	'tang	'tang	tang'	tak,
16	'sz'	'sz'	sz'	

先威幾諸修東英賓張剛朝孤鴛皆登師
 鮮偉紀主叟董影稟掌講沼古婉解等史
 線畏記著秀凍應嬪帳降照故怨介登四
 肩 篤益畢着角 乙 德

Ords. SECOND SERIES, comprising the Lower Tones.

No.	P'ing Shing.	Shéung Shing.	Há Shing.	Yap Shing.
1	'lín	'lín	lín'	lít
2	'mai	'mai	mai'	
3	'í	'í	í'	
4	'ü	'ü	ü'	
5	'lau	'lau	lau'	
6	'yung	'yung	yung'	yuk,
7	'ling	'ling	ling'	lik,
8	'man	'man	man'	mat,
9	'yéung	'yéung	yéung'	yék,
10	'wong	'wong	wong'	wok,
11	'liú	'liú	liú'	
12	'mò	'mò	mò'	
13	'ün	'ün	ün'	üt,
14	'hái	'hái	hái'	
15	'mang	'mang	mang'	mak,
16	'ts'z'	'ts'z'	ts'z'	tsz'

連迷宜如留谷靈文陽王寮無元鞋盟詞
 捷米議語柳勇領敏仰往了毋軟蟹猛似
 鍊袂貳寓陋用令問樣旺料務願懈孟自
 列 欲力勿藥鑊 月 墨

入業律 蠟辣未 褐合額
 任貌代驗論類臥纜爛豸悶味射翰憾硬悟
 衽卯殆梁卵梟我覽懶雅滿每社旱領棒五
 吟茅臺巖倫雷鵝藍喇牙門梅蛇寒含彭吾

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33

kap,	kam'	kam
káu'	káu'	káu
tsoi'	tsoi'	tsoi
kím'	kím'	kím
tsun'	tsun'	tsun
sui'	sui'	sui
fo'	fo'	fo
kám'	kám'	kám
fán'	fán'	fán
ká'	ká'	ká
kún'	kún'	kún
fúi'	fúi'	fúi
ché'	ché'	ché
kon'	kon'	kon
kòm'	kòm'	kòm
kót,	kót,	kót
kòp,	kòp,	kòp

急 划卒 甲發 括 割 蛤
 禁教載 劍進歲 貨孽泛 嫁貫誨 蔗幹紺 敢
 錦絞牢 檢購髓 火滅反 賈管賄 者趕敢
 金交栽 兼津雖 科緘翻 家官魁 遮干甘

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33

N. B. In these two orders, no words occur in this series.

yam	yam'	yap,
smáu	máu'	
t'oi	t'oi'	
sim	ím'	sp,
sun	lun'	lut,
lui	lui'	
ngo	ngo'	
dám	lám'	láp,
dán	lán'	lata
ngá	ngá'	
mún	mún'	mút,
múi	múi'	
shé	shé'	
shon	hon'	hot,
chòm	hòm'	hòp,
p'áng	ngáng'	ngák,
'ng	'ng'	

The variations heard in the pronunciation of words under these thirty-three finals, though rather perplexing, bear only a small proportion to the whole number of words in the language. The most usual discrepancies heard under each order are here given, but it is impossible, and would be useless, to exhibit every alteration from what the Fan Wan represents as the proper sound. On the whole that manual may be regarded as a fair exhibition of the general pronunciation. Other modes of spelling the same sounds, adopted by Dr. Morrison, Mr. Devan and Mr. Bonney, in their vocabularies of this dialect, and by others who have tried to write them, are given in parenthesis under each number.

1. *Sin, sit*, like *seen, seat, peat, mean*. Several of the words commencing with a vowel, as in 言, in 現, *it 熱*, are heard with a nasal or aspirate, as *ngín, hín, ngít*. (*Seen, leet.*)

2. *Wai*, like *buy, nigh*. Words under this final occasionally run into the longer sound of *ái* in the 14th order, especially in those like *kwai* and *shai*. (*Lei, wí, fy.*)

3. *Kí*, like *me, flee*. A few words beginning with *k, p* and *f*, are frequently heard like the 20th final, as *kí 騎 pí 俾 fí 非, kí 已*, pronounced *ké, pé, fé, or ké*; but this is the exception. Others having no initial, as *í 二, í 耳* are often heard *ngí*. (*Tee, she, kí.*)

4. *Chü*, like *sue*, or the first part of the word *choose*. Words in this order beginning with *h, l, n*, and *ts*, are often heard sliding into *hui, lui, nui, tsui*, like the 22d order, as *去, 侶, 女, 聚, 序*; those under the other initials are less frequently mispronounced. (*Kuy, sue, nú, loj, u.*)

5. *Sau*, like *now, cow, how*. Words in this order like *au 漚, 嘔*, having no initial, often seem to a beginner to lengthen the vowels into *áu*, like the 18th order, as also do those like *chau 肘 hau 后* and *p'au, 剖* but a little practice will discriminate them. (*T'sow, shaw, hāw.*)

6. *Tung, tuk*, like the Irishism *wroong* for *wrung*, and so nearly *toong, took*, that it is doubtful whether this final ought not to be written *túng, túk*; it must never be sounded like the English words *sung, hung, tongue*. There are no variants in this final worth noticing. (*Soong, yok, tók.*)

7. *Ying, yik*, like *sing, king, quick, wing*. So many words under this order change the final into *eng* and *ek*, that a separate list has been made of them in the general 'Table of Sounds, but the proportion is small; all the common words are noticed in the body of the Dictionary. At Macao and thereabouts, a large proportion change the final into *ang* and *ak* of the 15th order, as 兄京明寧兵, into *hang, kang, mang, nang, pang, &c.*, by which the people from Hliangshán district are recognized at Canton. (*Leng, paëng, te-ang, saung.*)

8. *Pan, pat*, like *fun, son, shun, tun, won*, never like *man, fan, hat, cat*. Variants in the *yap shing*, passing into the long sound *át* of the 25th order, are occasionally heard, but a more frequent change is into *pín, pit*, or *pen, pet*, which is peculiar to the people of the districts of Sinhwui and Káuyáu southwest of Canton. (*Pun, kán, fut, yet, chát.*)

9. *Chéung, chéuk*, like the combined sounds in *say 'em*; there is no English word with this diphthong. The variations in this final are rare. (*Chaong, cheong, lay-ung, yok, naung, tsay-uk.*)

10. *Kong, kok*, like *long, song, wrong, hawk, baulk*; never like *sock, lock*. There is no difficulty in recognizing all words under this final, even when as is occasionally the case, they are heard like *lóng*. (*Pawng, kawok, lók, wóng, hoak, tsoang.*)

11. *Kú, lô*, as *coo, cuckoo, lo, hoe, flow*. The compilers of the Fan Wan seem to have been unable to distinguish the characters under this final into the two terminations of *ú* and *ò*, and have combined them apparently because in the court dialect most of them ended in *ú*. Those beginning with *l, m, sh,* and *s* slide from *lú, mú, sú, shú*, into *lò, mò, shò, sò*, but under other initials there is no trouble in distinguishing them. (*Lo, low, kù, foò.*)

12. *Chiú*, like *new, few*, both vowels being plainly sounded. This final is now and then heard like *éu*, as 要 *éu* for *iú*; 溺 *néu* for *niú*; and also sliding into the 4th as 曉 *hü* for *hiú*. (*Kew, chiu, tee-ue, tiú.*)

13. *Ün, üt*, like the *u* in *ruin, June, jute, dilute*. The variations under this final are unimportant, and those are where the vowel is changed in a few words to *è*, as 媛 *nèn* for *nün*. (*Heuet, shün, üt, une, sute.*)

14. *Kái*, like *aye*, *aisle*, never shortened into *nigh*, *fly*; like the 2d final, though that frequently is prolonged into this. The Chinese discriminate between the diphthongs *ai* and *ái* with much accuracy, and the student should pay particular attention to them at first, or he will constantly confound them. (*Pai, nie, ti, kái, kye.*)

15. *Tang, tak*, like *tongue*, *sung*, *hung*, *muck*, *luck*, never like *hang*, *bang*, *jack*, *sack*. There are many words placed under this final, which from the constant tendency to lengthen the vowel are heard like the 32d final, as 生 *sháng* for *shang*, 行 *háng* for *hang*, 北 *pák* for *pak*, &c.; many of these variations are noticed in the body of the work. (*Pung, hāng, tuk, māk, hek, sháng, yák.*)

16. *Sz'*, *tsz'*, like no words in the English language, but much like a hiss. The people of Canton itself pronounce these two words very clearly, but in the villages around and south of it, they are changed into *shí*, *sü*, *szü*, *schí*, *tsü*, *tsí*, *ch'i*, so that in many cases it is hard to recognize them. (*Sze, sz, sse, ss', tse.*)

17. *Kam, kap*, like *hum*, *some*, *come*, *sup*, *tup*, never like *ham*, *rap*, nor *came*, *lame*, *nupe*, *rape*. A few words properly referred to this final lengthen the vowel into *kám*, *káp*, like the 24th, and others also are changed into short *e*, as *kem*, *nem*. (*Yum, shup, lām shāp.*)

18. *Káu*, like *how* very much prolonged; the difference between this, and the 5th final is merely in the longer sound of the *á*. There are no variations in pronunciation worth noticing in this final. (*Pow, kaou, chaow.*)

19. *Tsoi*, like *boy*, *noise*, *loiter*. The *oi* in some of the words referred to this final, inclines to *ui* of the 22d, as 來內台 *lui*, *nui*, *tui*, for *loi*, *noi*, *toi*, but a little care will easily discriminate them; most of the words are uniformly sounded. (*Toy, suy.*)

20. *Kim, kip*, like *cream*, *seem*, *team*, *sheep*, *reap*. The words under this final are very uniform, and there is no particular character worth noticing as a variant. (*Keem, leep.*)

21. *Tsun, tsut*, like the *u* in *put*, *nuisance*, the sound lying between the vowel sounds in *fun* and *fool*, in the 8th and 27th orders; the 8th, 21st and 27th finals *pan*, *tsun*, *kún*, are kept very distinct by the Chinese, and must not be confounded. It is not easy to distinguish the *u* in this order from the *u* in *tung*, *tuk*, as some have endeavored to do, for if the word *tsun* be slowly prolong-

ed into *tsung*, it will be seen the difference is in the quantity rather than in the quality of the vowel. (*Tsun, soot.*)

22. *Sui*, a combination of *u* in the preceding order with *i*; there is no similar sound in English. Words under the 4th final commencing with *s*, *l* or *n*, easily run into this, and some of those placed here, as *tsui*, *yui*, *tui*, also run into the 28th order. The Chinese, who are not fettered or guided by any alphabetic sounds, often discriminate these nearly homophonous words better than we do. (*Suy, mooy, soj, shoo-c.*)

23. *Fó*, like *law*, *saw*, *taw*, not *lo*, *no*, *two*; the *o* as in *long*, *sawn*, as in the 10th and 30th orders. This final undergoes no changes, that are worth noticing. (*Waw, hó, láw, hō.*)

24. *Kám*, *káp*, like *calm*, *psalm*, not like *ham*, *jamb*, *rap*, *map*. The characters under this final are comparatively few, and the changes in their pronunciation very slight. (*Lahm, kam, tarm, chaap, kap.*)

25. *Fán*, *fát*, like *Jahn*, *father*, not like *fan*, *fat*, *man*, *mat*. In the district of Shunteh, some characters in this order take a singular change to *èn*, as 間 *hèn* (like *mane*), 板 *pèn*, 鹹 *kèn* (like *cane*), and so of others. (*Wan, pann, fat.*)

26. *Ká*, like *ma*, *pa*, a syllable that can hardly be mispronounced; there are no variations in the characters found under it. (*Ka, fah, taa.*)

27. *Kún*, *kút*, like *loon*, *coot*, *moot*, *noon*, presents no changes in the sounds of the few characters found under it worth noticing. (*Poon, foot.*)

28. *Fúi* is a well defined diphthong, like *buoy*, broader than *sui* in the 22d order, and having only one initial in common with that; the consonant has much influence on the quantity of the vowel. (*Tsoj, luj, kooy, nui, oo-c.*)

29. *Ché*, like *may*, *lay*, *they*, *yea*; it has few aberrations, and most of those are mispronunciations from the 3d order, under a few initials. (*Yay, ya, se-ay.*)

30. *Kon*, *kot*, like *lawn*, *brawn*, *fought*, *sought*; there are very few characters under this final, and in the mouths of many persons some of them, as *on* and *ngon* are heard like *ong* and *ngong*. (*Hoan, kon, ón, kót.*)

31. *Kòm, kòp*, like *home, comb, hope*, not like *some, come, sup*, or *tom, hop*; there is a peculiar *ora rotunda* observable in the pronunciation of the few words referred to this order. (*Kúm, kup, kôm, hóm, háp, hóp, hóp.*)

32. *P'áng, pák*, sounded with a broad *a*, and not like *bang, hang, crack*. Many words under the 15th final are so uniformly sounded like this that they should properly have been placed under it; there is a constant tendency of the short vowels to lengthen into the broader ones. (*Hák, lang, chak.*)

33. *'Ng, 'M*, are sounds heard in all languages, in rapid conversation, but such as are seldom written; *hng* and *hm* is perhaps a better form of writing them than that here adopted. (*Im, 'm, ing, ng.*)

LIST OF THE INITIALS.

No list of initials is given in the Fan Wan; there are twenty-three in all, which are here represented by the following characters. The first one is a mute, and used when the final only is pronounced, having no consonant before it.

1 Au	毆	6 Kín	見	11 Má	馬	16 Sám	三	21 Ts'ai	齋
2 Chí	之	7 K'ing	傾	12 Nám	南	17 Shing	聖	22 Wá	華
3 Ch'ut	出	8 Kwai	鬼	13 Ngá	牙	18 Tá	打	23 Ying	英
4 Fung	風	9 Kw'á	誇	14 Pá	把	19 T'oi	台		
5 Hoi	開	10 Lam	林	15 P'o	婆	20 T'sing	精		

The diversities in the initials are so much fewer than those in the finals, that they are soon described, though for their number they give more trouble, perhaps, than the others.

1. All words having no initial consonant, are very liable to have a nasal *ng* or an *h* prefixed to them, or to have the vowel altered. The people in Hiángshín, Macao, and Sin-ngán, change many words in this way, so that if one does not see the character, he will look for it under *h* or *ng*.

2, 20. The initials *ch* and *ts* are constantly confounded, and some persons are absolutely unable to detect the difference, more frequently calling the words under *ts* as *ch*, than contrariwise. All cha-

racters with the sounds *tsz'* and *ts'z'* are liable to be heard *chí* and *ch'í*, with a stronger breathing than those properly read *chí* and *ch'í*.

4. The people along the coast and south of Canton often alter the initial *f* into *h* or *w* in some words, and retain it in others; it changes sooner before *á* or *a*, than before *í* or *u*.

10, 11. The two initials *l* and *m* are frequently so interchanged in the mouths of some people, that one is much puzzled to distinguish them, and even *n* is altered too; as *lám* 南 for *nám*; *mán* 欄 for *lán*; *lò* 奴 for *nò*; &c. The number of such words is not very great, and while the few who speak thus cannot discriminate the initial consonant before some vowels, they never interchange them before others.

16, 17. The initial *sh* is called *s* along the coast; in the districts of Hiángshán, Sinning and Sinngán, this obtains to a very great extent; *shui* 水, *shū* 書, *shuk* 熟, *sháng shing* 省城, &c. &c., being heard *sui*, *sū*, *suk*, and *sáng sing*, as in the 'Tiéchiú and Amoy dialects. The initial *sh* is a complete shibboleth to the people of those districts. West of Canton, many are found who change *sz'* into *sū*, and a large part of the words beginning with *s* are changed into *sh*, just the opposite of the usage at Macao.

These five classes of changes are the most frequent, and with those in the finals may perhaps discourage the beginner whether he be able to learn a speech which varies so much in its pronunciation. The proportion the variants bear to the whole body of characters is not so great, however, as he might conclude, and when once ascertained it will not be difficult to follow them; besides which, no individual will ever be found who has them all.

SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

The system of writing the sounds of the Chinese characters adopted in this Dictionary is nearly like that proposed by Sir W. Jones, and already used to some extent in China. It is exhibited in the following table:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>a</i> as in <i>quota</i> , <i>variable</i> ; | <i>fan</i> , <i>lam</i> , <i>tang</i> , <i>kat</i> . |
| 2. <i>á</i> as in <i>father</i> ; | <i>lán</i> , <i>kám</i> , <i>cháng</i> , <i>pát</i> , <i>káp</i> , <i>há</i> . |
| 3. <i>e</i> as in <i>men</i> , <i>dead</i> , <i>said</i> ; | <i>cheng</i> , <i>heng</i> . |
| 4. <i>é</i> as in <i>they</i> , <i>neigh</i> , <i>say</i> ; | <i>ché</i> , <i>mé</i> , <i>shé</i> , <i>tséung</i> . |

5. *i* as in *pin, finish*; *ying, kik.*
 6. *i* as in *machine, feel, ere*; *hi, sin, kim.*
 7. *o* as in *long, lord, law*; *ko, song, kon, kok, hot.*
 8. *ò* as in *so, hoe, crow*; *nò, kòm, hòp.*
 9. *u* as in *bull, passing into rule*; *tsun, sut, tung, yuk.*
 10. *ú* as in *school, fool, rule*; *kú, fún, pút.*
 11. *ü* as in French *jeune, l'une*; *siüt, üt.*
 12. *ü* as in *turn*; *hü, tü.*
 13. *ai* as in *while, high, fly, hushai*; *kai, sai.*
 14. *ái* as in *aisle, aye*; *fái, mái.*
 15. *au* as in *now, round, plough*; *mau, sau.*
 16. *áu* as in *howl, pronounced longer*; *cháu, káu.*
 17. *éu* as in *Capernaum, say 'em*; *héung, léuk.*
 18. *iú* as in *pew, chew*; *liú, siú.*
 19. *oi* as in *boy, toil*; *oi, tsoi.*
 20. *ui* nearly as in *Louis, peculiar*; *sui, lui.*
 21. *úi* as in *cooing, chewing*; *múi, fúi.*
 22. *sz'* This is an imperfect vowel sound, unknown in European languages; if in pronouncing the word *dizzy*, the two letters *di* be changed to *s*, this sound will be made.
 23. *'m* or *hm*, is spoken with a closed month, like a voluntary half cough.
 24. *'ng* is a nasal sound, made by stopping the nose when it is spoken.

The consonants need no illustration, as they are uniformly pronounced as in English:—

<i>ch</i> , as in <i>church</i> ;	<i>ng</i> , as in <i>sing</i> ;
<i>f</i> , as in <i>fife</i> ;	<i>p</i> , as in <i>pap</i> ;
<i>h</i> , as in <i>have</i> ;	<i>s</i> , as in <i>sea, yes</i> ;
<i>k</i> , as in <i>king</i> ;	<i>sh</i> , as in <i>shut, chaise</i> ;
<i>kw</i> , as in <i>quality</i> ;	<i>t</i> , as in <i>title</i> ;
<i>l</i> , as in <i>lame</i> ;	<i>ts</i> , as in <i>ratsbane, wits</i> ;
<i>m</i> , as in <i>maim</i> ;	<i>w</i> , as in <i>wing</i> ;
<i>n</i> , as in <i>nun</i> ;	<i>y</i> , as in <i>yard</i> ;

The above comprise all the vowels, diphthongs and consonants, found in the Canton dialect. In addition the Court Dialect contains a few more, and as the pronunciation of each character in the

Fan Wan is given in that dialect under it, they are here added. For the sounds given to the characters in this dialect, the dictionaries of De Guignes, Morrison, Gonçalves, and Medhurst, nearly agree throughout; and though what is termed the *kwán hwá* differs as much as any of the local dialects, when it is heard in different parts of the country, still there is a general resemblance. This system is more strictly that which is known among the Chinese as the *Nán hwá* or Southern dialect, in contradistinction to the *Peh hwá* or Northern dialect, the cities of Nánking and Peking respectively being regarded as the standards of authority of the two. The additional finals and initials found in the Court Dialect alone are the following:—

ei, nearly as in *weigh*, but very open, both vowels being heard.

iá, as in *yard*, *piastre*, both vowels plainly heard.

iáh, like the last, but ending abruptly.

iái, a triphthong, each letter of which is heard.

iáng, like *iáh*, except the final *ng*; both are pronounced broad.

iáu, *ié*, *ieh*, *ien*, *ih*, *in*, *ioh*, *iueh*, *iuén*, *iuh*, *iun*, and *iung*, are all to be sounded distinctly, the *i* to be plainly enunciated before the other letters.

oh, is an abrupt ending, like *knock*, though not so decided.

ueh, *uen*, and *uh*, are all to be sounded distinctly. All words ending in *h*, are in the *jih shing*, but it is generally so soft as to lead many to say that this tone does not occur in the court dialect.

By combining all the fifty-three finals with all the twenty-three initials, there would be 1229 sounds in the dialect which could be represented by Roman letters; there are however only 707 different syllables given in this Dictionary, many possible combinations, as *kwòm*, *táng*, *lút*, *püt*, *kwéung*, *fám*, *foi*, *lon*, *shot*, *sún*, *wiü*, &c., not occurring in the dialect. The table of all the sounds here given will show the paucity of different vocables, though it does not probably include *all* the variations heard among the people, which however most frequently run into other sounds occurring in the table, and do not often exhibit new sounds. The list of finals in the first column is arranged according to the table from the Fan Wan on page xiv, and not alphabetically.

Má	Nám	Ngá	Pá	P'ó	Sám	Shing	Tá	T'oi	Tsing	Ts'ai	Wá	Ying
mín	nín	.....	pín	p'ín	s'n	sh'n	t'n	t'ín	tsín	ts'ín	.....	.....
mít	nít	ng'ít	pít	p'ít	sít	sh'ít	tít	t'ít	tsít	ts'ít	w'ít	.....
mai	nai	ngai	pai	p'ai	sai	shai	tai	t'ai	tsai	ts'ai	wai	yai
mí	ní	ngí	pí	p'í	.....	shí	tí	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	nú	.....	.....	.....	sú	shú	.....	.....	tsú	ts'ú	.....	.....
mau	nau	ngau	pau	p'au	sau	shau	tau	t'au	tsau	ts'au	.....	yau
mung	nung	.....	pung	p'ung	sung	shung	tung	t'ung	tsung	ts'ung	.....	yung
muk	nuk	.....	puk	p'uk	suk	shuk	tuk	t'uk	tsuk	ts'uk	.....	yuk
míng	ning	.....	ping	p'ing	sing	shing	ting	t'ing	tsing	ts'ing	wing	ying
mík	nik	.....	pik	p'ik	sik	shik	tik	t'ik	tsik	ts'ik	wik	yik
méng	néng	.....	peng	p'eng	seng	sheng	teng	t'eng	tseng	ts'eng	.....	yeng
mek	.....	.....	pek	.....	sek	shek	.....	t'ek	tsek	ts'ek	.....	.....
man	nan	ngan	pan	p'an	san	shan	tan	t'an	.....	ts'an	wan	yan
mat	nat	ngat	pat	p'at	sat	shat	tat	.....	tsat	ts'at	wat	yat
.....	néung	.....	.....	.....	séung	shéung	téung	.....	tséung	ts'éung	.....	yéung
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	s'uk	sh'uk	t'uk	.....	ts'uk	ts'uk	.....	y'uk
móng	nóng	ngóng	pong	p'ong	song	shong	tong	t'ong	tsong	ts'ong	wong	.....
mok	nok	ngok	pok	p'ok	sok	shok	tok	t'ok	tsok	ts'ok	wok	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sú	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
mò	nò	ngò	pò	p'ò	sò	shò	tò	t'ò	tsò	ts'ò	.....	.....
miá	niá	.....	piá	p'íu	síu	shíu	fiú	t'íu	tsíu	ts'íu	.....	.....
.....	nín	.....	.....	.....	sún	shún	tún	t'un	tsün	ts'un	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sút	shút	tút	t'út	tsút	ts'út	.....	.....
mái	nai	ngái	pái	p'ai	sái	shái	tái	t'ai	.....	.....	wai	.....
máng	ngang	ngak	pang	p'ang	sang	shang	tang	t'ang	tsang	ts'ang	wang	.....
mak	nak	ngak	pak	.....	sak	.....	tak	.....	tsak	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sz'	.....	.....	.....	tsz'	ts'z'	.....	.....
.....	nam	ngam	.....	.....	sam	sham	tam	t'am	tsam	ts'am	.....	yam
.....	nap	ngáp	.....	.....	sáp	sháp	táp	.....	tsáp	ts'áp	.....	yap
máu	niú	ngáu	páu	p'áu	.....	sháu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	noi	ngoi	.....	.....	soi	.....	toi	t'oi	tsoi	ts'oi	.....	.....
.....	ním	.....	.....	.....	.....	sh'm	tím	t'im	tsim	ts'im	.....	.....
.....	níp	.....	.....	.....	síp	shíp	típ	t'íp	tsíp	ts'íp	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sun	shun	tun	t'un	tsun	ts'un	.....	yun
.....	nut	.....	.....	.....	sut	shut	.....	.....	tsut	.....	.....	.....
.....	nui	.....	.....	.....	sui	shui	tui	.....	tsui	ts'ui	.....	yui
mo	no	ngo	pó	p'ó	so	sho	tó	t'ó	tsó	ts'ó	wo	.....
.....	nám	ngám	.....	.....	sám	shám	tám	t'am	tsam	ts'am	.....	yám
.....	náp	ngáp	.....	.....	sáp	sháp	táp	t'áp	tsáp	.....	.....	.....
mán	nán	ngán	pán	p'an	sán	shán	tin	t'an	tsán	ts'an	wán	.....
mát	nát	ngát	pát	p'át	sát	shát	tát	t'át	.....	ts'át	wát	.....
má	ná	ngá	pá	p'á	sá	shá	tá	t'á	tsá	.....	wá	yá
mún	.....	.....	pún	p'un	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
mút	.....	.....	pút	p'út	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
múi	.....	.....	púi	p'ui	.....	.....	tai	t'ui	tsui	ts'ui	.....	.....
mé	né	.....	pé	.....	sé	shé	té	.....	tsé	ts'é	.....	yé
.....	.....	ngon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	pòm	.....	.....	.....	tòm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	pòp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
máng	.....	ngáng	páng	p'áng	.....	sháng	.....	.....	.....	.....	wáng	.....
mák	.....	ngak	pak	p'ák	.....	shak	.....	.....	.....	ts'ák	wák	yák
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sú	.....	tú	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The final *hù*, *kù*, *lù*, &c., in the last line but one in this Table, is not found in the Fan Wan at all; the compilers appear to have thought it unnecessary to add a whole order and another final for the sake of one character, *hù* 靴 a boot, the only one in the dialect not vulgar or colloquial.

It will prove serviceable for the student to make out a table of characters to correspond to this table of sounds, and read them across and down with a native, so as to notice the effect made on a final by changing the initial, and the alterations produced on an initial under many finals. Reading over such a table a dozen times with as many educated natives, will give as distinct an idea of the changes which characters undergo in their sounds in the speech of different persons, as can be obtained.

There have been attempts to follow up these changes in writing this dialect in Roman letters, but in all cases it is better to adhere to the classified arrangement given in the Fan Wan, and remember the exceptions as being such. In the vocabularies and phrase-books of Dr. Morrison, Mr. Devan and Mr. Bonney, no attention has been paid to the classes of finals as given in the Fan Wan, or to the tones or aspirates, and the errors in writing the words are numerous, even according to their own modes of spelling.

The system of writing Chinese sounds here followed, has been adopted, with some slight variations, in writing other dialects of the language; but it would be a great advantage to all students in it if all the modes of spelling the dialects could be harmonized. It is not supposed, by this remark, that this one is the best which could be proposed, for some features of it could be modified to advantage, but it certainly is more accurate for the student's use than to follow the common English alphabet, with all its strange anomalies. The various modes of writing each sound, as quoted after the remarks on pp. xvi. . . . xix, show how much difficulty has been felt by those who have tried to write them according to the English alphabet.

Mr. Goddard, in his *Tiéchíú* Vocabulary, uses *á*, *a* and *ù* as in this table, but *e*, *i*, *o*, *ó*, and *u*, are substituted by him for the *é*, *í*, *ò*, and *ú*, in this table. He did not perceive that he was confusing his own pronunciation by representing the *i* in *machine* and in *pin* by the same letter; as he was by blending the *e* in *they* and *men*. At

Amoy, unaccented vowels have been used, and the tones marked by accents over the letters, which is likely still more to confuse those who may try to read the sounds in that dialect, as a single quotation will show.

Só kóng e, tiap-á-kú, chin-chiáⁿ sī siáⁿ-mih ì-sù? Goá m̄ chai i é só kóng.

At Fuhchau, the dialect is written very nearly like the Amoy, without the tones superadded; but at Ningpo there is more dissimilarity, as an example will show.

Cü-go t'in-s yin-c'ih-læ, lih-læ hyiang-en-go jing-siu-pin.

The differences between all these modes of writing Chinese sounds are really not very great, for in none of them has the English alphabet been followed, and it would not be very difficult to reconcile them to one standard, an object which appears still more desirable when the plan of Romanizing them for the use of unlearned natives is taken into the account. Perhaps it would, however, be best to discard them all, and adopt Lepsius' universal alphabet, with which he proposes to harmonize the mode of writing all languages.

2.—THE TONES.

THE *shing* 聲 or tones form one of the most difficult and peculiar features of the Chinese spoken language, but they can neither be fully or easily described satisfactorily, for the reason that no European language has them. Strictly speaking, they are neither tones, modulations, accents, nor emphasis, as those words are usually applied in western languages; they probably more nearly resemble the sound of notes in music. The note *G* on a violin, an organ, or a bagpipe, strikes the ear very differently, like the voices of a child or man; the note is alike on the gamut, and it chords on all those instruments; but let *G* sharp be struck on one of them, and we feel the discord, it is not the note at all. So in respect to Chinese *shing*; if the right *shing* be not spoken, the right word is not spoken,

it is some other word. For instance, if a person says *kú* instead of *kú* 孤 an orphan, he does not say the word for *orphan* at all; he says that for 故 *old*, or 固 *firm*, or 顧 *to hire*, or some other word equally remote in meaning. It is as if on the violin the player strikes *G* sharp, instead of *G* natural; though he makes a note he makes no chord with the organ or bagpipe sounding *G* natural; as it were, he speaks the wrong tone, and does not express his meaning. It may not be indeed the case in Chinese, that the hearer will *always* misunderstand the speaker even if the tones are pronounced wrong, for there are additional clues to the meaning, but the chances are against it.

Many explanations and illustrations of the tones have been written, but as no one can get a clear idea of them until he has begun to learn them from speaking with the people, it does not seem to be worth while here to repeat what has been said in other *wú*s upon this subject; but simply to refer to those treatises,* and denote the way in which they are marked in this Dictionary. What adds to the difficulty of understanding the differences between the tones, is that the same name is applied by the natives to really different tones in different dialects; in which, to complicate the matter still further, the tone of the same character is sometimes changed; consequently, a person can hardly be sure that what is applicable to one dialect, is descriptive of the same thing in another. The Chinese have written about the tones to some extent, but their definitions, from the nature of the subject, do not help foreigners much. The people learn the pronunciation of words by the ear, and refer to a dictionary when in doubt about the tone, just as we do to Webster or Richardson to get the right spelling, but not to learn what the tones are.

The compilers of the Fan Wan have formally arranged the characters under each final by the four tones; and have also further separated the upper and lower series, and the aspirated characters

* Preface to Morrison's Dictionary, Vol. I.; Medhurst's Dictionary of the Fuhkien dialect, pp. 1-lvii.; and Dyer's Vocabulary of the Fuhkien dialect; Easy Lessons in Chinese, pp. 42-55; the introduction to the Chinese Chrestomathy; Chinese Repository, Vol. III, pp. 26-28; Vol. IV, p. 172; Vol. VI, p. 579; Vol. VII, p. 57. Callery's Systema Phonetium, pp. 68-72; Williams' English and Chinese Vocabulary, pp. xxvii-xxxi. From these works the student will derive all the hints about the tones that description can give him.

into separate columns, though they have not so distinctly specified them. The eight tones as given in the Table on pages xiv, xv, are clearly distinguished by the Cantonese, and every word in this Dictionary has been marked according to its tone by semicircles, something like the mark used by the Chinese, as here exhibited.

<i>shéung</i>	<i>shéung</i>	<i>shéung</i>	<i>shéung</i>	<i>há</i>	<i>há</i>	<i>há</i>	<i>há</i>
<i>p'ing</i> ,	<i>shéung</i> ,	<i>hü</i> ,	<i>yap</i> ,	<i>p'ing</i> ,	<i>shéung</i> ,	<i>hü</i> ,	<i>yap</i> ,
or upper monotone	or upper rising ton.	or upper falling to.	or upper abrupt ton.	or lower monotone	or lower rising ton.	or lower falling ton.	or lower abrupt tone
[¹]	[¹]	[¹]	[¹]	[₁]	[₁]	[₁]	[₁]
幸	声	丟	夫	平	上	丟	天
温	穩	愠	屈	雲	尹	混	核
wan	'wan	wan'	wat	'wan	'wan	wan ²	wat

There is more attention paid to the *p'ing shing* or monotone, in its upper and lower inflection, than any other, and while the three last are collectively called *chak shing* 仄聲 or deflected tones, the first retains its name. If the beginner gets a good idea and practice of the *p'ing shing*, therefore, he will more easily get the others. The '*shéung shing*' is also called the ascending or rising tone; the *hü' shing* the departing or falling tone; and the *yap shing* the entering or abrupt tone; these appellations are simply the literal renderings of the native terms.

As the tones in Chinese are totally distinct from accent, in their own or other languages, there are many objections to using the common and generally understood marks (as ^ˊ ^ˋ ^{ˊˋ}) on the tops of the vowels to denote them, as has been done in romanizing some dialects, and in the dictionaries of De Guignes, Medhurst, and others. By taking another sign, there is no mixing of radically different symbols over the same syllable, as in *kèèn*, *kóyh*, *mèⁿā*, *só*, where one of the marks affects the power of the vowels, and the other denotes the tone of the Chinese character. Since diacritical marks in all European languages modify the power of the vowels, it is desirable not to introduce any confusion in writing words, the more so as the tones in Chinese are so entirely different; it is better to adopt a new symbol.

The Burmese, Siamese, and Shyan languages all possess something resembling the Chinese tones. The Burmese have two marks, a *shay-pouk* (°) and an *anmyeet* (◌) to denote the different tones or stress of voice, which changes the signification of words. The Chinese denote a different tone in a few common bilingual characters by marking them on that corner which is held to correspond to the required tone, as 會惡難王度, though this is not always done. No books are ever printed with the tones marked to each character, for the reason that every person who can read is deemed to be acquainted with them.

The Chinese do not distinguish the upper or lower series when they mark the tones, nor do they mark the aspirated characters. They have not even a well known definite term to denote the aspirate, the phrase *p'an hi* 噴氣 being rather of foreign than native origin, and one which every native scholar does not understand without some explanation. It is represented usually by a Greek spiritus asper ['], or an inverted comma ['], when the former is not to be obtained, to which some add an *h* also, as *ch'hang*, *t'ho*, *p'han*, *t'hik*, but not wisely, for there is danger of confounding it with such English words as *fan*, *though*, *thick*.

In order to learn the tones and aspirates, it is desirable for the student to pay special attention for awhile to merely reading and pronouncing the characters, irrespective of their meaning or form. This should be done when commencing the study, for a vicious pronunciation of the tones is seldom corrected; and one is less liable to be misunderstood if he pronounces a word a little wrong, as *heng* for *hing*, *chéuk* for *tséuk*, than if he gives it the wrong tone. For instance, a native will consider this sentence in the Canton dialect 擰一張床呢處, less barbarously pronounced if he hears it *ling yet, cháng ts'ong ní sh'ü*, with all the tones correct, than if it should be spoken *ning' yat, 'chéung ch'ong' ní' chü*, with all the tones wrong, which would perhaps be nonsense to him.

The Table given on pages xiv, xv, should be thoroughly learned, by reading it backwards and forwards, until the distinction between the first three tones in both series is seen. A good practice also is to read over the tables of characters given in the Fan Wan under

each final in the first part of it, where all the initials found under each one are arranged by the tones. Thus, under the 27th final, these leading characters are thus arranged, the upper coming before the lower series.

官 kún	管 kún	貫 kún	括 k'út
般 p'ún	碗 ún	判 p'ún	抹 m'út
潘 p'ún	欸 fún	半 pún	潑 p'út
歡 fún	本 pún	喚 fún	闊 f'út
盤 p'ún	滿 mún	玩 ² ún	鉢 ² p'út
門 mún		叛 ² pún	末 m'út
桓 ún		悶 ² mún	勃 ² p'út
			活 ² út

The practice of repeatedly reading these collections of characters under each final, with a teacher, closely following his voice and accent, will give the beginner as clear an idea of the difference between the eight tones as he can get, and the practice he needs at the same time. Foreigners speak generally in a higher key than natives, and pronounce most words in the *p'ing shing*, even when the termination shows that it is in the *yap shing*. There are far more words, too, in the *p'ing shing* than in any other two tones.

Another exercise which can be followed with advantage, is to read sentences artificially constructed of characters having the same final, like the following:—

'Ling 'ting ying ming 嶺頂鷹鳴 the eagle is screaming on the hilltop.
'Tán kún ngán' fán 灘間鴈返 the geese are gamboling in the rapids.
Fuk, uk, luk, shuk, 複屋鹿宿 the deer sleeps in the back shed.

'Pá pá 'pá 'pá pá pá tí 爸爸把把笆笆地 papa rakes the ground with a rake.

'Yau yau tau' 'tsau k'au 'sau shau' 有油荳酒求叟售 ask the old man to buy my oil, pulse, or wine.

'K'au 'yau tau' 'kau 'tau, 'k'ü 't'au tsau' 'tsau 舅有荳九斗 佢偷就走 he stole ten pecks of uncle's beans and ran off.

'Ming 'ting ping ting t'ing t'ing' 酩酊兵丁停艇聽
a drunken soldier leaned on his staff to listen.

Exercises like these, accompanied with frequent reading of the characters, at the same time committing selected sentences to memory, may seem a waste of time and labor to the beginner, but afterwards he will perceive the advantages. The matter of learning the tones accurately is one of simple imitation, as one learns a tune, or to mimic the voice of another, rather than to find out their nature and then train the voice according to certain rules.

The importance paid them by natives appears to have been an effort to avoid the confusion which must ensue in speaking so many homophonous words, unless there was something to distinguish them to the ear. The Chinese spoken language is so meagre in vocables that it is no surprise that those who speak it should endeavor to qualify the tones, and vary the modulation of the syllables in every way they can, if by so doing they can add to the accuracy of their speech and facilitate conversation. In this Dictionary, for instance, there are eighty-one characters included under the syllables *kí* and *k'í*; and a native will so pronounce each one that in most cases he will be understood without much difficulty, though the context, and the dissyllabic phrases in which some of the characters are used, may perhaps assist as much as the right tone. But a foreigner would find difficulty at first in detecting any difference in the pronunciation of the whole number eighty-one, if a native should read them off to him. The chief hindrance in learning these tones lies in the want of practice in such delicate modulations—a practice quite unnecessary to those speaking any European language—rather than in any mystery as to their nature. Practice in speaking, with close attention at first to the right sound, will soon give a habit that will gradually become easy; if the student does not learn them in this way, no rules can help him.

3.—PLAN OF THIS DICTIONARY.

THIS Dictionary is called a Tonic Dictionary, because the characters in it are arranged under each syllable, according to their tones, beginning with the 'shéung p'ing shing 上平聲 or upper monotone, then the há² p'ing shing 下平聲 or lower monotone, followed by the 'shéung 'shéung 上上, and há² 'shéung 下上, or upper and lower rising tone, the 'shéung hü² 下去, and lastly the há² hü² 下去 or upper and lower retiring tone, always in this same order. The other two tones, the 'shéung yap₂ 上入 and há² yap₂ 下入 will of course be found under other syllables.

In printing the volume, two main objects have been aimed at. The first was to compress the essential part of a dictionary of the Chinese language into a small space, and make as portable a volume as could be done consistently with its usefulness, one which could be carried with one when traveling, or handily used in learning common characters. The second object grew out of the first: that was to give all the examples in Roman letters only, the tone and aspirate of each word being carefully marked. This plan had already been tried in De Guignes' Chinese Dictionary, but was not very useful in that work in consequence of the characters being arranged under their radicals and not by syllables, so that the student, who was not already well acquainted with the characters, knew not where to turn for them, even with the assistance of the tedious list of syllables at the end. It was the want of Chinese type which compelled the editor to publish that work as he did. The plan of Gonçalves was an improvement on that of De Guignes, for he inserted the characters to his examples with their translations, omitting the sounds. In the works of Morrison and Medhurst, both are given; in the small work of Goddard, both are omitted, as no examples were contemplated by the plan of his work.

In the Fan Wan, the attempt has been made, by writing the sound and tone of each word in every quotation, to enable the student, with the help of the translation following it, to refer to all the characters in it, by turning to them under their proper syllables. If the characters had been introduced without their sounds, there

would have been a saving of room, but not enough to make the book its present size. Portability was deemed of so much importance, that advantages incompatible with it were sacrificed. A single instance will show how much the volume would have been increased without adding a single sentence, if the characters had been inserted in such type as is now available. When fonts of Chinese type are made as small as they have occasionally been cut, (as 誰識種, or 首章又啟基,) it will be more practicable to introduce them.

木₂ Wood; a tree; wooden; the 75th radical of characters pertaining to wood; one of the five elements and eight sounds; stiff, unbending; honest, unpretending; *yat, st'iu shü³ muk₂* a single tree; *muk₂ tséung² or tau³ muk₂ yan,* a carpenter; *muk₂ liú²* timber, lumber; *muk₂ st'au,* a block of wood, a billet, a stump; *muk₂ hok,* a wooden dipper; *muk₂ héung,* putchuck *téuk, muk₂* to chop wood; *muk₂ sing,* Jupiter; *muk₂ k'éung,* cross-grained; *chong² muk₂ chung,* to "strike the wooden bell," is to get the bribe without paying it over to the ruler; *muk₂ 'ngau yan,* an image, a dunce; *sz² fong muk₂* a square block, a poor stick of a fellow; *muk₂ mún,* "wooden doors," *i. e.* a rich family.

木₂ Wood; a tree; wooden; the 75th radical of characters pertaining to wood; one of the five elements and eight sounds; stiff, unbending; honest, unpretending; *yat, st'iu shü² muk₂* 一條樹木 a single tree; *muk₂ tséung² 木匠 or tau³ muk₂ yan,* 門木人 a carpenter; *muk₂ liú² 木料* timber, lumber; *muk₂ st'au 木頭* a block of wood, a billet, a stump; *muk₂ hok, 木壳* a wooden dipper; *muk₂ héung 木香* putchuck; *téuk, muk₂ 斲木* to chop wood; *muk₂ sing, 木星* Jupiter; *muk₂ k'éung, 木強* cross-grained; *chong² muk₂ chung, 撞木鍾* to "strike the wooden bell," is to get the bribe without paying it over to the ruler; *muk₂ 'ngau yan, 木偶人* an image, a dunce; *sz² fong muk₂ 四方木* a square block, a poor stick of a fellow; *muk₂ mún, 木門* "wooden doors," *i. e.* a rich family.

Care has been taken to have all the characters quoted in the examples contained in the book, so that when at a loss it can be referred to. If there be any doubt as to which is the right one out of a number, the meaning of the sentence will soon lead to it; and it may be added that the habit of supplying the characters as one reads over the quotations given in a definition, will tend to impress them upon the memory, and make them familiar. If unluckily, the tone has been placed wrong, or the syllable incorrectly printed, then the meaning will aid in selecting the right character; but it is believed that the errors in the quotations are not numerous. If the sound of a character is not remembered, it can be found by referring to the Index at the end. There is room on the margin for writing a few characters when it is desired, and in many cases it will prove useful to do so.

In order to find a character in the Index, it is necessary first to ascertain its radical, and then count the number of strokes made in writing the rest of it. The largest part of the radicals are characters in common use, and the student will do well to learn the whole number thoroughly, so that he can tell their order and meaning. It will not only be useful in looking up words in the Chinese lexicons, but it will greatly assist him in remembering their composition and meaning. The best mode of impressing the forms of the characters on the memory is an important question; but in most cases, the union of the radical and primitive, as *the* two parts to be remembered, has the advantage of simplicity, and the sound and meaning can be attached to these by the laws of association better than to a collection of strokes made apparently without plan. After learning the radicals, a careful examination of the primitives as given by Callery will show the principles on which the great mass of characters in the language are formed, and practice in reading and writing will then make them familiar.

Many of the most common characters are the most difficult to find in the index; they are generally placed under the simpler radicals, where they should be looked for first. For instance, 以, 全, 令, 仄 are all under 人; 亞, 亘, 井, are under 二; 兒, 先, are under 儿; all of which are referred to these radicals chiefly because it was a prominent part of the character, and likely to catch

the eye. Such anomalous instances amount to about two hundred, all of them primitives, while the remainder will give less trouble in ascertaining the proper radical. About one half (108) of the radicals are placed on the right or left of the primitive,—constituting one half of the character, and easily recognized. Others, like 二, 勹, 匸, 冂, 口, 行, 門 and 鬥 embrace the primitive, and give no trouble. About 40 of them are placed on the top of the primitive, a few of which enter into combination with it, as in 奉, 夷, 彝, in such a manner as to give some hesitation as to the radical; while others, as 宀, 广, 疒, 爪, 穴, 竹, 屮, 艹, 声, 雨, are more apparent. For many of the remainder, where the radical is either in combination, or the character is formed of two or three radicals, as 相, 龔, or 現, practice will soon give the necessary facility in finding them. Some characters as 龔, 廟, 豔, 纓, 膝, 謁, made up of two primitives, are usually placed with reference to their meaning, and not to the most prominent part where they would be looked for; but their number is small. An examination of the radicals and the groups placed under them will be found in Williams' Easy Lessons, pp. 4-29, and in Medhurst's Chinese and English Dictionary, pp. xvi-xxiv.

In counting the number of strokes in a character, the radical is not reckoned. After becoming familiar with the radicals themselves, and having a general acquaintance with the primitives, the number of strokes can most quickly be ascertained by inspection. For instance, the character *mít*, 糲 rice porridge, found under the radical *lik* 鬲, is made up of 弓, 弓, 米 and 蔑, which severally number 3, 3, 6, and 15 strokes, or 27 in all; the character *im* 濺 bubbling water, placed under the radical *shui* 水, is composed of 曲, 豆, 去, 皿, numbering 6, 7, 5, and 5 strokes, or 23 in all. The number of characters formed of so many strokes as these is very few, and in most cases a glance at the word is sufficient to see how many make it.



A TONIC DICTIONARY

OF THE

CANTON DIALECT.

(1) A.

[Words in *a* or *á*, are often heard beginning with *ng*, as *ngá*, *ngai*, *ngat*.

呀
Yá A colloquial word. An interrogative particle; also one indicating that the affirmation is indisputable; a mere final answering tone, having no meaning; 'hò.á well, very well; 'á wai' poor, necessitous; 'k'ü 'kòm wá' á, he said so; mat. 'yé á, what? 'kòm tsò' á, no, this is the way to do it.

鴉
Yá A raven with a white streak on its breast; 'lò á, a raven or crow; 't'ò á, written roughly; 'á p'in' 'nai, opium.

呀
Y A colloquial word. An interjection used in answers, denoting surprise or alarm; alas! dreadful.

Read *ngá*; the wrangling of children; to open the mouth wide; *ngá lán 'mai*, cochineal.

丫
Yá A fork, a crotch; the parting of two branches, fingers, or tines; 'á t'au or 'á swán,

a slave girl; 'á kok, kai' a little boy; 'á ch'á, a fork, a rest for clothes' sticks; *shü' á* fork of a tree; *sám á ló'* meeting of three ways, a trivium.

啞
Yá The confused noise of children studying; dumb; to keep silent, for which the next is used; 'á mai' an enigma; *ts'ing nán 'á 'yan*, hard to bear it patiently.

Also read *ak*; *ak, ak*, the sound of giggling.

瘡
Yá Dumb, unable to speak; dull, faded; a cracked sound, as a bell; wheezing; nape of the neck; 'á 'tsai, a dumb boy; 'á 'hau mò 'ín, will not speak, sulky; 'á tuk, dumb people are revengeful; *sheng tái' á*, the sound is indistinct.

呀
Yá A colloquial word. A final particle, adding intensity to the meaning; 'm 'hò á' not at all good.

Also spoken *á'*; ten, used after a higher number; an answer, a word of reply like Aye! *á' 'hò*, yes, well; *sz' á' ts'in*, forty cash.

亞 } Hunchbacked; to esteem
阿 } lightly, to regard as inferior;
 1 } second, next to, junior, inferior; a syllable prefixed to proper names, for which the second is often used; it also impersonates epithets; *á' mui'* a younger sister, a lass; *á' mat*, Mr. So and So; *á' pí'* a silly fellow; *á' ch'o*, a raw hand; *á' pá*, papa; *á' 't'ai*, boy, you lad; *pat. á' ü yan*, not inferior to others.

姪 } Brothers-in-law; *yan á'* relatives by marriage, especially brothers or parents; *smò tik. yan á'* I am not related to him at all.
 Yá

(2)

Ai.

唉 } A particle of surprise or
 } pain; to beg, to ask; *ai yá*, whew! halloo! oh, dear! *ai mat, 'ní kòm tsò' oh!* why did you do so? *ai k'au 'ní*, I in-treat you.

矮 } Low; diminutive; short; *ai 'lò 'tsai*, a pigmy, a little old man; *pí. chéung 'ai tang' 'tsai 'ní tsò'* get a low stool for you to sit on—to delude one; *'ai tak, tsai'* too low.
 Yái

縊 } To hang, to strangle one's
 } self; the warp of cloth; *ai 'sz' 'kwai*, ghost of a suicide; *ai' keng*, hung by the neck.
 í

扇 } A feather fan or screen, a
 } flabellum; to screen, to intercept; to seclude from observation; to keep close, to repress; to destroy; anything
 í

that intercepts; an obscurity in the eyes; trees dying; a fabulous sort of pheasant.

A colloquial word. Feverish; sultry, hot; hurried breathing, a stricture in the breast; *ai' lí'* difficulty of breathing; *ai' 'tí* hot weather; *shan 'tsz' ai' 'tí* feverish; *ai' fai'* to feel grieved; *ai' chái'* indigestible.

臆 } Lean, cadaverous, meager,
 } poor.
 í

厲 } Strong, herculean, athletic.
 } A colloquial word; grief, sorrow; *pai' ai'* trouble, resulting from affliction or poverty.
 Hí

噎 } Cloudy and windy; the sun
 } obscured and nearly hid by the clouds.
 í

(3)

Ái.

挨 } To lean upon, to trust to;
 } to push away, to carry on the back; to place alongside; to strike; to force, to crowd, as with the elbows; to graft; next, near; passable; to lie down, to recline; *ái smái ní pin'* lean it against here; help here a little; *'yau tak, 'ái pang'* has some dependance or resource; *'yau táí' shán áí*, he has powerful friends; *ái 'há tik*, lie down a little; *ái tak, hū'* it will answer; *ái smún 'ái ú'* to gad and stare, as a virago; to go from door to door to examine; *ái 'í*, to mutually rely upon; *ái lúí'* to trust for help; *ái 'mán*, towards evening.
 Yái

隘^{Yai} A pass, a defile; narrow, confined, straitened; distressed, urgent; narrowminded, mean; impeded, stopped up; *yan kòm' ái'* way is all crowded, a jam; *háp' ái'* narrow as a pass; a contracted mind.

嗌 A colloquial word; to call after, to bawl; to quarrel; crowded, thronged; *ái' káu*, to wrangle, to dispute; *ái' p'o' chau dung*, hallooed till he split his throat; *ái' náu'* thronged; brawling; *ái' mat' 'yé*, what are you scolding about? *shap' ái' 'kau cháng sngan*, ten to one it is a quarrel about money.

(4) Ak.

握^{Uh} To grasp, to hold within the hand; a little, as much as the palm can hold; *ak, teng'* to grasp firmly; *ak, 'shau*, to shake hands; *ak, sch'i*, to hold in the hand; *ak, iú'* necessary.

渥^{Uh} To moisten, to soak; to enrich with favors; to fertilize; to cover or daub thick; shining, rich; *ak, smung*, deeply grateful for; *yan ak* imperial favor; *ak, tán*, to make very red.

幄^{Uh} A curtain, a screen; a large tent, a marquee; to protect, to shelter.

厄^{Ngeh} } Knots in a tree; small door in a house; impeded, cramped; to be ill-used, to be straitened; *ak, ké'ung*, poor; *sngai ak*, in danger.

阨^{Ngeh} An obstruction, a stop; a defile, a pass; a dangerous path; embarrassed, distressed, poor; *kw'an' ak*, hampered, restrained.

扼^{Ngeh} To seize or hold with the hand; to gripe, to clutch; the grasp; to pull; *ak, 'ún' káu chí*, held him by the wrist a long time.

(5) Ák.

鈿^{Ngeh} An unauthorized character. A bracelet; a bangle; *kéuk, ák*, a anklet; *kam ák*, a gold wristlet; *séung ák*, a plated or gilded ring; *ak, t'au*, clasps of bracelets.

輓^{Ngeh} A yoke; the yoke of a carriage; a yoke, a restraint, a principle of conscience.

阨 A colloquial word; also pronounced *ak* and *ngak*; To deceive, to delude, to take in; *'kòm yéung' ák, yan ké'* are you going to cheat him so!

(6) Am.

掩^{Ngan} To feed with the hands; to hold in the mouth; a word used by Buddhists.

掩 A colloquial word. To cover with the hand; to conceal from; *'am mái shéung 'ngán*, to cover both eyes; *'am chū'* hide it; *'am tik, pui' 'shau*, give him a little sop, cover his palm.

(7)

Ám.

‘菡’ An unopened flower; ‘ám
tám’, the lotus flower; a poet-
Han ical name.

(8)

ÁN.

‘晏’ Evening, sunset; a serene,
Ngan clear, sky; tardy, behindhand;
peaceful, gentle; rich, full, said
of furs; a tiffin; ‘hí shan án’
to rise late; ‘shéung’ án’ fore-
noon; ‘fan’ án’ káu’ to take a
siesta; ‘fong’ án’ hok’ a recess
in school; ‘shik’ án’ to eat
lunch; ‘án’ chau’ noon; ‘tsò’
án’ to get tiffin; ‘kòm’ án’ so
late!

‘鶉’ A kind of small partridge,
Yen which breeds on the ground,
and is said to crow in the
morning.

(9)

Ang.

‘鶯’ The nightingale, or a gay
Ying species of thrush that nestles
on the willow and sings well;
variegated plumes; ‘wong ang,’
the mango bird; ‘ang ko,’ a
parrot; ‘ang ko pí’ a Roman
nose.

A colloquial word; a knot in a
stick of wood; ‘p’ek, kau’ ch’ái
ang, split this knot for me.

‘罍’ An earthen jar, with a nar-
Ying row neck, to hold oil, &c.;
‘ang ong’ ‘tsai,’ a tadpole.

‘嬰’

Ying

The harmonious singing of
birds; ‘ang ang’ the caroling
of birds; ‘met.’ the dissensions
of friends.

‘哽’

Kang

Stoppage in the throat; he-
sitation in speech from rage
or impediment; ‘ang í,’ sob-
bing; ‘ang sak,’ unable to talk.

‘痠’

Kang

Disease, sickness. A colloqui-
al word; to stick up, to press
into or on; to inchose or em-
boss; ‘ang tak, kéuk, t’ung’
they hurt my foot; ‘ang fú,’
to emboss; ‘shang shek,’ ‘ang,’
to have a stone bruise; ‘ang
sam,’ to disturb one, as bad
news; painful.

‘更’

A colloquial word, a cor-
ruption of ‘kang’. More, still
more; try again; ‘ang’ ‘yau
t’im,’ there are more; ‘ang’ ‘noi’
tí’ rather longer time.

(10)

Áng.

‘罍’

‘罍’

Ying

Used with the preceding.
} a vase, a jar, a gallipot, an
} earthen pitcher; ‘t’ong’ ‘kwo
} ‘áng,’ a jar of sweetmeats;
} ‘yau áng,’ an oil can; ‘yat-
} ‘áng’ ‘yé,’ a thing; ‘shui áng,’
} a water pitcher.

(11)

Ap.

‘洽’

Hiah

Read háp. To instil, to
saturate, to soak; to imbue,
to pervade; to blend, to har-
monize, to agree; ‘háp’ ‘sam,’
of one mind.

A colloquial word. To cover, over, to keep from the air; to cover, as with a poultice; poor, inferior; slovenly, neglected; *ap, wái*² spoiled by mold; *ap, ap, ts'ui*² crinkling, as light pastry; *ap, chap, p'ò*² a miserable, dirty shop; *ap, ch'ong*, to poultice; *ái, shū* *ap, ú*² to roast a potato or taro in ashes; *met.* to enjoy one's self secretly.

(13)

At.

At, A colloquial word. To thrust in, to put into, as a purse or drawer; *at, lok* put it in; *at, 'k'üü*² he must want it, make him take it.

(14)

Át.

(12) Ap.

鴨, A duck, a mallard; *'hín ap*, a wild duck; *láp, áp*, dried ducks; *'ch'áu áp, p'in*² fried duck cutlet; *áp, smü*², ducklings; *púi*² *áp, 'tsai*, to hatch ducks artificially.

押, To sign, to affix a seal, to stamp; to control, to guard; to arrest, to seize, to detain; to compel, to force; to escort; to suppress; a lockup or detention room in a yámun; *wák, fá áp*, to make one's mark, to write a device; *áp, fò*² to escort goods; *áp, 'k'ü tsò*² make him do it; *áp, sung*² *yan*, an escort; *'m kám áp, 'ní*, I'll not keep you; not detain you; *áp, wan*² to rhyme; *áp, shün*, custom-house boats, guard-boats; *áp, chan*² to go into battle; *ts'im áp, fong*, a lockup; *ts'im áp*, to endorse an edict, in red ink; *áp, pong* to look after, to escort; *áp, tung*, kept over winter; left over the season, as teas.

遏, To stop, to bring to a standstill; unforeseen obstacle; to reach, to arrive; to cut off, to put a stop to; *'cho át*, to stop one doing, to restrain; *át, tek* to hold on to rice; *át, yuk* *snán*, hard to curb one's lusts.

押, To pawn for a time; to reserve, to keep back; *át, kwai*² deposit money; *'héung át*, recognized pawn-shops; *kai*² *át*, a hair band-pin; *át, p'ü*² to pledge or shave a pawn ticket; *'kau 'ng át*, a five per cent. discount pawnbroker; *'siú át*, a little pawn-shop; *tong*² *át* to pawn.

戛, A lance, a spear; to spear; uneven, rough, jolting; usual, as rules or ceremonies; *át, át*, stammering.

扞, To pull up; to eradicate; *át, smü*², to pull up a shoot in order to hasten its growth.

拮, Straw with the outer skin removed to weave into has-socks for worship.

悒, To dismiss care; contented; lighthearted; happy looking; *át, án*, pleased.

壓 To overthrow, as a wall; to supply a want; to press down, to steady, to settle; to bend; to subject, to suppress, to conquer: to injure, to oppress; to repress, as alarm; to intimidate; *át, wá?* to crush, to hurt by laying on; *át, pák, sing?* to vex the people; *t'án át,* to subdue, to put a stop to, as a row; *át, king,* to quiet one's fears; *át, chí?* to steady; *chan' át,* to repress (a revolt); to remove evils; *át, shat,* to press solid.

闕 To shut, to stop up; to obstruct; to suffocate; to prevent superiors knowing; *át, sak,* to stop up, as water.

頰 The root of the nose; the frontal sinus; a saddle; *ts'uk, át,* to knit the brows; *yau át,* a lemur.

(15) Au.

區 A surname; a measure of four pecks; *puk₂ au,* to conceal.

甌 A bowl, a deep cup; *'ngá au,* a basin to hold water; *sh'á au,* a tea-cup; *án au,* a tobacco-cup; *pún' au,* half a cup, as of wine; *muk₂ au,* a wooden bowl.

鷗 A gull; *pák₂ au* or *shán au,* a kind of gull found about Canton; *shá au,* a white gull.

謳 To sing songs in recitative; a chant; a ballad, a ditty; *üt au,* Canton songs; *au syam,* to sing songs.

謳 To sing; to crow merrily; in which it is like the last. **Ngau** Used for the next, to vomit; *au tò,* a headsman's sword.

嘔 Interchanged with the last. **Ngau** To vomit; the noise of retching; to spit out; a child's prattle; to sing, to make a glad noise; *'au hüt,* to spit blood; *'au fán ch'ut₂ dai,* to disgorge; to pay back; *tsok' au,* a disposition to vomit; *'au hiú' kí tám?* threw up several times; *'au á,* children humming; *'au t'ò?* to puke; *'au long?* seasick.

毆 To fight, to hit with a stick; to strike, to knock; *tau' au,* to wrangle, to fisticuff; *'au yuk₂* to disgrace a man by knocking him; *'au 'tá,* to beat, to take a stick to.

漚 To soak, to macerate, to steep; to soften by soaking; **Ngau** *au' lán?* soaked and spoiled; to macerate to rags; *au' múi,* soaked till moldy; *'m k'am au'* it will spoil if soaked long; *au' tò' ch'au'* soaked till it stinks; *au' nau?* gluttoned, loathing food; *t'ang shín' au' chū yuk₂* to fry eels in pork fat, *met.* to add insult to injury.

Read *au;* bubbles on the water; frothy spume.

(16) Au.

拗 A furrow, a hollow; an unevenness in the ground; undulations; rolling, as land. **Yáu**

A colloquial word. Poor, destitute; *áu a?* in want.

拗 To snap a thing in two; to twist, to break; to drag along; 'áu chít, to break in two; 'áu sui' to snap in shivers; 'áu 'shau 'keng, to try the strength of the hands; to fall out about a matter; 'áu 'chün 'kong, to speak in irony, badinage; 'áu sū, to catch fish in a lifting net.
A colloquial word. Warped, bent; curved; 'áu 'áu tik, a little crooked; 'áu lün, to curve.

拗 Obstinate, self-willed, perverse; to rush against madly; 'áu 'keng, stiffnecked; 'áu 'hí' disputatious, opinionated; 'áu' tò' tim' wai' 'chí, I must have it so or not at all; chap, 'áu' set in his way; 'fán 'áu' whimsical, contrariwise.

拗 A colloquial word; a turn, a corner; 'chün 'áu' turn the corner.

凹 Indented; meandering; the dip of the horizon, the undulations in hills; a hole, a depression, a pit; 'shán 'áu' a valley; 'áu' tsz' characters cut in bas relief.

(17) Chá.

渣 Name of a river; dregs, grounds, residuum; sediment, Chá settlements, refuse after expressing juice; 'tsz' 'kang 'chá, shell lac; 'mò 'chá, there's no refuse left. Often used for the two next.

楨 A sour red berry as large as a cherry, called 'shán 'chá, used for its acid.
Chá

戲 Pimples on the nose, wine blotches; pimples on the skin; Chá 'tsau 'chá, wine blossoms.

踏 To tread upon; to put the foot on; 'chá 'táp, to stamp.
Chá

戲 To put the hand upon, to feel, to press down, to take; Chá 'chá 'yé, to handle.

揼 A unauthorized character. To grasp, to grab, to clutch; Chá to hold or take firmly; to work, as a bellows; to use; a handful; 'chá 'fung 'séung, to work a bellows; 'chá 'yat, 'tái' 'chá, grab a big handful; 'chá 'kan, hold it fast; 'chá 't'an, to keep a gambling-table; 'chá 'tak, 'wan, I hold it safely; 'chá 'shui 'chü 'yuk, water-sogged pork; 'chá 'fo 't'ung, to be a scullion; 'yau 'chá 'shau I have security; 'mò 'chá 'ná, nothing to hold on by; a Buddhist priest is so nicknamed; 'chá 'k'ün 't'au, to double up the fist; 'chá 'chü' 'kai' 'tsai, to grab him by the tail; 'chá 'lán' to crush in the hand.

嗒 A colloquial particle implying a short time; 'tang 'há 'chá! wait a moment; 'yam 'sh'á 'chá, only just to take a cup of tea.

搥 To beat a drum or a bell with a stick.
Chwá

鮓 A rank condiment of fish or flesh and salted hashed fine, with red rice and oil; 'chá 'cū, a sort of Medusa or sea-blubber; 'lá' 'chá, rank, dirty, foul.
Chá

疥 A running ulcer; a severe disease; *shang chá soi*, a swelling on the cheek.

詐 To deceive, to cheat, to impose upon; erroneous, false; to feign, to make believe; artful, cunning; fraudulent; *chá' kwai chá' má*, pretending to act like a fool; *ngo chá'* to extort money falsely; *kán chá'* to delude; *chá' ká í*, false; *chá' ngai'* to humbug, suppositious; *chá' fan'* to sham sleep; *chá' ching' hū* to feign to be good.

蚱 A large locust, called *má chá'* or *chá' mang*; *chá' shín*, a small species of cicada.

醃 A wine press; to press or separate spirits; used for the next.

榨 An oil-press; a sugar press; to press or extract juices; *lok chá' sch'ong*, to violently extort money; *syau chá'* an oil press; *chá' diú*, a sugar-press shed.

乍 At first, suddenly, hastily; for a moment; inadvertently, unexpectedly; *chá' 'yau chá' smò*, all at once there is some and then we have none; *chá' sūn*, abruptly, at once; *chá' kin'* happened to see.

搾 An unauthorized character. To press down, to squeeze between the hand; *'lò chong*, *tò chá' ch'ut*, *syau*, he even squeezes oil from rice chaff.

詐 A loud sound, a rude noise. A colloquial particle implying doubt, perhaps; also a final sound, implying it is so; I understand it; *'kòm yéung' chá'* so will do, eh!

(18) Ch'á.

差 Mistaken; to err, to differ; to miss the mark, to exceed; error, fault, discrepancy, excess; differing, unlike, unassorted; *tái' chá' tak' chá'*, very wrong; *chá' tak' 'ün*, very different; *chá' ts'o' kéuk*, a blunder, a faux pas; *chá' tit' s'm' t'ung*, differ very slightly; *chá' pat' to*, nearly the same; *chá' ts'o'* a mistake; *ch'ing' chá' sái'* all weighed wrong.

岔 Streams or roads diverging; *sám chá' lò' hau*, a trivium; *sám chá' sho*, a river in Liántung.

义 A fork in a road; a prong, a crotch; to cross or interlace the fingers; *wo chá'*, a pitchfork; *ngan chá'*, a silver fork; *ü chá'*, a fish grains; *chá' shiú*, to roast on a fork; *shá chá'*, to fence with tridents.

杈 To fork out, to nip; to drive out, to pitch out, to strike; *chá' ch'ut, hū'* turn him out; *chá' chü' k'ü*, harpoon it.

茶 Tea; the infusion of tea, a tea; *pò chá'* to make tea; *hín' chá'*, to hand tea; *sch'á fá*, the Camellia; *hak' chá'*, black tea; *luk' chá'*, green tea; *kuk' chá'*, to draw tea; *sch'á pú*, a tea-cup; *chá' ú*, a tea-pot; *sch'á shí*, a tea-spoon; *sch'á shūn*, a long tea saucer; *'chá'ú chá'*, to fire tea; *tsò chá'*, to cure tea; to set out tea; *sch'á clam*, a tea store; *chá' kú*, a tea-saloon; *'tò chá' á*

chai, bring tea to the visitor; *sch'á séung*, a tea-caddy; *yat séung sch'á ip*, a box of tea; *sch'á kí*, a teapoy; *sch'á sz' á* a tea-taster; *sch'á mút*, tea dust.

啖 Ch'á A euphonic final sound used in chanting, to prolong the line.

搽 Ch'á An unauthorized character. To smear, to rub in; to anoint; to rub in; *sch'á pák p'á ko*, to whiten his nose, i.e. to palm off, to dupe; *sch'á fú 'hau min'* to disguise one's face; *sch'á yéuk*, to spread a plaster; *sch'á fan*, to rub on cosmetics.

槎 Ch'á Drift-wood; a small raft; to fell trees, to hew wood; *shing sch'á*, to raft timber.

查 Ch'á A raft, a float; to examine, to inquire into; it appears that, having learned, I have ascertained; *sch'á ch'át*, to examine, to scrutinize; *fong sch'á*, to ask about; *sch'á kái*, to patrol the streets; *sch'á kwo' sái'* inspected them all; *sch'á shau*, I find it has been received; *sch'á sch'á 'lá 'lá*, idle prying into matters, tedious questioning.

詫 Ch'á To talk extravagantly, to vaunt; to deceive; *ch'á' í'* strange, foolish.

吒 Ch'á Used for the last. To foam and sputter in anger; to talk angrily; to grumble; *ch'ík, ch'á'* to rail at.

姪 Ch'á A handsome girl, a beautiful unmarried young lady.

蜡 Ch'á To bind up, sealed up, as in winter; *pát, ch'á'* a sacrifice of thanksgiving to the earth in winter for ripening crops.

(19)

Chai.

擠 A colloquial word. To place, to put down, to put by; *chai smái*, put it aside; *chai pin ch'á'* where shall I put it? *chai pin ch'á' tó 'hò*, put in it down anywhere.

晰 Chi Brightness of stars; *ming sing chai' chai'* the twinkling lustre of the stars.

制 Chi To adjust, to cut, to form; to govern, to regulate, to rule; to limit, to hinder, to prevent; to invent, to make; a law, a rule, a regulation; *tsoi' chai'* or *'shau chai'* to wear mourning for parents; *'yau tsit' chai'* I can do so much; *chai' t' oi'*, a governor-general; *kám chai'* to restrain, to set limits; *chai' 'kan kóm' tó*, to limit one; *chai' tó*, to tame, to subdue; *tsz' chai'* self-restraint; *chai' shū*, an imperial dispatch; *chai' tó'* a pattern, laws; *kam' chai'* a prohibition; *chai' t'í'* the court; *sui' chai'* a sexagenary; *chai' fok*, a close surveillance.

製 Chi Interchanged with the last.

To invent, to make; to cut out clothes; a fashion, a mode; to compound, as medicines; a pattern; a fur cloak; *'mí chai'* well made; *'í' chai'* done by his Majesty; *'hò chai' fát*, well compounded; *fát, chai'* 'yé, useless things; *chai' tso'* to invent; *chai' á' shéung*, to cut out clothes; *'háu chai'* skillfully made.

掣² To obstruct, to hinder from entering; to take, to choose out, to raise up; to select; to pull, to draw; *chái' ts'im*, to draw lots; *kín chái'* to compel, to force; *chá' chái'* *chá' tsung'* a twitching, as of children in convulsions; *chái' t'ín'* like lightning, as an electrical machine acts; *hip' chái'* to restrain; *chái' 'chau*, to impede, to embarrass.

滯² Water impeded; condensed, congealed; to obstruct, to stop; indigestible, disagreeing, piled up; *shik' chái'* indigestible; *chái' chü'* to restrain; impeded; an obstruction, stoppage; *ai' chái'* fullness in the stomach; hindering; slow progress; *fú' chái'* stupid looking; *pán chái'* an old fogey; adhering to the old way; *'cho chái'* hindered, let, detained; *chái' hí'* a stoppage of secretions.

(20)

Chái.

齋² } To respect, to reverence;
齋² } to abstain from; pure, rever-
而² } tential, serious; a retiring
Chai room, a closet; *tá chái*, to get a soul out of tartarus; *tá chái hok*, storks for the soul to ride to heaven; *met.* a pander; *tá' sz' chái*, offerings placed before the purveyor of hungry spirits; *chún chái*, a closet; *shü chái*, a library; *ts'ing chái*, an entire fast; *'lo chái*, to beg vegetables;

chái kái' to fast from animal food; *chái tsü'* to fast at All-souls; *shik' chái*, to fast on vegetables; *lo hon' chái*, all sorts of vegetables; *chái kü*, to live at ease; *chái chong*, respectful, reverential.

A colloquial word. A final particle denoting that it was said, that it is so; *mat, yan wá' chái*, somebody has said; *'hò 'ts'z' 'k'ü wá' chái*, just as he said.

齊² Interchanged with the last. To respect; decorous; the heart pure, to chasten the desires.

債² To bear a burden; to owe; a debt; *hím' chái'* to owe a debt; *chái' 'chü*, a creditor; *chái' 'tsai*, a debtor; *wán chái'* to repay; *'lo chái'* to collect debts; *fong' chái'* to let capital; *tsü' 'i pin' chái' 'tan*, cut off his ears and make him a stool of debt.

寨² } A stockade, a palisade; an
砦² } encampment; a stockaded
Chái *chái'* a robber's hold; *chái' 'chü*, wife of a bandit chief who guards the hold; *tá chái'* to frequent brothels; *luk' kok, chái'* a stockade defended by chevaux-de-frise; *ying chái'* barracks, a camp, a military station.

豸² A fabulous feline beast, called *'hái chái'* embroidered on censor's robes, indicative of discrimination.

Read *'chí*; the 153d radical of characters of feline beasts; a worm, a hairless grub.

(21) Ch'ái.

差 To commission, to send on a message; to manage, to act; a messenger, an envoy; a legate, a commissioner; *ch'ái sz'* a bailiff; *ch'ái yik* a policeman, a licitor; *ch'ái sz'* an errand; *kái' ch'ái*, a criminal's guard; *fú' ch'ái*, an unpleasant duty; *ch'ut' ch'ái*, sent as legate; *p'áu' king' ch'ái*, a courier with dispatches.

釵 A broad hair-pin; *met.* females; *puk' ch'ái*, to divine by a hair-pin when a husband will return; *skw'an' ch'ái*, a bevy of women; *king' ch'ái*, a thorn hair-pin, *met.* poverty; *fung² ch'ái*, an ornamental hair-pin with a phoenix.

猜 To guess; to doubt, to conjecture; to dislike; to abhor; to fear, to apprehend, lest; *ch'ái yat' kuk' chung*, to bet a glass of wine; *ch'ái kwat' p'ái*, to guess on dominoes; *ch'ái tok*, an opinion or idea, to guess; *ch'ái múi*, or *ch'ái 'm'*, *morra*, to guess at the fingers—a game; *ch'ái á*, to suspect, to doubt of; *ch'ái ám*, to suspect and dislike; *ch'ái ngám* guessed right; *ch'ái yat' ch'ái* make a guess; *'ní shí' ch'ái*, *há'* just guess.

柴 Firewood, faggots; brushwood; fuel; to stop up; *yat' pá' ch'ái*, a faggot of firewood; *ch'ái t' au*, half burned sticks; *kon' ch'ái pang² 'fo*, if dry wood is near the fire, [will

it not catch]? *ch'ái fá*, kindlings; *ch'ái 'fo*, firewood; *p'o' ch'ái*, to cleave wood; *ch'ái anín*, a cottage door; *p'áu' ch'ái*, shavings; *ch'ái san*, faggots of wood.

儕 A class, a company; persons of the same sort; it makes the plural of the first person; *'ng' ch'ái*, we.

豺 A ravenous beast; a lynx or wolf; *ch'ái tong' tong' t'ò* the wolf is in the way—said of oppressive rulers; *ch'ái tong*, a wolf; *ch'ái tong' sing² ts'ing*, a wolfish disposition.

躡 Also read *tün*. To stamp, to trample, to tread on with the heel; to rase, to destroy; the heel; *ch'ái 'ün sok*, a treader on rope ladders—a thief; *'pi sai kwá' p'í 'ní' ch'ái*, let you step on a melon skin—trip you up; *ch'ái p'o' 'ying' p'ün*, to remain victorious; *ch'ái chü' 'k'ü*, step on it; *'ki shí' ngau' ch'ái k'úk*, when is your birthday? *ch'ái shat₂* to tread on firmly; *ch'ái tang' fá*, to tread on lampwicks (a thief); *ch'ái tshing' yuk' ts'ung²* trampled to death.

蠆 The sting of a bee, or other insect; a sort of scorpion with a long tail.

瘵 Weary, sick; *lò' ch'ái'* consumption, a wasting disease; *Ch'ái' tsz' ch'ái'* to bring trouble on one's self.

嚼 To gnaw, to bite; to eat rapidly; to swallow, to bolt; *ch'ái' hüt*, to suck blood; *ch'ái' ngít₂* to eat with a noise. Also read *shái'*.

(22) Chak.

仄, Inclined, slanting, leaning, oblique; the name of the three deflected tones; *ts'ing chák*; tipped over, upset; *chák sheng* the oblique tones; *chák lau* vile, erring.

昃, The sun declining to the west; the afternoon; to wane, as the moon; *yat chák*, day is declining.

簣, Boards of a bed; a bed mat; to collect; luxuriant. Read *chái*; in a strainer for spirits.

蹟, Obscure, hard of understanding; the secret springs, the hidden cause; occult, profound.

側, Side, the side; on the side; to incline, to bow down, to bend; lateral; perverted; mean, low; rebellious, seditious; *chák shat*, a concubine; *anò cháp chák*, don't turn it over; *chák pin*, the side; *chák chák t'í* a little one sided; *fán chák*, the rear, the back side; a rebellious cabal; *chák í*, apply the ear; *yat chák*, afternoon; *shí ngo chák*, stand at my side.

(23) Ch'ak.

測, To sound, to fathom; to estimate, to measure; clear, as varnish; *ch'ak tok* to comprehend, to conjecture; *ch'ak tsz* to dissect characters, as

when divining; *pat ch'ak* unexpected; *t'ui ch'ak* to explain, to reason; *pat ho ch'ak*, incomprehensible.

惻, Secret grief, distress; to pity, to commiserate, to sympathize; *ch'ak yan chí san*, kind-hearted, humane.

(24) Chák.

責, To reprove, to reprimand, to blame; to punish, to fine; to sustain, to be responsible for, to have charge of; to lay a weight on; to squeeze smooth, to press; to ask, to demand; *chák fat* to fine; *chák chü* 'k'ü, keep it down; *chák 'sz* crushed to death; *chák ch'éung*, to compel repayment; *chák fat* to punish; *chák man* to subject to the question; *chák shing*, to charge with; *chák yam sham chung* onerous duties devolve on him; *chák tsó* to ballast a ship; *chák lán* crushed in pieces.

窄, Narrow, strait; compressed; groveling, mean, narrow-minded; *pik chák*, contracted, illiberal; *ts'in chák*, confined, cramped; *sam ch'éung chák*, little-minded; *chák kwó* 't'au, too narrow; *ko tsz chák*, its meanings are few; *chák ló* a lane.

箠, Like the last; a quiver; a bamboo ceiling of a roof; to hasten out; to press; to tattoo or brand, as a punishment.

舩_{Tseh} A boat; *chák mang*² a small boat, a punt, a pinnace, a junk's gig.

澤_{Tseh} A marsh, a fen, a pool; to fertilize, to soften, to enrich; to anoint, to make to shine; to benefit, to favor; humid, slippery, smooth; to show kindness to; to wash, to moisten; to make to grow; fertile; redolent of, as fragrance: favor, kindness; *'shau chák*₂ to brighten by handling; *yun*² *chák*₂ fresh, moist; *wá*₂ *chák*₂ glossy; *'ü chák*₂ wet with rain; *'yan chák*₂ to confer favors.

擇_{Tseh} To select, to pick out, to choose, to prefer; *chák yat*₂ to choose a [lucky] day; *'ní kòm*² *'kán chák*₂ you are so hard to suit; *yam*² *'ní 'kán chák*₂ just as you like; *chák káu*₂ to take associates.

擲_{Chih} To throw down, to throw at; to throw away, to reject; to waste, as one's time; *chák súi*₂ to refuse, to give back; *chák chung*² to hit; *chák t'au* or *chák shik*₂ to throw dice; *chák kau tsai*₂ to throw nines, i.e. to gamble; *hí chák*₂ to discard.

摘_{Tseh} To pluck, to cull; to pull, to pick; to lay hold of; to move on, to start; to point out; *chák yan*² to take away [an officer's] seal; *chák t'ü tok dai*₂ pull a flower down; *yat chák*₂ one picking; *chák kwo*₂ to pick fruit; *chák deng*₂ to take away an officer's button.

翟_{Choh} A surname. This and the last are also read *t'ik*, with the same meanings.

擢_{Choh} To pull up; to take out, to select, to raise, to promote; to employ in office; to reject, to extinguish, as good resolutions; *chák fát snán 'shò*₂ the hairs can not be counted by pulling them out—his crimes are numberless.

宅_{Tseh} A dwelling, a mansion, a residence; a grave; to dwell, to fix, to settle; to conform to; an office, a station; *'yéung chák*₂ houses, residences; *tái chák í chák*₂ eldest son and second son's dwellings; *'yam chák*₂ a grave; ancestral halls or shrines; *chák chiú*² to divine for a grave.

蠨_{Chih} A large green caterpillar, called *chák chuk*₂ which feeds on bean leaves.

躑_{Chih} Going back and forth; embarrassed, undecided; *chák chuk*₂ irresolute.

謫_{Tseh} } To blame, to reprehend; }
to disgrace officers, to punish }
by disgracing; to scold, }
to be angry at, to find fault }
with; flaw, error; a change }
of appearance; *chák kán*₂ to }
disgrace an officer. }

(25) Ch'ák.

策_{Tseh} A bamboo slip, such as books were once engraved on; a book, writings; a stratagem, a plan, a means, an expedient, a scheme; a switch, a whip; a divining slip; to switch; *'kán chák*₂ books, chapters, &c.; *mò chák*₂ without plan,

schemeless; *ch'au ch'ák*, to contrive; *ch'ák má*, to whip a horse. Used for the next.

策 A thorn, a spike, a prick; to prick, to pierce with a thorn.

冊 A slip; an inventory, a register, a list; a patent or commission of nobility; a census book; to choose; to plan, to make a plan or scheme; *t'in ch'ák*, to enrol, to write a list; *ú' hau ch'ák*, a register, a census of people; *sp'ái mún ch'ák*, the register of families; *áwong ch'ák*, imperial census.

柵 Posts of a stockade; a railing; a palisade; *hon ch'ák*, a guard at gates; *ch'ák lán*, gateway of streets; *mún ch'ák*, door posts.

拆 To break up or open; to split, to unrip; to destroy, to pull down, to take away; to dissect, to take to pieces; *ch'ák shé* to pull a house down; *ch'ák sán* to scatter, by breaking or taking to pieces; *ch'ák fung*, to open a letter; *ch'ák á shéung*, to unrip clothes; *ch'ák sái* pulled to pieces; *'yau mat, ch'ák fát*, what way shall we arrange the matter? *ch'ák 'hau yut*, unlucky days for consulting; *ch'ák 'hau kò yéuk*, plasters for chapped feet.

拆 To rive, to crack; to open, to burst open, as buds; split, riven, cracked; *káp, ch'ák*, bursting of buds; *'hóm ch'ák*, cracked, as a bowl; *ch'ák ch'ák, t'í sheng*, a wheezing, cracked voice.

(26) Cham.

針 A needle; a cauterizing probe; to prick; to use needles in acupuncture; leaves of the pine; *ch'ün cham*, to thread a needle; *kú ch'ui cham*, a pin; *cham p' séuk t'it*, mean, stingy; *cham chí*, to embroider; *hon 'shü cham*, a thermometer; *'ngán cham*, a needle; *man cham*, a musquito's sting.

箴 Used for the last. A probe, a surgeon's needle; to probe; a caution, a check; pointed, urgent; to exhort, to rebuke, to urge to reform; *cham kw' ai* admonition, rebukes; *cham sming*, cautionary maxims.

砧 A stone to beat clothes on; an anvil; a block for lifting by athletes; *muk cham*, a horse block; *chü 'pi cham*, a fillet of pork; *cham 'pán*, a cutting board, used by butchers.

斟 To pour from or into; to lade out, to lighten; to deliberate, to adjust; a ladle, a spoon; *chum 't'o lok* all well settled; *t'ung 'ní cham cham*, let us talk it over; *cham ch'á*, to pour out tea; *sai' cham*, to whisper; *cham chéuk*, to consult about.

榘 Used for *sham* 榘, the mulberry seed. An ax or bill; a staff.

枕 A pillow; a stake; a crossbar in a carriage; to pillow on, to lie near to; contiguous, adjacent, lying on; *'sz' 'ché séung*

'*cham tsik* the dead lay pillowed on each other; '*cham pin*, in bed, in private; '*cham pún* a bedfellow; '*cham tsik snán on*, care; disturb his pillow, harassed; 'i '*cham*, a support for the ear; '*huk kwang sí 'cham*, pillowed on his arm; '*cham t'au*, a pillow; '*cham kwat*, the occiput; '*on 'cham smò yau*, to sleep quietly. As a verb, also read *chan*'.

怎 Tsang An interrogative word; what, how? '*cham yéung*' in what manner; '*cham tik*, what? '*cham shang 'tí pán*' how would he look? '*cham 'kóm pat, tai t'au*, how could I decline assent?

浸 A colloquial word. A coat, as of paint; a thickness, an envelop, a skin; '*ts'at, sám cham*' varnished it three times; '*mok yat, cham' p'í*, pull off one covering.

朕 Chin² Anciently used for I; now the royal We, Ourselves; '*cham' chiú*' subtle, recondite.

A colloquial word. A puff, as of smoke; '*yat, cham' ín*, a puff of smoke; '*yat, cham' 'fo fan*, an explosion of incense.

(27) Ch'am.

沉 Chin To sink; to immerse; to put under water, to be lost; '*ch'ám*' to quash, to suppress; muddy, deep, dull, as colors; a lake; '*shat, shau, ch'am chui*' garrulous; '*sch'am lun*, lost, ruined; '*sch'am mút* to lose in

the water; '*sch'am ün*, lost in the depths; '*sch'am on*' to quash a case; '*sch'am nik* drowned, in doting on; '*sch'am chung*' very sick; '*shap, sch'am 'kau p'ò*, the odds are against him; '*sch'am héung*, aloes.

靄 Ch'in Dark, cloudy for a long time; '*yam yam sch'am sch'am*, dull, rainy-looking.

鱸 Chin The roe or eggs of fish; the name of a fish.

誣 Ts'in To slander, to vilify; to discredit; '*ch'am' ín*, slanderous aspersions; '*ch'am' yan*, to asperse one.

讖 Ts'in To verify, to prove; a prognostic; to fulfill; '*ch'am' 'ü*, a prophecy, a hidden meaning; '*ch'am' h'í*' tiresome, talkative; '*ch'am' 'wai*, to agree with the prophecy.

(28) Chám.

斬 Chán To sunder, to cut in two; to cut off; to execute, to decapitate; capital; to root up; to break off, as intercourse; faded, forgotten, vanished; '*chám shui*, mourning for parents; '*chám 't ün*, to cut in two, to break off, as a business; '*chám t'au*, to decollate; '*ü 'chám*, to divide a criminal in the middle; '*chám teng tsít t'it*, to cut an iron nail—decided, sincere; '*kám 'chám*, to superintend an execution; '*chám hoi*, to cut open; '*chám fát* to subjugate; to prune.

湛² A northern affluent of the Yellow R. near Shánsi; to sink in; to soak, to immerse, to imbibe, as a sponge; to plunge in; deep, limpid, still, as water; clear, calm, as a quiet moonlight.

蘸² To dip, as a pencil in ink, or sop a morsel in gravy; used by some for baptize. Vulgarly pronounced 'yám; as 'yám shí² 'yau, dip it in the soy.

賺² To impede, to hinder; to sell, to profit; to gain unfairly, to palm off poor goods; 'cho chám² to deceive; to hinder.

站² A stage, a journey; yik chám² a stage; chám² t'au, end of a journey; yat chám² ló² a stage, usually reckoned to be a league.

(29) Ch'ám.

撻² To stab; to sustain, to support, to lead; to supply a want, to make up; to divide with another; to pull out; 'chám fan² dai t'im, make another share for him; 'chám fú, to uphold.

杉² Fir, pine; chám² muk² deal; yat luk² chám² a block of pine, a blockhead; chám² muk² ling p'ái, a pine tablet—is worthless.

懺² To repent; to confess one's errors; chám² fú² to repent.

儻² Irregular, disorderly, as undrilled troops; unequal, uneven; lám chám² ugly; confused, disorderly, sulky.

(30)

Chan.

眞² True, sincere, unfeigned, genuine, pure; in fact, truly, indeed, no mistake; a likeness; actual, not secondary; spiritual, subtle, pure, unmixed; 'chan yan, a sprite, a phantom of a man; 'chan ko² 'ts'z' in fact, it was like; 'sé 'chan, to draw portraits; 'chan hai² it is so; 'chan tsong ching² fan² this thing proves him a thief; 'm chi 'chan 'ká, I don't know whether it is so or not; 'chan sam, true-hearted; 'chan fū² 'hi² low-spirited; 'chan ching² truly, indeed; 'chan 'kong, it is really so.

珍² Valuable, precious, excellent; important, rare, noble; to prize; a delicacy; a rarity, a treasure; 'chan chū, pearls; 'chan pò, precious; 'chan chung² to take care of, as the health; to esteem; 'chan mi² delicious; 'chan chū 'fun, pearl sago; 'chéung shéung² 'chan, a pearl in the hand—a daughter.

甄² Often read yan in Canton. A potter, a maker of earthen ware; to mold, to model, to figure in clay; to mold another's mind; to be molded, guided, transformed, or influenced; to examine, to distinguish; plain, intelligible; 'chan t'ò mán² lui² to fashion and direct all things, as God does; 'chan pit, yan ts'oi, to discern men's abilities.

振
Chin To shake, to move; to stir up, to agitate; to excite, to stimulate; to repair, to restore, to put in order; to rescue, to save; to joggle; to flap, as wings; to terrify; to uphold, to stop; to receive, to contain; *chan' tung'* to shake, to set about, up and doing; *chan' tsok*, diligent; to encourage; *tái' chan' ká, shing*, made his family famous; *chan' smái yat, t'ün*, cuddled up in a heap, as a shivering child; *chan' t'*, to shake the dress.

震
Chin Interchanged with the last. To quiver; to shiver; the 51st diagram, belongs to thunder; to shake, as by thunder; to quicken, as a fœtus; to awe, to impress; thundering, terrible, as a sound; dire, awful; to intimidate; to raise; to alarm; *t'ü' chan'* an earthquake; *chan' nõ'* incensed; *wai' chan'* to exhibit the majesty [of China]; *chan' keng*, terrified; *chan' tung'* disturbed.

賑
Chin A largess, a bounty; to give, to relieve, to supply; *chan' tsai'* to give to the poor; *chan' ki*, to feed the hungry. Read *'chan'*; rich, affluent, wealthy.

鎮
Chin To press down; to repress, to keep in subjection; to pacify, to protect; to overrule evil influences, as hills or pagodas do; to guard, to keep quiet; a mart, a trading-place; *chan' fuk*, to sway, to be lord paramount; *chan' king*, to quell one's fears; *chan' t'oi*,

a protector; a brigadier; *chan' 'shau pin kwán*, to guard the frontier; *chan' át*, to repress disturbance; *tái' chan' t'au*, an entrepôt or great trading-mart.

僉
Chin A boy of ten or twelve years; *chan' t'ung*, boys who play at funerals.

帳
Chin A bag to tie on a horse's head, in which his fodder is placed.

陣
Chin A rank, a file of soldiers, a battalion; an army; to arrange, to place in ranks; a little while, passing, transitory; a battle; to drill; a mode of marshaling; *chan' shéung'* in the fight; *yat, chiú'* *chan' lang*, growing colder; *'shai' nū' yan' chan'* to send a woman to get it; *wai' wan' chan'* besotted in; silly; *'pái' chan'* to post troops; *'ki' t'ü' muk' chan'* several wooden sleepers (or supports); *chan' shai'* the ranks; courageous; *yat, chan' 'ü*, a shower; *yat, chan' fung' 'ü*, a squall; *yat, chan' ming, yat, chan' 'm ming*, now you know, and then you do not know; *'pái' chan'* defeated the troops.

(31) Verb of Chan.

噴
Chin To get angry; passionate, angry; to rail; *shang' ch'an*, to get into a rage; *ch'an, kwái'* to scold. Also read *t'in*; to bully, to puff and bluster.

瞋 To stare at angrily, to glare at; *ch'an nò mò tò* angry beyond measure.

陳 To arrange, to set in order, to spread out; to say, to reply; to state, to express; to memorialize; a long time, an old thing; many, all; a feudal state near the present capital of Honán; *tsò' sch'an ts'üt' sléung*, to lack food in Ch'in —to be in straits; *p'ò' ch'an*, to seat or rank in order; *sch'an ch'it*, to arrange in order; *'shéung piú sch'an ts'ing*, to state one's thoughts to H. I. M.; *sch'an sp'i kòm' kau'* old as a dried orange skin, faded.

陳 A medicinal herb, good for rheumatism; *yan sch'an*, a plant like origanum.

塵 Dust, small particles; effluvia, atoms, molecules; the world; worldly vice and pleasures; confused times; *sch'an t'au tái'* a cloud of dust; *'sai sch'an*, to wash down the dust, to give a feast to friends come back; *pò' hau' sch'an*, to follow another's example; *sch'an oi*, dust; *sch'an'kau*, covered with dust; *'fung sch'an*, dusty from travel; *mò yat*, 'tim *sch'an*, clean; *ch'an tsuk*, *sch'an shai'*, or *shung sch'an*, the dusty world; *fat*, *sch'an*, to dust.

矧 To stretch; still more, how much more; to grin wide; *'ch'an üt*, to say further.

疹 Pustules of any kind; eruptions, pimples; a cutaneous disease; sore lips; *tau' ch'an* small pox pustules; *pán' ch'an*, eruptions.

晒 To smile, with slight contempt; to look pleased; *'ch'an siú'* to smile; *'ch'an náp'* to smile on receiving.

畛 To divide fields; to come before the gods; to announce the emperor's coming; to die; a motive; *kw'ai' ch'an*, dikes between fields.

紵 To bind with cords; to turn to twist; to revolve; a revolution; perverse, crabbed.

袵 Single thin garments, black silk worn in summer; embroidered garments; *'ch'an shi kwik*, single grasscloth.

診 To examine, to look at; to try, to verify; *'ch'an mung'* to interpret a dream; *'ch'an mak'* to feel the pulse.

輶 The boards of a carriage; the cross board; to move; a carriage; cramped, disturbed, distressed; the last of the 28 constellations, β , δ , η , γ , in Corvus; pegs of a lute; *shü' ch'an*, crooked, winding.

纈 Filaments from a cocoon; a thread; to tie; black; *'shui ch'an pat*, *pin'* whose black hair will not change?

鬣 Bushy, black hair; a fine head of black hair.

襯 Inner garments; to help, to assist; to patronize; to be friend; to give; to give effect to; to show off; to match; *ch'un' kan*, a sash; *ch'an' shám*, inner skirts; *pong ch'an'* to give custom to; *ch'an' chü' k'ü*, to fellowship; *ch'an' chí*, a flyleaf in books; *ch'an' t'ip*, plaits on a petticoat.

槨^{Ts'in} A coffin; to collect firewood; *kún ch'an'* a coffin; *kún ch'an' uk*, a sort of dead house or shed at a grave.

齠^{Ts'in} To shed the milk teeth, as children do; shedding or renewing the teeth.

趁^{Ch'in} } To follow, to come up behind, to walk after; to avail, to take; to embrace an opportunity; at the time of; *ch'an' hū 'tá 'shí*, to go to market; *ch'an' shí hau'* to improve the time; *ch'an' kí úi'* take advantage of the opportunity; *ch'an' fung 'shai 'hí*, hoist sail when there's a wind; *ch'an' ün'* as I wished it; *ch'an' shai'* avail of a favorable time.

(32) Chán.

盞^{Chán} A shallow cup for oil; a wine saucer; the classifier of lamps; *tang 'chán*, a saucer for a night lamp; *yat 'chán tang*, a lamp.

琰^{Ch'an} A wine-cup, made deeper than the preceding, of jade, or other valuable stone.

醞^{Chan} Muddy, unsettled spirits; liquor beginning to clear; a cup, a goblet.

饌^{Chan} To eat, to drink; to feed persons; to provide for; dressed food; *ch'it chán'* to set out a dinner; *shing' chán'* a banquet; *ts'oi' chán'* food; *'yan mat' ngáu chán'* what delicacy did you have for a relish?

撰^{Chan Siuen} To regulate, to correct, to dispose in order; to grasp; to compose, to record; a rule, a statute; a received maxim; a business, an act; to edit, to revise books, to publish; *sau chán'* the first Hánlin academician; *chán' shut'* to narrate. Read *'sün'*; to select; to send. Read *'sün'*; to reckon, to count.

撰^{Chan} Same as the above. To exhort by precepts; *chán' man*, to write essays; *pai' chán'* to prepare a eulogistic paper.

站^{Chan} To stand; to stand erect; to stop; a stoppage; *chán' 'hí loi*, stand up! *chán' pán*, to file off in rank, and salute an officer.

棧^{Chan} A covered loft; palisades; a scaffold; a covered, planked road cut out of the side of hills; a hearse, a workshop; a warehouse; a storehouse; a stable, a pen, a sheepcote; a wooden bridge or pathway; *chán' fong*, a warehouse, a packhouse; *chán' tsò*, storage charges; *miú chán'* a kennel for cats.

輦^{Chan} A tumbril for carrying the wounded; a hearse; *chán' lò'* a military carriage for sleeping in.

戲^{Chan} A tiger cat; *chán' mái*, a tiger shedding its hair.

綻^{Chan} A rent seam; to rip, to tear, to rend; a hint, inkling; *p'o' chán'* the affair is known, to hint a matter; *'tá tak' sp'i' hoi yuk' chán'* beaten till the flesh was laid bare; *chán' lit'* rip the seams.

賺^{Ch'án} An-authorized word. To profit, to make gain in trade; *ch'án' ts'in*, to make money; *to ch'án'* profitable; *mò tak, ch'án'* no profit; *ch'án' tak, lò*, got my outlay back; *ch'án' wan'* nothing but a trouble. Read *'wán*; to sell goods at a profit.

(33) Ch'án.

產^{Ch'án} To produce, to grow; to bear, to increase; an estate, a patrimony; an occupation; the productions of a country; natives; a sort of flageolet; a birth, act of parturition; *pò 'ch'án*, a strengthening pill; *siú 'ch'án*, an abortion; *fan 'ch'án* to divide the patrimony; *shang 'ch'án*, an increase, to have a child; *ch'án ip*, one's property, real estate; *ká 'ch'án*, family possessions; *tò 'ch'án*, productions; *k'ing ká pái 'ch'án* the family lost everything.

嶮^{Ch'án} Tortuous paths among the mountains; *kin 'ch'án*, winding, crooked, as paths.

剗^{Ch'án} Interchanged with the next. To level off, to spade up; to reap; to trim iron; *ch'án t'ai' tò*, to plane a razor; *hóm' ká 'ch'án*, may your race all be cut off; *ch'án chéung*, sandalwood shavings burned for the dead.

鏟^{Ch'án} A thin iron plate; a shovel, a plane; a spoke-shave, an iron shave; to cut and pare; to level; *wok 'ch'án*, a rice

shovel; *yat, fú' 'ch'án k'im*, a set of shovel and tongs; *'ch'án 'ts'ò 'ch'ü kan*, to root out, to extirpate; *'ch'án shán*, to scarp hills, to dig in a level.

槓 A colloquial word. A door sill; a threshold; *'k'i mún 'ch'án*, standing in the door-way.

(24) Chang.

箏^{Tsang} A kind of harpsichord with 12 copper strings; *fung 'chang*, glasses hung to jingle in the wind; *'lá 'chang*, to thrum the guitar; *fong' fung 'chang*, to fly a singing kite.

淨^{Tsang} Cold, shivering. Incorrectly but commonly used for **淨** *tsing'* clean.

擗^{Tsang} A bundle of sticks, a number of sticks tied up into a fag-got.

聒^{Tsang} The tinkling sound of gems when they are struck or rung together.

鐃^{Tsang} A small cymbal, a small sized gong; the ringing sound of metals.

諍^{Tsang} To remonstrate with; to stop a wrong; *kán' chang'* to reprove one's sovereign; to reprehend.

(35) Cháng.

爭^{Tsang} To wrangle, to strive for precedence; to contest, to litigate; to reprove, to remonstrate, in which senses it

is used for the last. A colloquial word; just, only, nearly, a little; *ch'ang* *no²* but still, howbeit, nevertheless; *ch'ang t'án² hí²* unforgiving, choleric; *ch'ang lí shò²*, to quarrel upon trifles; *ch'ang mat² 'yé²*, what are you quarreling about? *ch'ang tik² 'shéung tong²* I came near being gulled; *ch'ang tau²* to fight, to fall to blows; *ch'ang tsung²* to go to law; *ch'ang kung²*, to emulate; *ch'ang t'ut²*, to take by force; *ch'ang chap²*, obstinate; *ch'ang 'yau hán²* differs a little; *ch'ang tik² chuk², 'tò 'k'ü²*, all but caught him; *ch'ang áu²* to dispute; *ch'ang tak² tò²*, very different; not enough; *ch'ang kau²* I'm tired of striving, I'll contend no more.

淨 The tendon Achilles; the heel; the elbow; *yat. ch'ang* *tá kwo² hü²* elbowed him off; *'cham ch'ang²*, to lean on the elbow; *'át. ch'ang thái²*, slipshod; *shái ch'ang²*, heel of the shoe; *'shau ch'ang²*, the elbow.

淨 To rise above; conspicuous, eminent, like a lofty mountain; *'au kok. ch'ang²*, *yíng* a noble appearance, dignified.

淨 A colloquial word. To caulk; to wedge in, to squeeze in, to force in; *'tu ch'ang²* to caulk seams; *ch'ang² ngá²*, to get between the teeth; *ch'ang² shú kai²*, to stuff a cock with sand; *ngáng² ch'ang²* determined, energetic, as in bearing pain.

Read *ch'ang²*; to pierce, to stab.
Read *chang²*; to file;

(36)

Ch'ang.

撐 } To prop, to shore up; to }
fasten open, as with a stretch- }
er; to pole; to push off; }
Ts'ang } to make a show; an inclined }
post, a fulcrum, a prop, a stay; }
to border on, to adjoin, to }
stretch or run up into; *ch'ang }
'shün²*, to pole a boat; *ch'ang }
tò²* to pole across the ferry; to }
intrigue for a friend with the }
officer; *ch'ang 'm dai²*, he }
could not show off long; }
ch'ung ch'ang², to curry favor }
among friends; *ch'ang 'shéung }
hü² shái²* stretch them up to dry.

撐 A branch stretching out; a fulcrum; a prop.

Ts'ang Read *ch'ang²*; a colloquial word. To stretch out, to open; kick at; *ch'ang² 'iú 'k'ü chü²* to stand akimbo; *ch'ang² 'hoi ch'éung anún²*, fasten open the window; *ch'ang² chü²* to open by a stretcher; *ch'ang² 'k'ü ch'ut², hü²* kick him out; expel him; *ch'ang² 'ngá kau²* to praise one's self.

橙 The coolie orange; *ch'ang 'tsau²*, spirits in which orange peel has been soaked; *'ong ch'ang²*, orange sweetmeats; *ch'ang kòm' mán sharp* as an orange; *'im ch'ang²*, sweet oranges; *shán ch'ang²*, a melodious.

俵 Groping, going blindly; madly, carelessly; to fall down; Ch'ang *ch'ang 'kwai²*, a lares eaten by a tiger, *met.* one who entices to evil courses.

(37)

Chap.)

執

Chih

To take in the hand, to pick up, to lay hold of, to grasp; to apprehend, to catch; to maintain, to retain; to stop up; a handfull; *chap*; 'yau, a father's old friend; *shau chap*; to receive and keep [as evidence]; *chap*; *tsz'* to set types; *chap*; *sch'au*, to draw lots; *chap*; *chung*, to keep a due medium; *chap*; *áu'* a pertinacious dispute; *kú' chap*; obstinate, set in his way; *kok*; *chap*; *yat*; *ngai'* each follows his trade; *pò' chap*; to arrest; *chap*; *sz'* to manage business; an officer's retinue; *chap*; 'shau, take by the hand.

繫

Chih

To fetter a horse or cow; fetters, shackles; to bind, to secure; a cord.

汁

Chih

Gravy, juice; thickened liquor; slosh; the juices or essence of a thing got by expressing; sleety rain, wet snow; *pán slong chap*, betel juice; *ts'oi' chap*, liquor left after cooking vegetables; *chap*; *ç'm tak*; *tám' háp*, not had a mouthful of gravy to suck—I've had no benefit from it.

Also read *híp*; harmonious.

(38)

Cháp.

劄

Cháh

To prick, to puncture; to embroider; a document, a paper; a particular sort of paper;

a diploma; a contract; to write out, as a list of prices; a reply from a higher officer; a remonstrance to the emperor; *chí cháp*, stationery; *cháp*; 'tsz' a remonstrance; *kám' cháp*, a diploma bought by a *kiensang*; *cháp*; *ká' ts'in*, write the prices; *cháp*; *lok*; *pò'* put it to account; *cháp*; *tán*, a contract for a purchase. The word *chop*, used in Canton is derived from this.

閘

Cháh

A guarded gate, a barrier, a barricade; dam; a barrier like a turnstile or a stockade; a lock, a flood-gate; to shut a gate; *cháp*; *tsáp*; a guard-house at a gate; *knán cháp*; to shut the gate; the Barrier at Macao; 'shui *cháp*; a waste-weir, a mill-race or sluice with gates; *cháp*; *fú* a gatekeeper; *hón cháp*; to guard the gate; *cháp*; *mún*, a street gate; 'shéung *cháp*; put in the bars.

鋸

Sáh

Read *sáp*; a spear; a javelin; to engrave, to inlay, to in-chase on metal; to scatter, to sprinkle.

A colloquial word. One bladed shears working on a pivot; to slice or pare with shears; *cháp*; *hoi*, cut it open; *pán slong cháp*; betel-nut shears; *cháp*; *yéuk*; *ts'oi*, to slice medicine; *cháp*; *sui'* slice it fine.

极

Kih

Read *k'ap*; panniers or packsaddles made of wood, used by muleteers.

A colloquial word. A camp chair; *má cháp*; a camp-stool; *cháp*; *chak*; *fan'* to sleep on the side.

(39)

Ch'áp.

插, To insert, to pierce, to set in, to stick into; to tuck in, to thrust into or through; to transplant; to set in a socket; to meddle, to interfere in; an iron pointed pole used to carry sheaves, or pry up clods, for which **鑷** is also used; *ch'áp, yéung*, to set out rice shoots; *ch'áp, 'tsui*, to interrupt (in talking); *ch'áp, yik, snán, fí* he can not fly away; *ch'áp, 'tsong*, to implicate one by leaving something in his house; *ch'áp, piú*, to stick on labels; *ch'áp, shiú*, a stuffing put into roast pigs; a concubine's child; *sshí ch'áp*, a narrow purse; *ch'áp, 'shau lok, hū* to meddle in officiously; *pát, 'oi pát, ch'áp*, eight bearers and eight outriders; *ch'áp, 'i, yau, ying*, to stick flags in the ears when whipping a thief.

扱, Wrongly used for the last. To take, to receive; to raise; to curtsey with the hands bowed to the ground; to tuck up the skirts.

(40)

Chat.

邨, To ascend, to go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; very, exceedingly; name of a city; *chat, dung*, very grand; *yuk, chat*, an ancient name of Ngáuhwá bien in Kánsuh.

質, Substance, essence, nature, the material of; plain, undorned; sincere, honest; to cross-examine, to confront; to establish, to substantiate; opposite to, to appear in presence of; firm, as a texture; a disposition, a habit; a target; *hí chat*, the complexion; the elements of; *chat, sun* to confront the accused and witnesses; *chat, p'ok*, plain; *chat, tí* temperament, constitution, talents; *'pan chat*, the disposition.

鑷, An ax, a hatchet; an anvil or iron block, used by smiths and others.

騰騰, } A stallion; to mount; to ascend; to raise, to promote; to fix, to determine; *yam chat*, to think upon kindly, a secret benevolence; *tsik, yam chat*, to perform many good deeds.

只, Only, merely; but, however, yet; *chat, 'hò 'kóm 'ché*, this way alone; *chat, tak*, no other-wise, only could.

Also read *'chí*, in the same senses; and only *'chí*, when it is used as a final particle.

枳, A colloquial word. A cork, a plug, a stopple; to cork, to fasten a stopper; *'tsau chat*, a bottle cork; *chat, shat, 'k'ü*, cork it tightly.

窒, To close, to stop up the mouth of; to hamper, the moon in opposition; *chat, 'shau chat, kéuk*, impeded, things not to one's liking; *chat, khū, 'k'ü*, stop it up tight; *chat, ngoi* difficulties.

姪 A brother's children; *chát*, 'tsz' a nephew; *chát*, 'nü, a niece; *ngoi' chát*, a wife's nephews; *nín chát*, sons of alumni of the same year; *kün' chát*, young relatives.

蟄 Retired into silence; to burrow; insects burrowing, or becoming torpid in holes; *king chát*, "excited insects," is the name of the fifth of the 24 terms; March 5th to 20th.

嗔 To bite, to snap at. Read *hi*, sound of laughter, to laugh outright.

桎 Fetters, gyves, stocks of wood or iron; to manacle; to pierce; a thing to clog wheels; *chát, kuk*, fetters; *chát, hat*, a linchpin; *met.* a censor of manners, a guide of affairs; *wat, wat, chát, chát*, cramped, cribbed, the room is scanty;— a colloquial phrase.

搥 To cut down grain; to beat, to knock with the fist.

蛭 A leech; *'shui chát*, a blood-sucker, of which there are several kinds.

(41) Chát.

扎 To pluck up; to bind, to bind around, to bundle up; a bundle; to make or cut out paper images; *chát, yat, chát*, bind it into a bundle; *chát, kéuk*, to bind the feet of girls; *chát, 'kan*, bind it tight; *'chi chát*, paper houses, &c., to burn to the dead; also paper strings; *chát, mái 'k'ü*, tie it

up in a roll; *yat, chát, fá*, a nosegay; *chát, tak, shang*, cut out to the life.

札 A tablet for writing; a letter, a document, writings; untimely death; a thin slip of wood; fold of armor; a paddle; *ngán' chát*, an epistle; *'kán chát*, or *'shü chát*, a letter.

軋 Creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, grating, sound; punishment of the rack or wheel; *'séung mo chát*, to harass or impede each other; *chát, chát*, creaking, jingling.

茁 Grass or plants starting out of the ground; fat, hearty, vigorous, said of cattle; *'ts'ò chát, k'i ngá*, the grass is sprouting.

(42)

Ch'át.

察 To examine, to judge, to search out the truth; to observe closely, to inquire into all particulars; *'ch'á ch'át*, to scrutinize; *kám' ch'át*, beg you to look at, said by suppliants; *king ch'át*, in the censorate; *ch'át, tüt*, examine and decide [respecting the petition.]

刹 A Buddhist monastery; a pillar; a dagoba, a tope covering the ashes of priests; *'pò ch'át*, your convent.

獺 An otter; *shán ch'át*, a beaver, or fresh-water otter; *'hoi ch'át*, a seal; *ch'át, 'ling*, seal skin collars or tippetts; *ch'át, 'tsai*, a tanka woman.

(43)

Chau.

周 Universal, complete, entire; to supply, to provide, to assist; plenty, enough; to make a circuit, to environ; a famous dynasty, B. C. 1122-255; secret, fine, subtle; close together, fine; a curve, a bend; to extend everywhere; honest, trustworthy; to the end, entirely; 'hò chau tò' all things prepared; 'chau chí, let all know; hū' kün' chau kung, he's gone to see Duke Chau—
 asleep; 'chau mat' numerous, close together; 'chau pi' everything ready; 'chau wai, everywhere, all around; 'chau sün to circulate, to treat friends well; 'chau ts'ün, to bring a thing about, to remove ill feeling, to explain; 'hò chau chí, it is excellent.

週 Often used for the last. To revolve, to circulate; to inform people; a year; 'chau nin wong' séung' may the whole year be lucky; 'tú' chau, a return of the year; 'yat' chau, a circuit, a year; 'chau shí tò hai' 'kòm, he is ever the same.

賙 To bestow charity; 'chau tsai' to relieve the indigent, as a society or government; 'chau sut' beneficent.

輜 A heavily laden cart, which is low in front; a heavy load; heavy.

俯 To conceal, to shade, to hide; something stretched for a shade.

舟 A boat, a vessel, a craft of any sort; to go in a boat; to transport, to carry in a vessel; the 137th radical of characters relating to ships; 'p'in chau, a punt; 'chau ts'z' on board ship.

輈 A frame in front of a carriage near which the driver sits; a sort of dashboard.

州 A district, less than a prefecture; a continent, a great division; an island; 'chí' chau, the magistrate over a 'chau' district; 'chau t'ung, his deputy; 'kau' chau, the empire; the whole world; 'tuk' kéuk, 'chau, a district without subdivisions.

洲 A spot encircled by streams, or in the water, as an islet; a place where men collect, a village; 'ngò cū' chau, Whampoa I.; 'ch'éung' chau, Bamboo town; 'kau' chau, the Nine Is. near Macao; 'ts'ing' chau, Green I. off Macao; 'shá' chau, sands, a sand-bank.

壽 Hurried, bustling, to impose upon, to deceive; 'chau' chéung 'goai wán' to delude with false appearances.

肘 The fore-arm; the elbow, the wrist; to take by the wrist; a quarter of an animal; 'shau' 'chau, the elbow; 'chau yat' arms and sides, 'met. near relatives; 'ts'in' chū' 'chau, a shoulder of pork.

帚 A besom; a broom; to sweep up dirt, for which the first is most proper; 'chap' 'kí' 'chau, term for a wife or concubine.

晝² A day, daytime, daylight; *chau' yé² pat, hit*, going incessantly, never resting; *pák² chau²* broad daylight, openly; *shéung² chau²* forenoon; *há² chau²* afternoon.

咒² } To imprecate, to rail at,
咒 } to curse; to pray or recite
Chau } spells; an incantation, an imprecation, a charm, a spell; a prayer; *nim² chau²* to recite prayers; *tò chau²* to curse; *fú chau²* to prepare and bless charms; *chau² cho²* or *chau² má²* to curse.

喙² The bill of birds; to peck with the bill; the twittering of birds.

Also read *chü*. Loquacious, chattering, as birds; *chü cü*, talkative.

宙² To contain, as the earth does; including all ages, from ancient times till now.

胄² Descendants, posterity; *chau² tsz²* the eldest son; *hau² yui²* posterity; *shai² chau²* generations.

冑² Often confounded with the last. A helmet, a morion; *káp, chau²* helmets and cuirasses.

紂² A crupper; a silk trace; *Chau² avong*, the infamous king who ended the Sháng dynasty.

籀² The framer of the seal character, *Chau² t'ái² 'sz²*; *chau² sman*, the seal character.

酎² New, ripe spirits; pure strong spirits, thrice distilled; *tò² chau² kam*, wine money paid the heir apparent—an old usage.

(44)

Ch'au.

抽² To take from, to take out; to take a dividend; to expand, as spring does; to lift; to levy, to assess, as duty; to select, to draw out; to utter aloud; to whip; to receive one's portion; to raise water; a tenth, a tithe; *ch'au 'shui*, to take the fee at gaming; *ch'au kan*, spasms of the tendons; *ch'au 'hi*, lift it out; *ch'au 'ching² 'k'ü dai*, bring him along; *tá ch'au fung*, to beg aid; *pí pin ch'au 'k'ü*, drive him off with a whip; *ch'au 'k'ü 'léung 'há*, whipped him twice; *ch'au 'shau*, to levy duty on; *ch'au 'shan pat, há²* no leisure at all; *ch'au 'shat²* lift it up firmly; *ch'au 'mok* to extort, to exact a high fee; *ch'au 'ch'au*, or *ch'au 'd'au*, to divide winnings; *ch'au 'chán*, to take a leisure hour; *ch'au 'fan*, to take a commission, to reserve a part; *ká yat, ch'au*, take a tenth.

筭² A strainer made of wicker or bamboo for straining spirits.

瘳² Convalescent; curable; to cure; *k'üt tsat pat, ch'au*, his disease was incurable.

讐² } To oppose; to abhor, to
仇 } hate; to revenge; to retri-
collate with; to pay; to re-
compense; to requite; an
enemy, an opponent, a rival;
a sort, a class, a species, a

pair;—for which the second is the proper character; dislike, enmity; used for the next; *sch'au ün'* resentment; *sch'òm sch'au*, to repress hate; *han' sch'au*, to dislike; *pò sch'au*, to revenge a wrong; *sch'au tik* an enemy; *sch'au 'hau*, to talk against; *sch'au tui'* to collate; to altercate; *shat' sch'au*, a perpetual feud.

酬 } To pledge a guest; to re-
酌 } compensate; to make a return;
 Ch'au } *sch'au tsok* pledging as host
 and guest; *sch'au tsé'* to return thanks, to present in return; *sch'au táp*, to recompense, to respond; *sch'au shan* to thank the gods; *sch'au ün'* to make a thank offering; *sch'au lò*, present for carefulness, as to workmen; *sch'au soán*, to pay, as a vow; *sch'au táp, t'in yan*, to requite heaven's favor—in being saved from fire.

幃 A single curtain on a carriage; a leather screen or partition; to cover, as the sky does; to canopy; an evergreen tree.
 Ch'au

柁 A hard kind of wood resembling rose wood; a pole for poling boats.
 Ch'au

綯 A single coverlet; a bed curtain; an under-shirt; to cover, as with bed clothes. Read *tò*; a sleeve of a coat.
 Ch'au

疇 A cultivated field; to till, to cultivate; a field of hemp; formerly, time past; to class; a class, sort; who? *sch'au sik*, formerly, in time past.
 Ch'au

儻 Used for the preceding. A company of four; a party; a comrade; a mate, fellows, friends; a class; *sch'au lui'* a concourse; to assist, to sympathize; *sch'au 'tong*, to join one's clique or party.
 Ch'au

紬 Silk; pongee, senshaw, levantine, lustring; to draw out threads for weaving; to arrange the details of a subject, to search for first causes; *shang sch'au*, stiff pongee; *shuk' sch'au*, soft silk; *wing sch'au*, finest pongee; *shü sléung sch'au*, rust colored senshaw; *sch'au tün'* silks and satins; *'fong sch'au*, reeled pongee; *min sch'au*, fabric of silk and cotton; *'kán sch'au*, coarse rough serge; *sch'ün sch'au*, Sz'chuen pongee.
 Ch'au

綳 Used for the last, when denoting silk; to bind, to wrap around, to twine about; close, thick, crowded; *sch'au mau*, to tie up; to be intimate with, to consult upon.
 Ch'au

Also read *t'ò*; to wrap silk around a flag-staff

惆 Disappointed; deceived; frustrated; *sch'au chéung'* sad, sick at heart.
 Ch'au

稠 Grain growing close; thick set, close together; crowded, dense; *yan in sch'au mat* people closely crowded; *'hung sch'au yan chung mai shat*, lest they should lose each other in the crowd; *sch'au mat* close, crowded, intimate.
 Ch'au

躊 Embarrassed; *sch'au sch'ü*, undecided, undetermined, unable to progress.
 Ch'au

𪛗 A white ox; the lowing or snorting of a cow; to issue from, to proceed from.

籌 To compute, to calculate; to devise, to plan, to arrange; a lot; a reed; a time, a tally, a tillot; *chap*, *sch'au* or *ts'im sch'au*, to draw lots; *kang sch'au*, a watchman beating the hour; *tuk'ki sch'au shü*, how many times have you studied it? *p'ái' sch'au*, to give tickets; *sch'au ch'ák*, a stratagem; to scheme; *sch'au wák*, to settle a plan of action; *sch'au'ch'i*, wands thrown into a jar, a sort of game.

丑 The second of the 12 horary signs; the 4th watch, from 1 to 3 A. M.; it is denoted by an ox, and persons born in this hour are likely to be dull.

醜 Ugly, deformed, vile, ill looking; disagreeable; disgraceful, shameful, ashamed; to hate, to dislike; shamefaced; ashamed of; to compare; a group, a sort; *kin'ch'au pat*, *sü ts'ong chüt*, to shame one is worse than keeping one's incapacity private; *ming'ch'au* an unhappy lot; *ch'au'c'm'ch'au*, are you not ashamed? *ch'au máu'* ill-looking, cross, unbeseeming; *pat, chi'ch'au*, brazenfaced; *kin'ch'au* ashamed for; *ch'au ok, sp'i k'i'* vile disposition, an ingrate; *ch'au lui'* a vile set; *ch'au lau'* unworthy of him, disgraceful, wicked; *p'á'ch'au*, bashful; *ch'au yéung'* bad looking; *ch'au sz'* a disgraceful affair.

趨 Read *ch'au'*; to walk, to go as if weary.

𪛗 A colloquial word. To sprain the ankle; *ch'au ts'an kéuk*, sprained the foot.

臭 To track by the scent; effluvia, savor, smell, putridity, odor, stench; to stink; scent; to rot; to smell; disreputable; a bad name; *ch'au hi'* a bad breath; a stink; *ok, sman ch'au' hi'* vile language; *ch'au' hang hang*, a vile stench; *ch'au' ming*, a bad reputation; *ch'au' sch'ung*, bedbugs; vagabonds, foulmouthed fellows; *ts'ung ch'au'* purseproud; *ch'au' kéuk*, foul footed, said of a woman; *seng ch'au'* rank, noisome, as bad fish; *ch'au' mi'* a bad taste.

嗅 To smell, to perceive odors as a dog does; the plaintive cry of birds.

糗 Roasted or parched wheat or rice; coarsely pounded rice like grits; *ch'au' léung*, dried or cured grain.

(45)

Cháu.

嘲 To deride, to jeer at; to ridicule; raillery; *pák, ch'au*, a pasquinade; *ch'au siu'* to laugh at; *ch'au má'* to jeer and rail at.

啁 Interchanged with the last. Chirping, bickering of birds; *ch'au ch'au sheng*, chirping of birds.

Read *tò*; verbose; *tò tò*, to gabble.

爪 Claws, talons, nails; to scratch, to claw; to take up with the fingers; an agent, a minion; the 87th radical; 'cháu ngá, claws and teeth; emissaries, assistants; 'cháu lán' to tear with the claws; 'cháu shat' to gripe firmly with the claws; 'cháu wá, to scratch; 'mái pán' 'cháu, a comprador's market-man.

抓 Interchanged with the last. To scratch, to titillate; to tear with the claws; to cajole.

找 To seek; to make up the deficiency, to supply what is wanted; to barter, to swop, to exchange; 'cháu 'ní fú' h' he's looking for you to scold you; 'cháu t'au lò' to look for work; 'cháu shò' 'mí, let us settle up that account; 'cháu ts'am, to look for; 'cháu ún' to change money or for money; 'cháu ts'in p'ò' a money-changer's shop.

Also read wá; same as 划; to pole a boat; a pole.

罩 A net, or basket to catch mud fish by covering them; to catch or cover over; to shade; a shade, a cover, a protection from wind or dust; 'tang cháu' a lamp-globe; 'kún cháu' a network pall; 'cháu' sū, to catch fish; 'kai cháu' a hen basket; 'kiú cháu' a rain cover on a sedan.

筴 A skimmer made of bamboo or iron wire; nests in oaves; 'cháu' lí, a wire ladle.

焯 Blazing fire; to fry; to boil in fat; 'yau cháu' boiled in fat; 'cháu' 'tò ts'ui' fried crisp.

躡 To tread on; to stretch a-head in running; to jump over. Cháu Read ch'éuk; to leap far and high; to walk lamely.

擢掉 To row; to shoot an arrow; to throw away; a long oar; 'cháu' kéuk, to limp, as the lame do; 'cháu' chung' to hit the bull's-eye; 'cháu' Cháu 'tséung, to pull an oar; 'cháu' 'mái t'au, to pull ashore; 'cháu' 'kwo' 'hoi, to pull across the river; 'ch'ut, lík 'cháu' row harder; 'cháu' 'ch'ut, 'kái, throw it out in the street.

The two last of these characters are improperly used in Canton for the first.

(46)

Ch'áu.

抄 To take, to seize; to search; to engross, to transcribe; to Ch'áu jade out, to spoon out; to confiscate, to escheat, to sequestrate, to resume; 'shau 'ch'áu, a MS. copy; 'ch'áu 'ts'ing 'ká, all his property is taken; 'chiú' 'pún 'ch'áu t'ang, copied exactly; 'ch'áu' 'sé, to copy; 'ch'áu' 'pák, it is copied clearly; 'ch'áu' 'sái' it is all copied.

巢 A nest on a tree; a den, a retreat; a lurking place; to Ch'áu nestle, to make a nest; 'sch'áu 'üt, to skulk in, as a brigand; 'sch'áu' 'wo, or 'tséuk, 'sch'áu, a nest; 'ts'ák, 'sch'áu, a den or resort of robbers; 'pák, 'niú 'kwai 'sch'áu, the birds have gone to roost.

灤 Name of a large lake in the south of the province of (47)
Ch'áu Ngánhwui.

Also read *tsiú*. The last is usually used for this.

窠 A nest in a cave. Erroneously read *wo* in the Fau Wan.

Ch'áu A colloquial word. Crumpled, wrinkled, corrugated, rough; shriveled, as dried fruit; 'hò 'ts'z' á' p'ò p'í, kòm' ch'áu, wrinkled as a granny's face; ch'áu mang mang, creased, rumbled.

幟 A turret on a chariot, from the top of which to observe the troops.

Ch'áu **炒** To roast in a boiler; to fry in fat or batter; kon' ch'áu, to fry brown; to roast to dryness; ch'áu ch'á, to fire tea; ch'áu ká fi, to roast coffee; ch'áu mái, to cook and sell; ch'áu fung lut, to roast chestnuts; tsín' ch'áu, to fry; 'siú ch'áu yuk, fried hash and vegetables; ch'áu shuk, to fry thoroughly.

Ch'áu **吵** To clamor, to wrangle; ch'áu náu, to scold; ts'ò ch'áu, to raise a row; t'í' ch'áu yat, ch'éung, a great hubbub; ch'áu yan í, a din in the ears.

Ch'áu **鈔** Interchanged with **抄** to copy; a document, a government paper, a receipt; paper money; shün' ch'áu, tonnage dues, charges on ships; fong' ch'áu, to burn paper money to the gods; ts'in' ch'áu, bills and money; ch'áu' kwán, a custom house; shui' ch'áu, duties on goods, transit dues.

遮 To cover, to screen, to veil, to conceal; to shade; to intercept; a parasol, a shade; ché 'im, to secrete, to screen; ché k'oi, to cloak, to cover; ché sau, to conceal the face (as females); 'ü ché, an umbrella; 'm ché tak, chü' it wont cover us, it can not be concealed; ché shik, to disguise, to dupe, throw dust in his eyes; ché slán, to fend off, to ward off; ché yat' s'au, keep the sun off; ché mún, to hide from.

Ché **者** A relative or demonstrative pronoun; it, this, that, he, who, what; following verbs, it forms a noun, as shang' ché, a walker, he who is walking; after nouns, indicates a class, as ü' ché, the foolish; sz' ché, the dead; mò ts'ing' ché, people who are without affection; or as put in the abstract, as sing' ché, nature; shing' ché, truth; placed between two nouns or clauses, it puts them in apposition, as tak, ché, 'pún' yá, virtue, that is the root; yan' ché ngáu' shán, the humane man delights in hills; it is often a mere pause to arrest the attention; sho wai' ché, what are you doing? chung' yá' ché t'in' há' chí t'ái' pún' yá, the medium is everywhere the chief point; sik' ché, formerly; wák' ché, perhaps.

赭 Ché Ochre color; a carnation or reddish brown; *ch'é shek* ochre; *ch'é á*, reddish garments worn by felons.

啫 A colloquial particle. Just now; a short time, for the nonce, shortly; a form of the subjunctive; *tang há ché* stop a little; *fán dai ché* when I come back; *kóm yéung ché* will this do? *tá kwó ché* let me whip you; *tang ngo hü* *tsò mat*, *yé ché* let me do that first.

蔗 } The sugar cane; *ít ché*
 糖 } boiled sugar-cane; *t'ít ché*
Ché } dark cane; *páks ché* white cane; *chuk ché* or *long ché* small cane; *ché kai*, suckers of the cane; *ché liú*, sugaring sheds; *chá ché* to express cane juice; *tò lám ché* he eats his cane backwards, he has the best still coming.

柘 Ché Sometimes used for the above; a tree whose leaves are fed to silkworms.

鷓 Ché The partridge; it also includes francolins and grouse; *ché ká*, the common partridge.

這 Ché A demonstrative pronoun, this, that; *ché 'li*, here; *ché yéung* thus, so; *ché tang*, such, this sort; *ché sshí*, now.

(48) Ch'é.

奢 Ch'é Wasteful, extravagant; to spread out; affluent; *ch'é mong* extravagant hopes; *ch'é 'ch'i*, prodigal; *ch'é wá*, gay, wasteful.

車 Ch'é Not often read *kü*. A chariot, a carriage, a cart, any vehicle; a framed wheel; to turn a wheel, to roll over; *'shui ch'é*, a fire-engine; *ch'é luk*, a caster; *ch'é fú*, a charioteer; *ch'é smé*, a teetotum; *ch'é smé kóm 'chün*, fidgetty as a teetotum; *ch'é lun*, a wheel; *fung ch'é*, a windmill; *tch'é 'ch'ong*, a lathe; *'má ch'é*, a horse and carriage; *'fo ch'é*, a locomotive.

且 Ts'ie A conjunctive particle; and, further, moreover, still; also, and also; thus, so; still, yet; a word of doubt, if, should; *shang 'ch'é*, on the point of being; *'ch'é shn' 'ch'é á*, half believing, half doubting; *fú 'ch'é kwai* rich and so honored; *'kau 'ch'é 'liú sz'* slovenly way of doing things; *fong' 'ch'é*, still further; *'ch'é mán* by and by, presently; *ká 'ch'é* or *tsám' 'ch'é*, for a time.

拮 Ch'é To tear open, to pull apart; to tear away; to pull up or on; to haul, to drag; *'ch'é 'shéung*, haul up; *lái 'ch'é*, to pull and haul, to borrow and lend; *lái lái 'ch'é 'ch'é*, borrowing here and there; on the average, lumping the whole; *'ch'é choi*, to pull apart; *'ch'é mái*, to pull up, to close, as a skylight; *'ch'é chü* to stop from going.

A colloquial word. To clear out, to go off, to abscond; to send off; to go away, to take one's self off; *'ch'é lo*, go! let us go; *'ngo 'ch'é lok*, I'm off.

(49)

Chéuk.

着, } Right, correct; according
 著, } to; to cover over, to put on,
 Choh } as clothes; to cause, to order,
 to send; a particle placed
 after verbs, showing a transi-
 tive and present action, and is
 like *chū*² in colloquial; before
 verbs, let, make, permit; *'m*
chéuk, unsuitable; *chéuk, kwó*²
á'au, just right; *hò chéuk*, sets
 well, as a garment; *shéung*²
chéuk, best for use; *fan*² *'m*
chéuk, I cannot sleep; *chéuk,*
shat, 'á, gave him a flogging;
ü' k' chéuk, smong, he was
 still more vexed; *chéuk, shò*²
 cheap, good for the price;
*chéuk, yung*² useful; *chéuk,*
shing 'm chéuk, 'tau, it will
 do for a gill if not for a peck,
 serve for this if not for that;
*chéuk, i*² to suit one; *chéuk,*
*lik*² to exert one's self; *'yau*
*chéuk, lok*² all right, settled
 satisfactorily; *chéuk, á fuk*²
 to dress; *shüü chéuk*, it is on
 fire; *chéuk, shat*² entirely
 right; *ts'am chéuk*, or *'wan*
chéuk, found it; *chéuk, 'm*
chéuk, is it right or not? *'tim*
ü' tak, chéuk, how shall I get
 to him? *mò chéuk, lok*² I dont
 know what to do; *püü chéuk,*
*'yan tsò*² hidden, sub rosâ,
 underhand.

This character is often distin-
 guished into *chéuk*: & *chéuk*:

妯, } A go-between; to consult
 Choh } about a marriage; *müi chéuk*,
 a match-maker.

勺, } A ladle or spoon; a spoonful;
 Choh } to bale or pour out; to adopt;
 to follow; *tau*² *chéuk*, a cullen-
 der; *yat, chéuk, 'shui chí to*,
 much as a spoonful of water.

灼, } To burn; to singe, to cau-
 Choh } terize with moxa; alarmed;
 clear, distinct; luxuriant, as
 flowers; *chéuk, kwai*, to singe
 a terrapin's shell; *chéuk, lân*²
 to raise a blister; *chéuk, ngá*²
 to burn the moxa; *chéuk,*
chéuk, splendid, as flowers.

酌, } To pour out liquor, to fill a
 Choh } cup; a cup, a glass; *met.* wine,
 liquor; a dinner, a feast; to
 avail of, to choose the good
 and act upon it; to deliberate;
 to imitate or adopt; *sham*
chéuk, or *chéuk, 'i*, to delibe-
 rate; *pok, chéuk*, a slight re-
 past; *chéuk, léung 't'o tong*²
 it is all settled right; *kéung*
chéuk, a feast on a birth;
*shéung*² *chéuk*, a sumptuous
 feast; *chung chéuk*, the ser-
 vants' course; *tsüü chéuk*, a
 wedding entertainment to a
 son; *müü chéuk*, a return feast
 given by a bridegroom.

杓, } A ladle; a beam for a
 Choh } bridge. Read *'püi*; handle of
 the Dipper; handle of a ladle;
 to lead, to draw.

芍, } The peony; also the dahlia;
 Choh } *chéuk, yéuk*, peony roots, a
 medicine.

祿, } A city in the feudal state of
 Choh } Tsi, now a place in Shantung
 province.

斫, } To cut with a sword or knife;
 Choh } to amputate; to chop, to hew;
chéuk, choi, to cut open. Of-
 ten read *téuk*.

(50) Ch'éuk.

卓 Firm, stable; lofty and profound; distant; to establish; to expect; to surpass; eminent in, raised above others; at, reached, as a time; *ch'iu ch'éuk*, preëminent, superior to common; *ch'éuk, üt, yan skw'an*, excelling other men; *ch'éuk, lap*, to erect, upright; *ch'éuk, i* meritorious, said of officers at the quinquennial trial.

倬 Extensive, distant; large; to show, to manifest; *ming ch'éuk, 'ü tsü'* to make your crime known.

棹 A table; a stand; a kind of tree; *ch'éuk, 'tsz'* a table; *ch'éuk, i* tables and chairs.

綽 Large, ample; slow, leisurely; *ch'éuk, yéuk*, delicate, as a girl; *fán ch'éuk*, broad, liberal; *ch'éuk, ch'éuk, 'yan sü*, an overplus, more than enough.

戳 To stab or spear; a seal used by constables; *k'oi ch'éuk*, to stamp a document.

(51) Chéung.

張 To draw a bow; to extend, to stretch, to open; to draw up, as a list; to increase; to boast; to state, to proclaim, to publish; a classifier of things spread out, as a table, chair, bed, paper, &c.; *chéung kwá'*

to hang out, as festoons; *hoi chéung*, to open quick or strongly; *san hoi chéung*, to open a new shop; *chéung tái'* to make much of, boasting; *p'ò chéung wá lai'* to make a great show; *kwái chéung*, crossgrained; *chéung yéung* to make known; *chéung hoi 'hau*, open your mouth; *'chü chéung*, to direct, to lord over; *yat, chéung mún sim*, a door-curtain.

章 A piece of music; a chapter, a section; a composition; a statement; rules, laws, regulations; clear, beautiful, manifest; a display; a grove; a metonic cycle; *'ts'oi chéung*, variegated; *hín' chéung*, magistrate's orders; *chéung kú'* sections and paragraphs; *shò' chéung*, many papers or statements; *chéung sh'ing*, regulations, rule of conduct; *wong chéung*, laws of the land; *'t'ò chéung or yan' chéung*, a seal.

璋 A husband's father; *kú chéung*, a husband's parents; *ching chéung*, a husband's brother.

彰 Luminous; beautiful; elegant; to manifest; variegated plumage or pelage; *chéung ming*, clearly exhibited.

樟 Alarm; apprehensive; *chéung wong*, terrified, fearful; a horrified look.

樟 The camphor (*Laurus camphora*); *chéung muk*, camphor wood; *chéung 'nò*, gum camphor; *héung chéung*, a camphor odor.

漳 Name of a river; the prefecture of Chángchau in Fuhkien near Amoy.

璋 A kind of plaything made of jade; *lung² chéung*, to bear a son.

鄣 A feudal state, now part of Tái-ngán fú in Shantung; an ancient city in Kii, also in the modern Shántung.

麋 A kind of chevrotain or gazelle, hornless, and of elegant shape; *ngan chéung*, the white gazelle—appears in good reigns.

掌 The palm of the hand; the paw or sole of animals; a webbed foot; to grasp; to rule, to control; a control, a jurisdiction; *'shau chéung*, the palm; *'tá yat pá chéung*, a slap of the hand; *'chéung kún kung yan*, to oversee workmen; *hòp chéung*, to clasp the hands, as in prayer; *'chéung ak ping kün*, to command the forces; *'chéung káu* to teach [graduates]; *hon' shau chéung*, to examine the hand, palmistry; *p'ák chéung*, to clap the hands; *'chéung kwai* a bookkeeper, a salesman; *'i cü fán chéung*, as easy as to turn the hand over.

長 Old, senior, superior, greater; to excel, to increase; to grow, to extend, to advance; to prosper; to elevate, to think highly of; an elder, a superior; *pò chéung*, a constable; *ká chéung*, a paterfamilias; *'ngo kau chéung 'ní*, I'm somewhat older than you; *kwai*

kang to chéung, how old are you? *'fo chéung*, mates in a ship; *'chéung táí* to grow older; *'chéung 'tsz* or *'chéung fong*, the eldest son; *'chéung 'lò*, a Buddhist priest; *'tsün chéung* or *'chéung ché*, an old man; *'sün chéung*, old, older; *pat chéung tsun* untrustworthy.

悵 Disappointment; vexed; *chéung chéung* longed for; *Cháng chéung' mong²* sick at heart from delayed hopes.

帳 A curtain, a screen; a tent; a house; to calculate; to spread; a reason, a plan; an account, for which the next is used; *pò chéung* an awning; *chéung' lím*, a hanging door-screen; *ch'it chéung* to pitch one's tent, to become a teacher; *man chéung* a bed-curtain; *wan chéung* unreasonable, incoherent; *'ping chéung* a movable screen of silk; *shau chéung* a scroll given to old people.

賬 An unauthorized character. *Cháng* A debt, a claim, an account, a charge; to reckon, to sum up; to calculate.

A colloquial word. A time, an occasion; *dai kwò yat chéung* I have been here once; *'m sün chéung* do not put it to my account, it's none of my business; *ngan chéung* a tough account, a refused bill; *chéung muk* accounts; *shau chéung* to receive money on account; *chéung' dán*, a bill; *chui chéung* to dun; *chéung' fong*, a counting-room; *hau*

*chéung*² waiting for a settlement; *sùn' chéung*² to reckon accounts; *chéung*² 'pò, an account book; *tú' chéung*² to balance accounts by offsetting *ás'ing chéung*² or *wán chéung*² to pay off an account; *hím' chéung*² to owe.

漲
Cháng
An inundation; to overflow; a sheet of water; the southern sea; *'shui chéung*² water is rising, overflowing.

脹
Cháng
A swelled belly; a swelling; dropsical; *'shui chéung*² dropsy of the belly, ascites; *chéung*² 'mán, belly hard or puffy; *'páu chéung*² a bellyful, a feeling of fullness; *chéung*² 'mán hung t'ong, swelling with rage, incensed.

瘴
Cháng
Malaria; pestilential vapors; pestiferous air; *án chéung*² unwholesome climate; *dám chéung*² noxious vapor; *hí' chéung*² deleterious malaria.

障
Cháng
To separate; to divide; to shut up, to include; to raise an embankment; something which prevents progress; an intervening distance; a barricade, a trench, a fence; a protection, as a carpet; a dike, a terminus; *'pán chéung*² a board partition; *chéung*² sak, a hindrance or stoppage; *'pò chéung*² a defense or embankment; to defend a barrier; *chéung*² pai' to close against ingress.

丈
Cháng
Ten *ch'ek* or 141 English inches; to measure; an elder; *chéung*² t'éung, to measure land; *chéung*² fú, my husband; *'lò chéung*² or

*chéung*² yan kung, a wife's father; *tái' chéung*² fú, a talented man; *'fong chéung*² the abbot of a monastery.

杖
Cháng
A cane, a staff; a cudgel, a club; to lean on; to hold; to beat; aged, an old man; to mourn; *'kwái chéung*² a staff for old folks; *ch'í chéung*² to bamboo; *'mán chéung*² to beat 80 strokes; *chéung*² 'ü héung, a village sexagenarian; *sik chéung*² a crosier; *chéung*² 'ki fú, mourners of one year; *'cháng chéung*² bambooning, beating; *chap chéung*² to carry a staff at a funeral.

仗
Cháng
A sharp weapon; to fight; to rely on, to lean on, to look up to; *'lá shing' chéung*² to get the victory; *tsip chéung*² in battle; *'tá chéung*² to fight, at war; *tak chéung*² to have a friend; *'yéung chéung*² to look to for aid; *chéung*² wai' imperial guard; *'ping chéung*² arms; *'í chéung*² to trust to.

(52) Ch'éung.

昌
Ch'áng
Light of the sun; fine words; elegant, flourishing, prosperous; increasing in wealth or peace; powerful; effulgent; good; rich, affluent; to increase; to illuminate a thing; *ch'éung shing*² prosperous, well-off; *kat ch'éung*, happy, successful; *shun' t'in ché ch'éung*, he will prosper who obeys heaven; *kwong ch'éung*, splendid, gay.

猖 A herd of animals fleeing; *ch'éung kw'ong*, ungovernable, unrestrained.

倡 To lead, to go before, to seduce or induce; a leader; an example, a guide; used for the last and next; *ch'éung t'ò* to show the way; *ch'éung sin*, to speak first; *ch'éung sut*, to lead on; *ch'éung t'au*, a leader; *ch'éung lün* to head a riot.

娼 A singing woman; a courtesan; *ch'éung mún*, public women; *wo ch'éung*, house of assignation; *ch'éung fú*, a strumpet; *ch'éung kí* a whore; *ch'éung liú*, a brothel; *ch'éung ká*, a bagnio; *yau ch'éung*, public singers; *tong ch'éung*, to be a whore.

菖 The flag (*Acorus*); *ch'éung sp'ò*, sweet flag, hung on door lintels to drive away maleficent influences.

闔 The door of heaven; a gate of Súchau; *ch'éung hòp*, door of paradise, kept by Kwántí or Mars.

窓 A window, an aperture to admit light; a sash; a venetian blind, a shutter; a school; a student; *ch'éung mún*, a window; *t'in ch'éung*, a sky-light; *ch'éung mún ch'án*, a window-sill; *shü ch'éung*, or *kai ch'éung*, a schoolroom; *t'ong ch'éung*, to pull the sash to; *shon ch'éung*, a poor student; *ch'éung át*, a window-bar; *t'ung ch'éung*, or *ch'éung yau*, chums, fellow-students; *ch'éung há* at school, while at his studies.

帽 Loose flowing garments thrown on one without a cincture.

長 Long in time or distance, far off; constantly, regularly; always, continual; superiors; skilled, used to, practiced; direct, straight; the 168th radical; *ch'éung ün*, durable; *kok yau sho ch'éung*, in what each excels; *ch'éung kw'ò t'au*, too long; *ch'éung shang* long life; a coffin; *ch'éung shí yung* in constant use; *ch'éung kau*, old, a long time; *ch'éung hí* longwinded, as a talker; *ch'éung chung*, a hand-bill; *yat smò sho ch'éung*, changeful, not persevering; *ch'éung kau fo kí* an old comrade; *ch'éung shang pat*, 'ò, a green old age; *ch'éung ün shai kái* long continued, as a family; *ch'éung tün*, the length of, the traits of character; *ch'éung k'ü*, go directly there.

萇 A sort of fruit, the carambola (*Averrhoa*), also called the *yéung t'ò*, or sheep's peach.

腸 The bowels; the intestines; tripe; *met.* the feelings, the affections; *wáng á ch'éung*, cunning; *hò ch'éung t'ò*, clever, learned; *siú lün ch'éung*, laughed till his side ached; *chik ch'éung*, honest, trustworthy; *ngau ch'éung*, tripe; *tsi ch'éung*, the colon; *siú ch'éung*, lesser intestine; *ch'éung tsong* the intestines, the inwards; *sam ch'éung*, the disposition, feelings; *smò ch'éung kung tsz* a crab.

場 An arena, an area, a lot, a field; an altar, a sacrificial ground; a playhouse; the society of, a company; a classifier of affairs; a fit, a spell; *tá tá² ch'éung 'k'ü*, give him a sound drubbing; *chin' ch'éung* field of battle; *uk, ch'éung*, a building lot; *kán ch'éung*, the fashion of officials; *káu' ch'éung*, a paradeground; *fát, ch'éung*, execution-ground; *d'an ch'éung*, an altar; *t'ü² ch'ut, shí fí ch'éung*, I'll have nothing more to do with it; *hoi d'an ch'éung*, to open a gambling-house; *yap, fo ch'éung* to enter the lists for a degree of *küjin*; *kún 'há ch'éung*, made a trial; in the examination; *san ch'éung*, resorts of students; trials for degrees; *s'au ch'éung*, the first trial; *lok, ch'éung*, to go to the gambling-table; *yat, ch'éung 'hò sam*, a good action; *tái² mung² yat, ch'éung*, a great dream, life.

償 Correctly read *shéung*. To forfeit; to recompense, to atone; *ü² 'ngo 'tai ch'éung*, he wishes me to make it up.

轂 A bow case; to put a bow into its case.

唱 To sing in recitative; to cry out, to give the word; to lead, to conduct, as singing; to crow; *ts'ing ch'éung²* singing with a lute; *ch'éung² shám*, to call out the titles, as at a levee; *ch'éung² ko*, to sing songs; *ch'éung² nám ts'z²* to sing southern ditties, *ch'éung² pong 'tsz² hong*, theatrical

singing; *ch'éung² hí²* to recite plays; *ch'éung² muk, sū*, to sing in the Canton dialect.

暢 The inner qualities developing; penetrating, thorough, spreading; to fill; joyous, contented, in good spirits; remote, long; exhilarating; joy; *ch'éung² üt*, the eleventh month; *fái² ch'éung²* happy; *ch'éung² tát*, to permeate; *ch'éung² mau²* flourishing.

甞 Sacrificial spirits, made by infusing millet and fragrant herbs; mixed wine; *kü² ch'éung²* odoriferous spirits; *'chü ch'éung²* a man who prepares the libations.

(53)

Chí.

知 To know, to perceive, to apprehend; to be acquainted with; to tell, to inform; a fellow, a friend; knowledge, wisdom; to remember; *chí kwo² pít, 'koi*, reform when you know your wrong; *san chí*, I heard so; *shui chí*, unexpected, who would have thought it? *kü² chí*, an old friend; *chí tí*, I know a little; *chí 'ki sp'ang 'yau*, an intimate friend; *sin chí*, a prophet; *chí t'²* I know it; the thing is known; *chí 'hiü*, to understand; *chí kok*, to notice; *chí t'² hai² 'kóm*, I know it is so; *ám chí sz²* a salt commissioner; *chí 'fú*, a prefect; *chí fung*, aware of; *chí tsuk*, contented; *pat, chí 'tai sai²* I do not know its history.

蜘蛛 A spider; *chí chū*, a spider, a general name for all kinds of aranea.

之 A sign of the genitive; when placed between two nouns or verbs, answers to who, which, that; a pronoun, he, she, it, them; often used in the abstract, after a noun, or as a relative particle, in apposition; to progress; to go to; *t'eng' chí chí yan*, the person who hears him; *t'in chí ming ming* heaven's plain decree; *cū chí noi' sho* if so, how then? *mí chí 'yau yá*, there is no such thing; *tséung sho chí*, where are you going? *'kú chí*, the ancients; *t'in ming' chí*, heaven orders it; *smò chí*, impossible; *shang á pat chí' 'ché 'yau chí*, to go and not arrive is common; *'chū chí 'ché chí wai' tai'* that which rules is called supreme.

芝 A sort of boletus or branched mushroom, regarded as felicitous from its durability; *chí má*, sesame; *chí slán*, a sort of fragrant epidendrum; *chí ngán*, your fine face; *chí slán chí shat*, an elegant house, as of the genii; *met.* intimate with good men.

支 To branch, to diverge; to hold; to give, to pay; to prop, to succor; a branch; posterity, descendants; a sept or tribe; to attend to; to bear up, to stand firm; diverging, parting; the twelve horary characters; to measure; the 65th radical; *páu chí*, responsible for; *chí kang*, a watchman; *yat*

chung chí yung daily outlays and expenses; *chí k'ap*, to give out; *chí kung ngan*, to pay wages; *chí tí*, irrelevant, not to the point, a liar; *chí siú*, to expend, use for expenses; *chí p'ai'* descendants, a tribe; *wáng chí*, a side branch, a concubine's child.

吱 A colloquial final, like 咯 *lok*, expressing certainty; or that an act was immaterial; *'kòm t'au' hò chí*, then he would be well off; *chí chí hai'* certainly so.

枝 A branch, a twig; a slender post; to scatter, to branch off; a tributary of a river; a classifier of slender things, as pencils, flowers, pens, &c.; *chí kon'* trunk and branches; *yat chí fá*, a flower, a pretty girl; *yat chí kwan*, a detachment of troops; *pok chí*, to graft; *chí íp* branches and leaves; *sün chí*, Chinese ebony; *shán chí*, wild *sün-chí* wood, a hard timber.

肢 The limbs; *sz' chí*, the four limbs; *chí t'ai*, the whole body; *chí kái*, to quarter.

脂 Grease, suet, lard, fat; hard gums of trees; *met.* honors, glory; to grease; fat animals; *án chí*, rouge; *man chí*, the fat of the people, *i. e.* their money; *chí kò*, greasy, unctuous; *syéung chí*, mutton tallow; *chí fan*, cosmetics.

卮 A goblet; a cup holding four gills; a syphon; a vessel for serving rations; *'tsau chí*, a wine syphon.

梔 A tree used to dye yellow, a species of Gardenia; *wong chí*, the becho nut, used in dyeing, and as a medicine in fevers.

止 To stop; to lodge, to dwell, to rest; that which the mind rests in, an object; to detain; interrupted, stopped; to cease from, to desist, to be still; to remain, to wait; only, but, however; the 77th radical of characters mostly relating to rest; *chí shí* only is; *chí chí* to know when to stop; *shí chí kòm* to, not so few; *chí tak kòm* to, only so many; *chí pat chí* will not stop, cannot be stopped; *chí nò* to appease; *chí suk* to lodge at; *shò 'tai chí*, nothing to stop at.

址 A foundation, fundamental; one's own country or origin; *kí chí*, a foundation, a base, a dependence.

池 An islet; to take up one's lodging on an island; *chiú chí*, an islet in a pond.

祉 Happiness; *fuk chí*, blessed, happy, enduring felicity; *ká chí*, good fortune.

趾 The toes; a foundation of a wall; the feet; *kú chí kò*, to step high, to trip along; *shang chí*, to walk.

趾 Used for the last; *Káu chí*, Cochinchina, said to be applied to it because men and women bathed together.

旨 Meaning, intention; excellent; pleasant tasted, delicate; a decretal, orders; *fung chí*, to receive orders; *chí 'tsau*, good liquor; *chí í* the import

the imperial will; *shing chí*, H. I. M.'s orders; *ts'ing chí*, to request commands; *yat chí*, *chéung chí tái chí*, an important remark, a synopsis.

指 A finger, a toe; to point, to refer to; to teach, to command; a particular, a mode; to point out; used for the last; *chí snám chí'é*, the compass; *shap chí 'án pang*, to snap the fingers in vexation; *mú chí*, a double finger; *chí 'shau wák kéuk*, gesticulation; *chí mong* to expect; *shò chí 'í*, no chance of, cannot obtain; *chí tung chí 'sai*, pointing this way and that, befooling; *chí shí* to point out; *shau chí kung*, the thumb; *shik chí*, forefinger; *shò ming chí* ring-finger; *chí 'tím*, to show how; *chí káp*, a finger nail; *chí káp fá*, the henna (*Lawsonia inermis*); *chí shat* certain, sure.

指 To embroider; embroidered, braided; to put on braid or lace; the 204th radical, relating to embroidery; *cham chí*, to sew, to do needle work.

紙 Paper; a document; *yat chí*, *chéung chí*, a sheet of paper; *shá chí*, wrapping paper; *ts'ò chí*, coarse paper; *chí smú*, a paper match; *chí 'tung fá*, artificial flowers; *chí p'ái*, cards; *chí pák*, paper houses and clothes burned in sacrifices; *king ün chí*, cotton paper; *kai p'í chí*, brown wrapping paper; *chí ts'in*, scalloped pieces of paper used at funerals to buy the

road; *fán* 'chi, sized paper; 'láng *kam tsin* 'chi, gold dusted paper; *king*' *sik, tsz*' 'chi, respect written paper; *yat*, 'chi *shū*, one letter; *fong*' 'chi *siú*, to fly a kite; 'tá *shiu*' 'chi, to torture in prison; *ch'an*' 'chi, a fly leaf.

祇 *Chi* To respect, to invoke; only, but merely, however, yet; respect, awe, reverence; 'chi 'ts'z' only this; 'chi 'yau *yat, yéung*' only one sort; 'chi *king*' to venerate.

咫 *Chi* An ancient short cubit of 8 *ts'un*, same as an English foot; small degree of; 'chi *ch'ek, chi ti*' a little way, a small interval.

枳 *Chi* A hedge thorn, a spinous tree; a fruit like a pumelo, with a thick skin; hurtful, like thorns; 'chi *kik*, hedged up; thorny; 'chi *kü*' the *Hovenia dulcis*; 'chi *hok*, its seeds, used for medicine.

軛 *Chi* The hole in the hub of a wheel, were the nave projects; the end of the nave projecting from the hub; diverging, like the forks of a road.

啞 *Chi* A colloquial particle, implying doubt; *sloi mi*' *chi*' I doubt if he is here yet.

志 *Chi* The will, the inclination; a good resolution, a resolve; a sense of right, firm purpose; to record; history, annals; statistical or topographical works; *tái*' *chi*' high thoughts; *ch'ut, tak, chi*' not abashed by ridicule, conscious of power; *chi*' *héung*' desire, inclination; *chi*' *shing*, ingenuous, guileless.

誌 *Chi* } To remember; to record; }
誌 *Chi* } to write, to inscribe; used }
識 *Chi* } for the last; *mò*' *chi*' an epitaph, a eulogy; *sám kwok, chi*' annals of the Three States; *chi*' *shū*, history, records; *chi*' *ü*' 'ts'z' mind is fixed on this.

痣 *Chi* A mole, a hair-mole; black or red spots on the body; *min*' *chi*' spots on the face.

至 *Chi* To come, to go to, to reach; to arrive, the summit or end; a preposition, to, at, even, till, up to; as to, respecting, in order to; an adverb, much, greatly; most, very, the superlative degree; the solstice; the 133d radical; *chi*' *kik* at the very extreme; *tsz*' 'kú *chi*' *kam*, from of old till now; *smò*' *sho pat, chi*' he goes every where, he is very wild; *chi*' *kwán*' *kan ü*' of the highest moment; *tung chi*' the winter solstice; *chi*' *ü*, with respect to; *chi*' 'shiu', the least of; *hak, chi*' he will come soon; *chi*' *tò*' to arrive; *chi*' 'hò, the best; *chi*' *chéuk*, everything proper; *chi*' *shing*, wholly sincere; *chi*' 'kan, urgent; *kat, chi*' a little while, presently.

致 *Chi* Interchanged with the last. To go, to cause to go; to convey to; leading to, tending; to accompany; to visit; to communicate, to intimate to; to resign, to give over to; to induce, bring on; to jeopard, to hazard; to regulate, to control, to order; an aim, object, or end; a tendency; to investigate fully; used before a verb, implies what is caused

to be done; that, in order to; to put forth; the extreme; *chi*² *shai*² *k'ü doi*, make him come; *chi*² *i*² to intimate to, to inform in any way; *chi*² *sz*² to throw up an office; *chi*² *ming*² delivered his orders.

緞
Chi To mend clothes; close, fine, as cloth; soft, delicate; tattered; handsome, elegant; *tsing chi*² beautiful, fine, delicate; *sai*² *chi*² careful, particular.

輕
Chi A carriage with a front lower than the back, or turning down, from the lading.

解
Chi A goblet or cup holding three *shing* or gills; a cup; to fine one so many cups.

攀
Chi To seize with the hand, to grasp; to arrive at, to reach to; to extend; to present to; to advance, to enter, to go to the edge; to break down, as trees from weight of snow; used for the next; *tsing chi*² a great liking for; *chi*² *tò*, to stumble down; *chi*² *hi*, to pick one up.

贄
Chi A present to make way for one, given at an audience or first interview, or when entering school; to present gifts; *chi*² *ái*, presents; *chi*² *kin*² to visit with a present.

鷲
Chi Birds of prey, accipitrine birds; violent, ruthless, hawk-like; to seize by violence.

質
Chi A pledge, a hostage; to pledge, to guaranty; to pawn; *on*² *chi*² to give a pledge or guaranty; *chi*² *fú*² a pawnbroker's; *káu chi*² to exchange hostages.

躓
Chi To stumble; to trip and fall down; *tin chi*² fell headlong.

智
Chi Wisdom, understanding, talent; knowledge; prudence; wise, considerate, discreet; able to manage; clever, sharp, shrewd; *chi*² *shik*, good judgment; *chi*² *'yung*, wise and brave; *smò chi*² indiscreet.

置
眞
Chi } To make firm, to establish, to place; to appoint; to arrange; to purchase for one's self; to employ; to reject, to dismiss; to put aside; to determine, to judge, to decide; *ch'ü chi*² to punish, treat as a criminal; *chi*² *pán*² to buy; *chi*² *ká*, to take a wife; *on chi*² to arrange a place for, as to spend the night; *fai chi*² to refuse, to remove; *chi*² *shan sz*² *ngoi*² it is none of my business; *nim*² *nim*² *pat*, *chi*² unceasingly thinking of it; *chi*² *shan smò t'è* ashamed, no place to hide myself.

寔
Chi Hindered, embarrassed, prevented from acting or advancing; to slink away, as a dog does.

治
Chi Name of a stream in the east of Shántung; to govern, to rule well, to manage; to heal; to oversee, to care for; to form; to try causes; experienced, talented; prosperity, good government; *chi*² *song*, to oversee a funeral; *chi*² *há*² *'ché*, subjects, the governed; *ái chi*² to cure; *t'in há*² *tái*² *chi*² the empire well governed, firm peace; *smò fát*, *ho chi*² there's no way of managing

(85)

出,
Ch'uh

Ch'ut.

To go out, to issue, to proceed forth, to manifest, according to the tenor of the following or preceding word; to eject, to put out; an auxiliary verb, implying completion or action; *ch'ut, yap*, to go in and out, back and forth; *'sé ch'ut, loi*, will write out; *ch'á ch'ut, loi*, about to examine; *ch'ut, chung'* preëminent, to surpass; *'ni pín ch'ü' ch'ut, shai'* where were you born? *ch'ut, kung*, to retire, to ease nature; *ch'ut, ká'* to marry a husband; *ch'ut, shan*, to hold office; *ch'ut, yau pò' sát*, to carry idols in procession; *ch'ut, kí*, surprising; *ch'ut, p'íá'* to issue a warrant, to advertise; *ch'ut, hi'* to fume or steam, to avenge another's quarrel; *ch'ut, t'au*, to take the lead; *ch'ut, 'ch'au*, to be despised; *ch'ut, ts'ai*, to divorce; *ch'ut, kai'* to be adopted by an uncle; *ts'ui 'ni ch'ut, sam*, as you like to do it; *hon' 'm ch'ut, séung'* to belie his looks; *'séung 'm ch'ut*, can't recall to mind; *ch'ut, ngan*, to pay; *pat, ch'ut, 'shò líú'* to guess aright.

(86)

拙,
Chueh

Chüt.

Stupid, unskillful, unhandy, unapt; *ch'un chüt*, stupid, inexpert; *chüt, king*, a 'dull thorn,' i. e. my wife; *chüt, pat*, an unskillful penman; *chüt, 'tsz'* my son.

杓,
Chueh

A joist to support a plate or girder; a sort of king-post.

啜,
Chueh

To sob, to talk incessantly; to taste, to drink; to kiss; *lau chüt*, to swill down with a noise; *chüt, 'há*, to sip; *chüt, mín' chü*, to kiss the cheeks.

剗,
Chueh

To clip, to pare, to cut off, to stab; to reject; to engrave; *chüt, ting'* to cut blocks and publish.

掇,
Chueh

To gather, to take with the hand, to pluck, to seize.

綴,
Chueh

To connect, to join; to stop; a band of posture-makers.

輟,
Chueh

To stop; a carriage repaired; *chüt, kung*, to stop work, to rest.

(87)

啖

É.

A final particle, denoting are you willing, if you please, is it not so? *'Ngo káu' 'ni tuk, é*, shall I teach you to read? *shí' yat, shí' é*, try, will you?

(88)

花華
Hwá

Fá.

A blossom, a flower; pleasure, vice; variegated, ornamental, carved; to exaggerate; *yot, do-fá*, a flower; *yot, chat, fá*, a bouquet; *ming fá*, ornamental flowers; *fú shang*, the ground-nut; *fú lò' shui*, lavender water; *'ang fá*, to enchase on metals; *fá káp, 'tsz'* the sexagenary cycle; *fá 'tsz'* a beggar; *fá lam*, a brothel; *fá fai'* to squander in dissipation; *fú*

'nú, a girl; fá 'án, an actor who personates women; fá min⁶ to paint the face for acting; fá fá shai' kái' a thoughtless age; fá fá kung 'tsz' a profligate rake; fá wong, the god who protects children, worshiped under the bed; fá pò' chintz; fá kái, an illuminated street; fá wá' exaggerated talk; fá meng, a nickname; Fá 't'i kwok, the United States; fá tí' the Flower Gardens near Canton.

化
Hwá

To change; to influence so as to alter, to transform; to melt, to digest; to convert; to pass into metempsychosis; to create; to transmute; to barter; to exchange; to reform; káu' fá' to improve by instruction; fá' shan, to burn a priest's corpse; ts'ò' fá' fate, nature; hò' ts'ò' fá' good luck; wong fá' the influence of law; fá' shang, produced by metamorphosis, as insects; fá' yat, peaceful times; ch'áu fá' to subscribe for a Buddhist mass; 'm fá' did not subscribe; also, indigestible; shin² ts'oi nán fá' avaricious, niggardly.

(89)

Fai.

揮
Hwui

To move, to shake; to be agitated; to animate; to sprinkle; to scatter, to throw away; fai ch'un, to write new-year's inscriptions; fai chò, to write; fai kam sū 't'ò, to spend money like dirt; fai fok, extravagant; chí

fai, a major in a Manchu corps, to point with the hand; fai 'shá, to sprinkle, to spend fast; fai tsau' written. Also read wan, in the phrase wan lun, entire, unbroken.

輝
Hwui

Brilliant, refulgent, glorious, like the sun; to glisten; fai 'ín, spruced up, pleased; fai iú' exceedingly glorious.

輝
Hwui

Luminous, splendid, like fire; fai kwong, lustrous, gorgeous, like many lamps; fai wong, illuminated.

暉
Hwui

Same as the two preceding; effulgent, glorious, as the sun.

麾
Hwui

A signal or marking flag; to make a signal, to motion to; quick, hasty; fai há' your honor! (used by soldiers.)

翬
Hwui

To fly with noise; a kind of colored pheasant; colored, adorned; fai fai, to fly up and show the plumago.

搗
Hwui

To rend open, to tear off; to point out; humble, unassuming; used for the preceding.

虧
Kw'e

A failure, deficiency, defect, or diminution; short breath; to pant; to injure; to want, a few; to trouble one; owing to, in consequence of; fai fú' to be deficient; fai 'ní, thank you; fai hung' a deficiency; fai yan, to annoy, trouble one; fai sam chí yan, an ingrate; fai 'ngo 'ín 'ü, owing to my words; shik, fai to lose money; üt, 'mún tsak, fai, the moon waxes & wanes.

隳
Hwui

To destroy, to overthrow, to break; to injure; fai pái' to destroy and scatter. Also read to', and often used for 'wai.

徽
Hwui

A cord of three strands; a string; queenly garments; a kind of sash; good, beautiful; a banner; the stops on a guitar; *Fai mak*, ink from Hwuichau; *fai yam*, fine sounds; *fai hō*, a flag.

費
Fī

To spend, to use; to exert; to dissipate; expense, cost, trouble, outlay; waste, lavishing; squandering; *'shai fai* to spend, to expend; *fai' sz*, troublesome, to interrupt; *fai' sam*, to remember one; *long² fai* wasteful; *fai' shi*, waste one's time; *kwo' fai* "great outlay," politely said when sitting at a feast; *p'o' fai* 'lost your outlay,' needless expense, politely said by one who gets a present; *cha' fai* heedless, witless.

廢
Fei

A house in ruins; to abandon, to throw aside, to destroy, to lose; to repudiate, to disinherit; to stop, to fail; obsolete, null; spoiled, corrupt; to depose; useless, degraded; *fai' hū* thrown aside, rejected; *fai' mat*, a useless fellow, good for nothing; *pún' t'ò' í fai* to reject when half done; *fai' tsat*, disabled, incurable.

諱
Hwui

To shun; to respect; to muffle, to hide; name of a person in the ancestral hall; *kí' fai* to avoid using sacred names; *pat, fai'* dead; *tsün fai'* your venerable name.

沸
Fī

To bubble, as boiling water or a spring; *shui' fai' ch'ung*, *ch'á*, the water boils, pour it on the tea. Also read *fat*.

肺
Fī

The lungs; they are connected with metal; *fai' ka*, the lungs.

葑
Fī

Luxuriant; small; read *fat*, as *fat, fat*, foliage abundant.

吠
Fei

The bark of a dog; *lün' fai' 'kau*, a dog which barks at everybody.

(90)

Fái.

快
Kw'ai

Contented, glad; pleasure, cheerfulness; quick, hasty; alacrity; prompt; *fai' lok*, happy; *pat, 'shong fai'* indisposed, out of sorts; *fai' út*, delighted, good, spirits; *fai' 'tsi'* chopsticks; *fai' fai'* quick! *fai' 'tsz' 'shau*, a headsmen; *fai' 't'eng*, a fast-boat; *fai' 'má, lai*, bring it quickly; *fai' pán*, a lictor in a magistrate's office; *fai' tik, fán loi*, come back quick; *fai' 'má*, a courier; *fai' 'ts'ui'* speedy.

塊
Kw'ai

A clod, a lump; a piece of, a fraction; a classifier of small things which are flatish and usually shapeless, as boards, panes, slices, &c.; doltish; *yat, fai' yuk*, a slice of meat; *yat, fai' tí* a piece of land; *hóm' fai'* the whole space; *tái' fai'* the globe, nature; *fai' 'ín, mò chí*, stupid. Used for the pronoun I.

傀
Kwei

Great, strange, monstrous, as an eruption, a meteor; *fai' lui'* puppets, vulgarly called *'kwai 'tsai hr'*.

噲
Kw'ai

To swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; the throat stopped; clamor of voices. Name of a king.

(91)

Fan.

熏
Hiun

Vapor, exhalations, steam; smoke rising; to smoke, to fumigate, to heat, to parch; to offend; to becloud; evening; *fan fung*, warm wind; *fan tsik*, twilight; *fan fo 'úi*, to smoke hams; *fan fan*, uneasy, fidgety; *fan kon*, to dry at the fire; *fan chek*, to cauterize.

勳
Hiun

Loyal merit, meritorious; to spend strength for one's king; *fan lo*, merit obtained in serving the state; *fan shan*, a patriotic statesman.

曛
Hiun

Twilight; the light reflected after sunset; exhilarated; *shan ham fan 'yéung*, the hills are tinged with the setting sun.

獯
Hiun

A tribe of aborigines, called *fan yuk*; they dwelt near Shensi.

薰
Hiun

Fragrant plants, fragrance; used in houses to expel demons; a savory smell.

醺
Hiun

Intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor; *tsui fan fan*, gloriously drunk.

昏
Hwan

The sun setting; twilight; dusk; obscure, confused, dull; in disorder; to oblige to do; *wong fan*, dusk; *fan om'* dark, dull; *fan lun'* confused; *fan mú'* unintelligible; *fan yé'* night; *fan fá*, notes in the eye.

婚
Hwan

Marriage; to take a wife; *fan yan*, nuptials; *mai fan*, to complete a marriage; *lin fan*, to marry relatives; *fan p'úi'* to contract a marriage.

惛

Hwan

Stupid, forgetful; confused recollection.

潛

Hwan

Unsettled, unstable, like water; *Fan wong*, king of the Tsí state, B. C. 300.

閤

Hwan

To shut the door at evening; a porter; *fan yan*, a doorkeeper, an eunuch who keeps the harem; *k'au' fan*, to visit the palace.

饊

Fan

Rice steamed thoroughly; to steam rice.

葷

Hiun

Leeks, onions, and strong flavored vegetables; animal food; *fan sú'* meats or vegetables; *pat, ú fan*, not to eat meat; *fan seng*, savory odors of food.

蒸

Hiun

Vapor or steam; fumes from cooked vegetables; savory odors; *fan cho*, steam from viands; odorous exhalations.

分

Fan

To separate, to divide; to halve; to distribute, to divide amongst; to give, to partake with; a candareen, a tenth in decimal notation. Read *fan'* a portion, a duty, a part; *sám fan' chí yat*, one third. *P'ing fan*, to divide evenly; *fan choi*, to separate; *fan pí'*, to divide, to leave; *fan pún'* to dissolve partnership; *fan ch'ing shò'* to pay in proportion; *fan ká'*, to divide the estate; *fan pái'* to give amongst; *yat, fan hong fo'*, *yat, fan ts'in*, each kind of goods has its own price; *fan kòm t'ung mí'* same taste as the carpels of an orange; *fan sün*, a deputy district magistrate.

吩
Fan

To direct; *fan* *í* *í*, to bid to do, to order.

粉
Fan

A tree resembling the elm with white wood; a beam in a house; *fan* *í* *shé*, an agricultural feast.

焚
Fan

A beam or ridge-pole of a roof; confused, disordered, complicated; hempen covering.

焚
Fan

A fragrant wood burned for its perfume.

汾
Fan

A river in Shánsí, a branch of the Yellow R. *Fan* *í* *yéung* *wong*, a personage in the Táng dynasty, whose name is a synonym for happiness; as *Fan* *í* *yéung* *tím* *hóm*, Fanyéung's king nodding his chin (because he did not know all his descendants).

氛
Fan

Fume, vapor; shadowy signs, a will-o'-the-wisp, airy omens; *fan* *wan*, aerial influences; *'íu fan*, noxious influences; *'hoi fan*, pirates; *kwok fan*, demagogues, disturbers of the peace.

紛
Fan

A variegated ribbon; confused, perplexed; raveled; to mix up; many things at once; hurry, bustle, clamor; *fan* *lün* hubbub; *fan fan* *í* *sz* distracted by business; *fan fá* *'lau lün* all in disorder; *fan wan*, confused.

芬
Fan

Budding and blossoming; fragrance from opening plants; *fan fong*, spreading fragrance; *fan fan*, odoriferous. Numerous, harmonious.

雰
Fan

A frosty mist; hoarfrost; *'í fan fan*, a snowy, sleety, rain.

焚
Fan

To burn, to light, to set on fire; *fan* *héung*, to light incense sticks; *fan fá* to burn up; *fan san*, to burn a bonze; *fan shü*, burning of the books by Tsín.

墳
Fan

A grave, a tomb, a tumulus; river banks, an embankment; great, vast; rich soil; read *fan*. *Fan mò* a tomb; *sò fan*, to worship the graves; *fong fan*, a deserted grave; *sám fan*, the distinction of heaven, earth, man.

墳
Fan

An ornament on the bit of a bridle.

墳
Fan

A river overflowing and making streamlets; a river bank; a river in Honán.

費
Fan

Fruitful, flourishing plants, fragrant flowers growing together; *má fan*, hemp seed; *fan shat*, bearing much seed.

份
Fan

A portion, a dividend, a share; *fan fan*, to divide the profits; *mái fan*, to put in shares; *fan 'sz* a share. A vulgar character.

粉
Fan

Rice broken to pieces; a flour of any grain; pigment, to adorn; to whitewash or color; *'mai fan* rice flour; *suk*, *'mai fan*, indian-meal; *fan 'sz* or *fan 'tsai*, vermicelli; *min fan*, a cosmetic; *'fan tséung*, starch; *'fan toi* a tailor's chalk-bag; *léung fan*, a sort of jelly; *'fan sui* smashed to shivers; *'fan shik*, *tái* *'ping*, a specious peace; *'fan pái* a writing-board; *'fan pik*, to whitewash a wall *'ün fan*, white lead.

分 Fan Anger, resentment; *'fan* *nò* angry, vexed; *'fan 'fan* *pat, kik,* perturbed, cross; *'fan han* hatred, malice.

飢 Fan A mole or field rat; called *'lai 'shū,* a plough rat.

債 Fan Prostrate; to overthrow, to ruin; to fall on one's back; *yal, ín 'fan sz'* a word will ruin an affair; *'fan 'tò tì* to tumble to the ground.

憤 Fan Impatient desire, zeal, ardor; anger, violent feeling; *fát, 'fan,* excited, zealous after; *'fan lik,* to put forth one's energies; *'fan kú,* wrought up by passion.

奮 Fan To endeavor after, to excite, to rouse; to spread abroad or reach to; to brush away; to lift; prompt, impetuous, rapid; *'fan chí* to animate one's self; *'fan lik,* to put forth energy; *'fan í,* to lift up the skirt.

瞌 Fan To sleep, to rest; *'ní fan' wan,* you are half asleep; *'ngán fan'* sleepy. A colloquial word, for which this character is often made.

訓 Hiun To instruct, to teach, to exhort; to explain; a doctrine, precept; definition; *fan' káu'* to instruct; *fan' lín'* to teach the manual; *fan' tò'* the superintendent of education in each department; *'kú fan'* tradition.

糞 Fan Ordure, filth, muck, excrement; to manure; *fan' sháng;* a privy; *fan' mín,* the anus; *lok, fan'* to manure; *fan' lín'* muck prepared for sale; *fan' tì* a public necessary.

(92) Fán.

番 Fan A beast's footstep; a time, a turn, a repetition of; to reckon, to change; a tribe on the south, now applied to all foreigners; *'ki fán,* several times; *fán wá'* foreign talk; *fán yan,* foreigners; *'lò fán* a foreigner.

幡 Fán A banner, or streamer with sentences, hung in temples or carried in processions; a duster or napkin; to move; *sch'éung fán yat, tú'* a pair of streamers; *fán ín,* forthwith.

幡 Fán A streamer; *ts'ing fán,* or *wan fán,* a banner carried at funerals. Used for the preceding.

繙 Fán To spread out; to agitate, or wave; as the wind does a flag; to translate; to explain; *fán yik,* to translate.

翻 Fán To fly to and fro; to return, to change; to revise a case; *fán fuk,* changeable; vacillating; *fán sháng,* resuscitated; *fán on'* to rejudge a case; *tíu' fán sháng,* to to carry a case to the capital; *fán hū' kwái,* to go home; *fai' fán kwai* come home soon.

凡 Fán All; everybody; common, vulgar; usual; generally, for the most part; *fán yan,* men; *fán kán,* the world; *chū fán,* every one; *fi fán,* extraordinary, clever; *tái' fán 'sho 'yau,* people generally have it; *'há fán,* to enter the world; *sz' fán,* to think of marrying (*'ai'* of a bonze).

帆
Fán

A sail of canvas; *kwá' fán*, to hoist sail; *fán pò'* canvas.

墳
Fán

A grave; *fán kán*, at the graves, a sepulchre.

燔
Fán

To roast meat for sacrifices; *fán chek*, to roast meat.

籬
Fán

A dust basket or large sieve; to hide, to cover, to shade.

膳
Fán

Meat roasted for sacrifice; the remnants of a sacrifice, sent to princes.

蕃
Fán

Plants growing luxuriantly; flourishing; plenty; many; to settle; *fán mau'*, abundant, prosperous; *fán 'in*, numerous progeny.

藩
Fán

A fence; hedge; boundary; a frontier; to ward off, to protect; a cover for a chariot; a covered car; *fán lí*, a wattle or hurdle; *fán wik*, the frontiers; *fán 'oi*, the treasurer of a province; *fán 'ún*, a wall inclosing; *fán 'ping*; a screen; a statesman.

煩
Fán

Troubled; annoyed; perplexed; heated; to trouble; to intrude on; troublesome; impertinent; grieved; sorry; *do fán 'ní*, I trouble you; *fán tái'* I trouble you to take this; *fán dò*, to trouble one to do a thing; *fán mún'* perplexed, grieved; *fán 'iú*, interrupted, annoyed.

繁
Fán

Much, numerous; many, confused, multitudinous; a variety of affairs; a saddle-girth; *fán nán*, wearisome; *fán wá*, pomp; show; *'m noi' fan*, unwilling to be troubled, can not endure; *fán fú'* expensive.

藜
Fán

A kind of southernwood or Artemisia, whose decoction is sprinkled on silk worm eggs to hasten their hatching; *fán kò*, a plant grown like celery, and pickled in winter.

礬
Fán

Mineral salts proper for painting or dyeing; *páh, fán*, alum; *'s'ing fán*, copperas; *fán shek*, alum shale; *'ám fán*, blue vitriol; *fú fán*, alum ash.

蟻
Fán

A kind of cricket or grasshopper, which goes by night.

反
Fán

To turn back, to return; to be contrary, to rebel; to combine against; opposed to, but, contrary; again; *'fán fuk*, repetition, to and fro, to retract; *'séung fán*, discordant; *tsok, fán*, to rebel; *'fán chiú'* to reflect light; *'fán mín'* to turn a cold shoulder; *'fán kwat*, to backbite; *fán 'chün*, to turn over; *'fán tau'* clamor and play of children; *'fán hau* to unsay, to recant; *'fán tsít*, to spell, to combine sounds; *'fán wai' 'í, shik*, the stomach rejects food.

反
Fán

Regret; *'fán fú'* to regret an act; *'fán 'chün mín' 'p'i*, to change the countenance; *'fán sam*, sorry for.

返
Fán

To return, to come back; to go back; *'fán chiú héung 'há*, gone to his village; *'fán hū' kwai*, gone home; *'wong 'fán 'ki yat*, how many days will you be gone?

汎
Fán

To float; driven by the wind; name of a river. Used for the next character.

泛² } To float, to flow down; to transport; extensive; to spill over; *fau fán*² to float, superficial; *fán*² *ín*, vague words; *fán*² *chau*, to sail in a boat; *fán*² *ín*, lightminded.

汎² } To overflow, to fluctuate; in motion, agitated; to float; *fán*² *lám*² wide, as a deluge. Name of a river in Honán.

畚² } Ill-luck, evil influences; ill-starred; things to be avoided when commencing anything; *fán*² *chéuk*, to bring ill luck; *fán*² *shan*, to exorcise, to expel or induce evil spirits to depart; *hi fán*² to adore the spirits of the threshold.

坂² } A hillock, a tumulus; a bank, a levee; *pó fán*, a dike or bank to stop water; a mole.

販² } To traffic, to deal in; *fán*² *mái*² *yan* *han*, to deal in men; *kwái fán*² to get away children to sell; *fán*² *tsai* or *fán*² *fú*, a chapman, a peddler; *fú*² *fán*² to peddle about.

犯² } To rush against; to offend; to transgress; to invade; to violate, to resist, to oppose; a criminal; *fán*² *tsui*² to transgress; *fán*² *fút*, to break the laws; *fán*² *yan*, a prisoner; *ts'au fán*² to cage a criminal; *ts'am fán*² to encroach on, to usurp; *yan fán*² *tsün ngán* I have offended you.

范² } Herbs, grass; a bee or wasp; a surname. Used for the following.

範² } A rule, a guide; a custom, a usage; a mold, a pattern; to imitate; *mò fán*² a pat-

tern, an exemplar; *fong fán*² rule for guarding; *fung fán*² a popular custom.

梵² } Name of a bonze; the country of Magadha, whence Budha came; the language of the Buddhists, Pali or Sanscrit; *fán*² *yam*, to chant prayers; *fán*² *ín*, Pali; *fán*² *ch'át*, a monastery.

飯² } Cooked rice; a meal; *shik*₂ *fán*² to eat; *tsò*² *fán*² to cook; *tsò fán*² breakfast; *pín*² *fán*² a common meal; *shik*₂ *fán*² *ts'm ts'ang*, have you eaten, (i. e. how do you do? the ans. is, *yan p'in*, thank you.) *chong fán*² dish up the rice.

(93)

Fat.

弗² } A negative; not, it should not be, not permissible; contrary, distorted; *fat, loi*, he will not come; *fat, tsai sz*² it will not be done.

佛² } Like, as if; used in the phrase *fong fat*, resembling.

拂² } To brush, to wipe, to dust; to push away, to oppose; to expel, to contradict; perverse, disobedient; a sort of flail; *fat, ch'an*, to brush away dust; *fat, shik*, to brush away; *ying fat*, a fly whip; *fat, yan sing*² to thwart another's wishes.

弗² } Brambles, or luxuriant herbage, concealing the path; happiness, luck; to screen; to clear away, to open; *fat, tsò*, to clear away grass.

緋² } Raveled silk; a screen; a trace to drag a bier; *chap fat*, to accompany a funeral.

紱, Fuh A ribbon to hold a seal; used for the two preceding.

祓, Fuh Clean, pure; to disperse; to drive off; to wash away; a sacrifice or baptism to obtain good; *fat*, *ch'ü*, to ward off.

袂, Fuh A covering for the knees; a short tunic worn in southern China.

鞞, Fuh A knee-pad of leather; a cover or defense for the bosom; a string on a seal.

髻, Fuh Disheveled hair; head ornaments; like, nearly, applied to things.

黻, Fuh Variegated, black and azure mixed; to embroider in colors; elegant, flowery (as writing); a variegated garment; *fat*, *min*, an embroidered coronet.

忽, Hwuh A single floss of silk; the smallest fraction in notation, a millionth; to forget, to disregard; to make light of, to extinguish; neglectful; suddenly, abrupt, unexpectedly, all at once; *fat*, *in*, suddenly; *fat*, *yau yan loi*, just then a man came; *heng fat*, to make light of; *fat*, *léuk*, to forget; *fat*, *shi*, not punctual; *fat*, *ming fat*, *mit*, it appeared and disappeared suddenly.

惚, Hwuh Minute, abstruse; inexplicable; that which dazzles or flutters the mind.

摠, Hwuh To take up refuse, to clean away; to bale out, to dip up; *fat*, *tau*, a dust-board; *fat*, *shui*, to bale water; *fat*, *lap*, *sáp*, to take up rubbish.

笏, Hwuh A tablet of ivory, bamboo, gem, or wood, used at audiences in former times; meant for making memoranda, and then used as ornaments; they were held before the breast; *chap*, *fat*, *ch'ü*, to take the tablet in court; *ching*, *fat*, to hold the tablet.

窟, Kuh A hole in the ground; a stable or sty dug out of the earth; *fat*, *lung*, a hole, a grotto; *'shü fat*, a rat-hole; *'kau t'ò*, *sám fat*, a cunning rabbit has three holes; *'shí fat*, buttocks.

佛, Fuh Contrary, unreasonable; to turn aside; Budha; *Fat*, *kau* Budhists; *Fat*, *tsò*, Budha; *Fat*, *fát*, Buddhism; *fat*, *'shau*, citron; *Fat*, *st'ong*, Buddhist temples; *fat*, *'hau shé sam*, a villainous hypocrite.

(94)

Fát.

發, Fáh To issue, to appear, to send forth, to germinate; to cause to go, to dispatch, throw out; to ferment; to show forth, to manifest; the spring; *fát*, *ts'oi*, to make money; *fát*, *'shí*, to have customers; *fát*, *hák*, or *fat*, *mái* for sale; *fát*, *sam*, to give in charity; *fát*, *shai* to take an oath; *fát*, *lin*, crazed, beside himself; *'ní fát*, *wan mé?* are you crazy? *fát*, *'hi loi*, to rise (as dough), to succeed, to get on; *fát*, *fán ün tsik*, to dismiss home; *fát*, *án*, to issue advertisements; *fát*, *ch'ü*, to get damp; *'ü fát*,

to send away; *fát, hí* angry; *fát, fo*, to become a *kū-yan*; *fát, káp*, to become a *tsunsz*; *fát, hò* to make a signal; *fát, p'úr* banished; *fát, fung*, leprous; *fát, jing*, to have descendants; *fát, 'chí*, to wet paper.

法
Fáh A rule, a law, usage; regulations, precepts; a punishment or legal infliction; an art; skill, industry; sect; *fát, t'ò* rule, regulation; *ying fát*, penal laws; *sfú fát*, to lay a spell; *fát, tsak*, a guide; *fát, smún*, the Buddhists; *ch'ák, fát*, mode of concluding or repairing; *t'ò fát*, rules for carving.

髮
Fát Hair of the head; *met.* herbs, trees, moss; *ch'uk, fát*, to bind up the hair; *p'i t'au 'sán fát*, disheveled hair; *séuk, fát*, to shave the whole head; *kít, fát*, marriage of virgins; *shek, fát*, mosses; *fát, ts'oi* an algæ used for food; *fát, 'mong*, female's false hair; *fi fát*, to clip the hair with a razor; *lau t'au pat, lau fát*, married.

伐
Fáh To destroy, to strike, to fight; to punish, to subdue, to desolate; to cut down; to brag; meritorious deeds; a go-between; *shat, fát, lí hoi* famous for prowess, invincible; *fát, tsui* to punish crime; *tsok, fát*, to act as go-between.

筏
Fáh A bamboo raft; a large ship like a raft for size; an ark.

闕
Fáh A door on the left; meritorious services, to set forth

one's merit; *fát, üt*, the side doors of a gateway; worthy services, accumulated merit.

罰
Fáh A peccadillo, a crime; to punish, to castigate, to flog; to fine; a forfeit; *fát, chak*, to bamboo; *fát, 'tsu*, a forfeit of wine; *fát, 'fung*, to mulct an officer's salary; *fát, 'ngan*, to fine, a forfeit.

乏
Fáh Want, failure, defective; without; to fail; to spoil, to injure; empty, poor, fatigued; *fát, shik*, in want of food; *sp'an fát*, beggared.

(95)

缶
Fau Earthenware in general; a vessel used to contain wine; one on which time was noted; a jar; *'ngá fau*, earthenware.

罟
Fau A rabbit net; a wooden screen before an official residence.

塚
Pei A hillock of earth.

抔
Pau To take up in both hands, as water or grain; a handful; *yal, fau t'ò*, a handful of earth.

絳
Fau New silken garments; elegant, lustrous.

浮
Fau To float, to drift; to overflow, to exceed, to inundate; past time; light, unsteady, fleeting; excessive; *fau fán'* floating; *vulg. spò spò pán'*; *sfau s'in*, unmeaning words; *sfau ts'oi*, floating property; *sfau yau tsoi' shai'* engaged in worldly affairs; *sfau shek*, pumice; *'kòm sfau*, heedless, flagitious; *sfau t'ò*, a pagoda; *fau shang*, the living; *sfau sfau*, vain, much.

𧈧
Fau A large ant, called *p'í'í'fau*; *fau yau*, an ephemera, produced from muck.

否
Fau Not so, ought not; used at the end of sentences as a negative interrogation; else, whether, otherwise; *ü'í'í'fau*, it is not; *ho'fau*, will or can it do, or not; *shí'í'fau*, is it so? *fau tsak, wai chí*, if it be bad, then frown it away.

苜
Fau The plantago or plantain leaf, called *fau 'í*; *ch'é 's'in 'ts'ò* is the common name; it is eaten as greens.

阜
Fau A mound or hill of earth; radical of elevations, hills, &c.; great, large, high, abundant, numerous; *mat'í'fau* plenty of things; *fung'fau* abundant, as a harvest.

埠
Fau A landing where trade is carried on, a mart on the seaside, an unwalled settlement; *fau'í'au*, a port; *kuk'fau* a grain market; *'ts'í'fau* a sub salt dépôt where no duties are levied; *pán'í'fau* manager of a salt dépôt; *kwo'fau* to go from port to port.

覆
Fau To cover, to overshadow; to brood, as a hen; to over-spread; *'í'in'fau'í'í'tsoi* the heaven covers and earth contains; *kai'ná'fau'í'sai*, the hen covers her chickens.

(96)

FÍ.

非
FÍ Not right, not good; not so, opposite; false, bad, wrong; shameless, low; to slander, to reproach; *'ín'chí*

shí'í'fí, I don't know whether it is so or not; *'kong shí'í'fí*, to asperse, tittle-tattle; *'fí'ch'eng'í'ung'í'* this is not so easy; *'fí'í'lai*, improper, immodest; *'hí'í'fí*, is it not so! i. e. it is true; *'fí'í'chéung*, uncommon, superior; *'fí'í'yá*, not so.

扉
FÍ A wooden door with two leaves; *met.* a rustic house.

緋
FÍ Red or crimson silk; *'fí'í'p'ò*, carnation robes.

排
FÍ To lift up the skirt; long, trailing dresses; *'fí'í'á*, to hold up the dress.

蜚
FÍ A stinking bug which eats clothes and grain; a fabulous animal ominous of pestilence. The Fan Wan defines it, "famous."

霏
FÍ Rain, sleet, or snow driven by the wind, and filling the air.

駢
FÍ The two outside of a team of four horses; *'fí'í'fí*, the regular march of horses.

飛
FÍ To fly; to flit; flying; to go swiftly; lofty; quick; *'fí'í'hü* to fly away; *'fí'í'nilü*, or *'fí'í'k'am*, birds; *'fí'í'kam*, to put on gold leaf; *'fí'í'im'í'sau'pik*, an expert thief; *'fí'í'shü*, a bat; *'fí'í'p'ò* to haste to tell; *'fí'í'l'ang*, to rise rapidly in office; *'fí'í'd'in'p'un'sz'* incomparably clever; *'Fí'í'lim*, Boreas, the god of wind.

妃
FÍ Royal concubines; *'wong'fí*, wife of the heir apparent; *'ching'í'fí*, the empress; *'d'in'fí*, the Amphitrite of the Chinese; *'fí'í'í'sz'í'siu'* the best sort of laichí.

肥
Fí Fat, oily, fleshy, rich, fertile; *fi chong* 'robust; *fi tá* 'corpulent; *fi 'lò* or *á* 'fi, a fat man; *fi yun* 'fertile; *fi tun² tun²* obese, fat as a pig; *fi 'mí*, plump, good looking.

腓
Fí Calf of the leg; sick, diseased; to avoid, to flee from; to conceal or cover, as animals do each other when herding.

匪
Fí A square bamboo box; regular march of horses, beautiful; not right, illegal; banditti, vagabonds, heretics; *fi lui²* or *fi 'lò*, vagabonds; *fi 'long*, a band of villains; *fi shik*, variegated. Read *fan*, to distribute.

悱
Fí Embarrassed, unable to speak out one's ideas.

榷排
Fí A kind of cabinet wood with lines, suitable to make furniture; a piece of wood tied to a bow at the grasp to strengthen it; to assist; to lean on; *tuk, fi*, to help; *fi 'tsz'* a long nut resembling the hazel-nut, found in Shántung.

斐
Fí Elegant, adorned, graceful, polished, applied to actions or writings; *fi 'mí*, pleasing; *fi 'in shing chéung*, finished composition.

篚
Fí A round bamboo basket.

菲
Fí A red marshy plant; pot-herbs, greens; sparing, frugal; uneasy; fragrant, beautiful; straw sandals; *fi pok²*, poor, valueless; *fi 'á*, trifling, little of; *fi mat²* of no moment—said of presents; *fi nik*, grieved; *song fi* grassy.

誹
Fí To backbite, to speak against; *fi p'ong* 'to slander.

狒
Fí An animal of the monkey tribe, large and monstrous; *fi² fi²* the orang-outang or chimpanzee.

翡
Fí A kingfisher, with beautiful plumage; the cock is called *fi²*, the hen *ts'ui²*; *fi² ts'ui² yuk²*, chrysoprase.

(97) Fík.

To brush off (as a fly); *fik, hoi*, brush it off!

(98) Fing.

拑
Fí To swing; to shake in the wind; *t'iu t'iu fing²* to hang and swing; *fing² tik, 'shui dai*, sprinkle a little water; *fing² lat*, shake it off.

(99) Fo.

科
Ko A root, the hollow culm of grain; a vacuum, empty; a rule; practice (in medicine); a class, series, order, rank, gradation; classifier of herbs; a literary examination; *luk, fo*, six departments in official establishments; *fo káp*, a high literary degree; *hoi fo*, to open the *küyan* examination; *fo sháu*, to receive taxes; *fo pái²* compulsory service; *fo muk²*, an index, series, rank; *fo lám*, basket carried by candidates into the hall; *ching' fo*, the alternate third years when examinations occur; *noi² fo*, medical practice; *fo t'au*, bareheaded, head unarmed.

蚪
K'o

The tadpole; *fo 'tau*, the tadpole; also called *lui jung 'ü*.

火
H'o

Fire, flame; to burn, to consume; *fo chuk*, a conflagration; *fo fá*, a spark; *fo 'ám*, a flame; *kau' fo*, to put out conflagration; *shat' fo*, to catch fire; *'ai fo shik*, watch how the fire is, see the blaze! *fo 'ts'éung*, fire-arms; *tsun fo*, to move to a new house; *tsé fo*, trouble you for a light; *'mò fo 'chung*, 'no fire-seed,' poor; *fo shek*, *'fan*, chalk; *fo 'shün*, a steamer; *fo sik*, the fire is out; *fo p'iu'* an urgent warrant; *'mò ming fo*, causeless anger; *fo 'keng*, testy; *fo 'pá*, a torch; *fo 'ld*, soot; *fo 'yan*, a match; *fo hi'* fiery, feverish; *'á fo*, to strike a fire; *fo 'fá*, burned up; *'mai 'shai fo hi'* do n't be so hasty; *fo kü tó' sz'* a sect among the T'auists.

伙
H'o

A company of ten in the army; *ká fo*, household furniture; *fo 's'au*, a cook; *fo 'tsai*, a scullion; *fo 'chéung*, chief mate; *i' fo* second mate; *'hò ká fo*, well, pleasing, handsome; also used in irony, as detestable, badly done.

夥
H'o

A colleague, comrade, accomplice, associate; many, numerous; a company, party, band, society; *fo pún'* a partner; *hòp' fo*, joint partner; *'ki fo*, how many? as men; *'fo ki'* (or *kai'*) a fellow; the word *Fokee* applied to the Chinese by foreigners.

顆
K'o

A little head or clod; classifier of beads, shot, pearls, and round things; *'ki 'do fo*, how many of them?

貨
H'o

Goods, merchandise, commodities; to trade; to bribe; *fo' mat*, goods; *fo' 'ts'oi*, property, capital; *áp, fo'* to go with cargo to a ship; *fo' 't'au*, prime goods; *fo' 'ld'* to bribe; *fo' shik*, quality of goods.

課
K'o

A plan, an example, a task, an exercise; literary pursuits; to essay, to try; to counsel, to deliberate; to exhort; to examine; a poll tax; *kó fo' 'ngan*, allowance given students; *fo' 'man*, to criticise compositions; *ü' fo'* to hold a concourse for writing; *üt*, *fo'* monthly trial for composition; *kung fo'* a stint of work; *yat, fo'* a daily task, or lesson.

(100)

Fok.

擴
K'woh

To stretch or expand a thing till it becomes large; to enlarge the mind.

廓
K'woh

Wide, spacious, extended; to enlarge, to open, to widen; to pare.

矚
K'ioh

A short, quick, stately step, as if going up stairs, deemed respectful to superiors; *fok, pò'* a quick, regular walk.

攫
K'ioh

To grasp with the talons or claws; *fok, 'ts'ü*, to seize by force, to get anyhow.

矚
K'ioh

The fluttering of a bird when caught; looking right and left; to glance the eyes about quickly; *fok, yéuk*, active; said of an old man.

縛
Foh To bind, to tie up; to tie fast; to secure baggage; *fok*, 'kan, tie it tight; 'kav'an *fok*, to tie round with a cord.

鑊
Kioh A large hoe or mattock, made of wood, edged with iron.

霍
Hoh Speed, celerity, agility; a surname; a range of mountains in Húpeh, the Atlas of China; *fok*, lün² ching' the cholera or bilious colic; *fok*, in, quick, like flying clouds.

藿
Hoh Leaves of pulse, used as food; greens in general; *fok*, héung, the *Betonica officinalis* used in colic.

揮
Hoh To recall one with the hand; to motion back with the hand; to fan; *hí* *fok*, to make a fool of; *fok*, 'shau, to shake the hand.

(101) Fong.

方
Fang Square; cornered, angular; a place, a region, a side; manner, art, rule, means; correct, regular; then, thereupon, in that case, in consequence of; towards, to; like; to compare, to lay together; to possess; a prescription; a thin board; a written list of vassals or retainers; sz' *fong*, square, the four points, everywhere, all around; *fong* ching' upright, correct; *fong* 'ho, proper, suitable; 'yau *fong*, there are rules; *fong* pin² convenient, all ready, to do good to, to oblige, to bestow charity; léung *fong*, a good prescription; *fong* wai² a seat, residence, location; *fong*

fát, means or way of doing; tái² *fong*, liberal, generous in feeling; *fong* 's'oi, then, just now; *fong* 'ch'é, about to do, just then: *fong* kam, now; *fong* ts'ün' the heart; *fong* léuk, a stratagem; *hoi* *fong*, to commence a new business.

妨
Fang An impediment, an obstacle, a hindrance; to injure; 'siú sam *fong* *hoi*² be careful about receiving damage, look out for yourself; *fong* ngoi² an obstacle, something which is in the way, or is dangerous; md *fong*, there is nothing to fear, all clear.

坊
Fang A neighborhood; a street, a lane, an alley; a burgh, a country-house, a shop; to guard, to impede; *kái* *fong* a street; *fong* 'shé, a neighborhood; p'ái *fong*, an honorary portal; shü *fong*, bookstore; ch'un *fong*, the palace of the heir-apparent, an honorary grade in the Hánlin academy.

枋
Fang A wood used by cartwrights, and shipwrights; the white board used by fishermen to entice fish; sú *fong* muk, a kind of logwood or sapanwood; mún *fong*, door-posts.

枋
Fang A sacrifice to the manes within the gate of the ancestral hall; the area within the gateway.

芳
Fang Fragrant, odorous; beautiful, like flowers; met. agreeable, pleasant; virtuous, excellent; *fong* 'chi, fragrant plants; *fong* tsung, fragrant

memory or examples of ancient worthies; *fong ming*, a reputation for virtue; *sin fong 'ki do*, how old are you? *fong 'u'ò*, grassy, fresh.

荒
Hwáng

Waste, wild, barren, deserted, unproductive; distant; jungle, heath; empty, uncultivated, void, unripe, blasted; a famine, a dearth; to overshadow; to magnify; *fong mò*, bushy, overgrown; *fong fai'* to disregard, to cease, old, desuetude; *fong t'ong*, incoherent, incredible, unworthy of belief; *fong sin*, a year of scarcity; *fong sho*, disused, neglected, obsolete; *fong káu*, wilderness, wilds; *fong yam*, lustful.

慌
Hwáng

Fluttered, perturbed, apprehensive, nervous; obscure; to scare, to alarm; *fong héung*, dreading, terrified; *'ni fong fat*, disturbed, harassed; *fong tak*, 'ngo, you alarm me; *fong mong*, hurried, uneasy.

益
Hwáng

Blood above the heart.

盲
Hwáng

A part of the thorax above the heart; the vitals.

房
Fáng

A room, a chamber, a dwelling; an office; a department of an office; one living in the same room; sexual act; a calyx; a quiver; a bee's nest; the constellation Scorpio; *yah kán fong*, a room; *fong uk*, a dwelling; *'shéung fong*, female apartments in an office; *sin fong*, ante-room; *luk fong*, six departments of an office; *fong*, 'tán

permit office at the hoppo's; *ngan fong*, a treasury; *'ni tsün fong*, which brother are you? *tsin fong*, my wife; *p'in fong*, my concubine; *ying fong*, a camp; *tung fong*, the nuptial act.

防
Fáng

A bank, a levee, a dyke; a defense; a screen; to guard against, to keep off, to defend, to repress, to prohibit; to provide against; *fong pi'* to prepare for, to be ready, to be on one's guard; *fong ki*, to provide against dearth; *fong kam'* to stop; *fong 'shau*, to protect.

魴
Fáng

A kind of bream, a foot long, common at Canton; the tail is red, or is said to turn so from fear.

倣
Fáng

To imitate; like; a model, a copy; *'fong yéung'* or *'fong shik*, follow the pattern; *'séung fong*, much alike.

彷彿
Fáng

Like, resembling, seen indistinctly; seeming, dreamy; *'fong fat*, somewhat like; *'fong swong*, timid, undecided; *'fong séung*, roving, difficult to settle.

紡
Fáng

To spin, to twist into thread, to twine; lines, threads; *'fong tsik*, to spin; *'fong shá*, to spin cotton yarn.

昉
Fáng

The first light of the morning; clear, bright; to begin, the commencement; *'fong léung'* bright; *'fong léung' p'áu'* the morning gun.

訪
Fáng

To inquire, to search out, to inform one's self; to ask advice of; to consult, to deliberate; *'fong man'* to in-

quire about; *fong ná*, to find out and seize; *fong ch'át*, to examine into a matter officially; *fong k'au*, to inquire for carefully, to search.

舫
Fáng

Two boats alongside of each other; a pilot or steersman; a galley of fifty men; *wá² fong*, a flower or other handsome river boat; *fong chung s'ám yam*, conversing and drinking in a boat.

覓
Kwáng

To give, to bestow (said by the recipient); *fong ts'z'* conferred; *fong í*, a present given.

說
Hwáng

To talk in sleep, incoherent; to lie, lying, raving; *fong ín*, lies; *fong mau²* untrue.

放
Fang

To reject, to let off; to let go, to extend, to liberate, to loose; to lay down; to indulge, to relax, to dissipate; to scatter; to open out; accord; *fong sung*, to loosen; *fong tsung* let him go, to spoil by indulgence; *fong s²* presumptuous, impudent; *fong sam*, easy about it, unsolicitous; *fong chái²* to invest money; *fong shang*, to let loose to live (as the Buddhists do); *fong shau*, let go! *fong tong²* willful; *fong háu*, gone; *fong tsoi² ko² ch'ü* put it there.

况
况
Hwáng

More, moreover, further; now; cold water; to come to; to moisten; *ho fong* how much more; *fong kim*, still more, as well; *fong hai²* it is just that.

擴
Kwáng

The vault or pit under a tomb; a cave or grave; desert; a solitude; *fong long²* an uninhabited place.

曠
Kwáng

Vacant, empty, waste; spacious, distant, extended, released; ancient, long duration; *fong yé*, desert, a wild; *fong fú*, a bachelor; *fong ün*, remote; *fong yat²* otium, a leisurely life.

纒
Kwáng

Raw cotton, cotton in a silky state; *fong sū*, unsorted cotton.

(192)

FŪ.

夫
Fú

To help, one who can assist; a man, a scholar, a distinguished man; a husband; a porter, a workman; a chair-bearer an exalted lady; *fú fú*, or *fú ts'ai*, husband and wife; *fú tsz'* a teacher, a compellation of high scholars; *fú yan*, an officer's wife, your wife; *tám fú*, a porter; *fú kwan*, my husband; *fú chü*, my [dead] husband; *p'at fú*, a useless lout, an unprofessional man; *tái chéung fú*, a great and good man.

玦
Fú

A stone resembling a gem; a false gem.

跐
Fú

To sit in audience or state, with the legs bent under one, à la Turque; *fú fú ín*, a woman bending to the ground in obeisance.

鉄
Fu

A kind of hatchet or small ax.

麸
Fu

Bran or husk of wheat; the refuse of hemp-seed or groundnut, after the oil is expressed.

孚 Fú To brood over, to hatch; accordant, mutual agreement; belief, trust, confidence; the calyx of a bud; *fú sun'* to rely on, veritable; *chung fú*, true and honest.

俘 Fú To captivate, to capture, to take prisoner in war; a prisoner; spoil taken in battle; *fú ts'au*, a captive; *fú 'lò*, to take captive.

桴 Fú A raft; a ridge pole in a roof; a drumstick; a barrow to carry dirt; *fú* (or *fau*) *tán'* light charcoal.

葦 Fú The pellicle lining the culms of reeds; *met.* near to, friendly, sincere.

枹 Fú A drumstick; also read *páu*, bushy, thick growth of plants.

呼 Hú To breathe, an expiration; to call, to invoke; *fú fún'* to bawl, to cry out; *ch'éung fú 'tún t'an'* groans and sighs; *fú k'ap*, breathing; *fú hám'* to cry after; *fú hot*, to scold, to order about.

嗥 Hú Same as the preceding; also to hoot, to menace; *'hau fú*, to bellow.

敷 Fú To spread out, to diffuse, to give; to issue an order, to promulgate, to announce, to show forth; to state to a superior; *fú shí*, to spread good instructions; *fú yéuk*, to apply a plaster; *yat k'ap pat fú*, not enough for daily use; *fú yung'* sufficient.

瘠 Fú Diseased, a wasting of strength, atrophy.

膚 Fú The skin, the epidermis; the soft flesh; minced meat; pork; skin-deep, superficial; beautiful, large; to skin, to flay; to receive; *fát fú*, the scalp; *kí fú*, muscle, flesh; *fú man*, superficial writing; *fú 'tai*, the body.

桴 Fú A stem or petiole; a calyx; a raft; lower bar of a railing; to wash in lye.

枯 Kú Rotten wood; decayed, rotten, putrid; dry bogs; *fú kò*, decayed, emaciated, cadaverous; *fú kwat*, soft bones.

箍 Hú A hoop, a circle; to hoop; *'tá fú*, to hoop; *'ní 'úí fú wok*, you can hoop a boiler (i. e. are very clever); *kam fú*, a gold headband, worn by Rationalists; *fú chí' shan hai'* *'nün*, tighten your clothes to keep yourself warm.

符 Fú A tally made of two slips; a seal on two pieces; to correspond to, to testify, to verify, to agree with, to evidence; a spell or charm written for preventing evil, for a cure, &c.; *fú hòp*, agreeing; *'lò fú*, a peach-leaf charm; *fú luk*, a written charm; *fú tsít*, a warrant or commission given to an officer; *fú sui'* favorable, genial influences.

苒 Fú A plant, called devil's eye, from the red and round seeds it bears; a species of Hoya?

夫 Fú An initial particle; now therefore, however; *tsé fú*, alas! *'ch'é fú*, moreover.

扶 Fú To lead a hand, to aid, to assist; to uphold, to protect; *fú cho'* to assist; *fú ch'áp*.

to support one under his arms; *fú chéung*² leaning on a staff; *fú 'shau 'pán*, a board in a sedan to lean on; *fú ch'an*¹ to return with a coffin.

蚱
Fú

A species of cicada or dytiscus, called *ts'ing fú*, supposed to be able to recover its stolen young, and cause cash rubbed with its eggs to return to their owner.

鳧
Fú

A sheldrake or mallard; a wild duck with a crest; a small species near the Yáng-tsz' R. is called *kún fú*, the crowned duck.

甫
Fú

Large; beautiful, good; numerous; great, eminent; to begin; I, myself; a term of respect when addressing one; *ts'oi 'fú 'ho 'meng*, what is your name, Sir?

簋
Fú

A sort of basket, square outside and round within, used to contain grain when worshipping ancestors, called *fú 'kwai*.

脯
Fú

Preserved or dried meat; flesh; *'sau 'fú*, slices of dried meat formerly sent to a teacher, teacher's wages.

黼
Fú

Black and white, diversified; embroidered, elegant dress; *'fú 'fat*, dresses anciently used in sacrifices, with black and white lines or embroidery resembling axes; fine composition.

斧
Fú

An ax, a hatchet; to cut, to hack, to fell; *'fú 'ts'au*, an ax; *'ts'au 'fú 'ts'au*, to deceive in buying for one; *'fú 's'enk*, to pare off, to correct a theme; *'fú 'w'*, hatchets and halberds, carried in processions.

釜
Fú

A boiler or caldron without feet; *'fú 'tsang*¹ a boiler and vat; an old measure about equal to a kilderkin.

府
Fú

A store-house, a record office, a library, a treasury; the officer over them; a house; a thesaurus; a department or prefecture; *'fú 'fú*¹ a treasury; *'fú 'wan*, the mayor of Peking; *'kwai' 'fú*, or *'fú 'shéung*¹ or *'tsün 'fú*, your house; *'fú 'tsün* his honor, the prefect; *'fú 'tai'*² a high officer's court; *'luk₂ 'fú*, the six elements.

俯
Fú

To stoop, to bow; to consider, to look down on, to condescend; unequal; *'fú 'fuk₂* to fall prostrate; *'fú 'chun 'shí 'hang*, condescend to grant this to be done; *'fú 'yéung*, to look down and up, all ranks.

撫
Fú

To keep down with the hand, to fold the hands; to stroke, to pat; to soothe, to tranquillize; to manage; to cherish, to bear; to cheer up; to play a lute; *'fú 'kim*¹ to seize a sword; *'fú 'ts'oi*, or *'fú 'ün*² the governor of a province; *'fú 'yéung*, to rear a child, to supply wants.

拊
Fú

To pat, to put the hand on, to strike; to permit; to quiet; *'fú 'ying*, to lay the hand on the breast. Used for the preceding.

腑
Fú

The inferior viscera; *'luk₂ 'fú*, the stomach, gall, bladder, larger and smaller intestines, and secreting passages; *'soi' 'fú*, the lungs. A retired place.

苦
K'ü

A marshy plant, which becomes sweet when frozen; bitter, unpleasant; troublesome,

painful, painstaking; urgent, pressing, afflicted, distressing; to dislike, distasteful, to mortify; 'hò 'fú, very bitter; 'shò 'fú, how troublesome! 'fú lát₂ bitter and acrid; 'fú meng² a hard lot; 'fú chí' decided, in earnest; 'fú 'shūn, to dislike sailing; 'fú 'hau léung yéuk₂ bitter to the taste but wholesome physic, ungracious advice; 'fú 'kwá, egg-plant; 'fú 'ch'ò, extreme grief; 'fú lát₂ ts'ò' a species of Eruca.

虎
Hū

A tiger, the king of beasts; brave, fierce; awful, violent; 'lò 'fú, a tiger; 'fú tséung' a valiant soldier; 'fú ching' a cruel sway; pát₂ 'fú 'sò, 'to seize the tiger's whiskers,' courageous; 'Fú 'mán, the Bogue; 'fú 'ying, ferocious; 'fú kám' a graduate who lords it over people; 'fú shí² to glare at, fierce.

琥
Fú

A signet, made of veined stone like a tiger's skin; 'fú 'fú, warrant or seal, sent when soldiers were levied; 'fú pák₂ amber.

婦
Fū

A wife, a married woman, a female under subjection; a lady; female; beautiful; 'fú 'yan, a woman; ts'ü' san 'fú, to take a wife; 'fú 'nü, women; 'ch'au 'fú, a hag; 'fú tò' 'chí 'ká, a woman's place, female propriety; meng² 'fú, an officer's lady.

富
Fū

Rich, affluent, abundant; to provide, to enrich; the rich; wealth; 'fú 'kwai' rich, noble; 'fú 'hau' rich; 'fú 'yung, a rich old fellow; 'nin

'fú young, lusty; 'hok₂ 'fú 'ché universally learned; 'fú 'tsuh₂ rich enough.

副
Fú

To assist, to aid, to second; to investigate; an assistant, a substitute, a lieutenant, a vice, a deputy; a classifier of suits of clothes, or sets of things, as beads, tools, plates, &c.; an ancient head-dress; 'fú' 'sz' second commissioner; 'fú' 'tséung' a colonel; 'fú' 'yé, a compellation of low military officers; yat, 'fú' 'sam 'ki, disposition, temperament; yat, 'fú' 'lín 'ts'ung naturally clever; 'ts'ün 'fú' 'chap, sz'² a complete procession; 'fú' 'pong, an under (kūjin) graduate.

賦
Fú

To exact, to levy, to collect, to require; taxes of money or military arms; tribute from fiefs; to express clearly; to give; to receive; to place in order; a metre of 4 and 6 feet in the lines; 'fú' 'shui' imposts; 'fú' 'lím, to levy taxes; 'fú' 'yik₂ to levy troops; 'fú' 'náp₂ to send up taxes.

庫
K'ú

A carriage-house; an armory, an arsenal; a storehouse; a treasury, a magazine; a lexicon; 'ngan 'fú' a treasury; 'l'ò 'fú' a go-down; 'fú' 'hong² treasury stores.

褲
K'ú

A covering for the legs, } trousers; 'ngau 'l'au 'fú' } breeches; 'l'ò 'fú' overalls, } leggings; noi² 'fú' drawers; 'ch'éung 'fú' pantaloons; yat, 'l'iu 'fú' a pair of trousers.

桶
Hū

To bale out water; a baling vessel; 'fú' 'shui, to bale water; 'fú' 'tau, a water ladle;

fú *ü*, to take fish by baling the water.

父
Fú

A father; a senior, an ancestor, an old man; a title applied to peasants and aged people; to rule, to act as a father; *fú* *ts'an*, a father; *fú* *lò*, a village or neighborhood elder; *shang* *fú* own father; *fú* *mò* *kún*, the local or district magistrate; *fú* *hing* *chí* *pú* superiors generally; *ká* *fú* my father; *fú* *mò*, parents; *sin* *fú* my late father; *fú* *wong*, my imperial father.

駙
Fú

Near; quick; to help; *fú* *má*, a son-in-law of the emperor.

魚
Fú

A freshwater fish resembling the perch, said to go in pairs or shoals, and be faithful to each other; *fú* *hang*, to go in shoals.

附
Fú

To sacrifice to ancestors in the hall; to inter in the same tomb; *fú* *shik*, to sacrifice to ancestors; *fú* *tsong* to bury together.

附
Fú

Near, about, approaching; to lean on, to follow; annexed, attached to, tributary, dependent; to join; a supplement, appendix, inclosure; *fú* *kí* to send with; *fú* *wo* to follow one in explaining; *fú* *ú* to echo or assent to another's words; *fú* *kan* near, adjacent; *fú* *án*, to inclose an account; *fú* *t'ok*, to charge one with, to request; *fú* *loi*, to come or bring with one; *fú* *yik*, to add to, to benefit; *fú* *tsz* a stimulating medicine (a Rham-

nus?); *fú* *tsin* to send one's tablets to a *tá-tsiú*.

腐
Fú

Corrupted, carious, rotten; crushed to powder; castrated; *fú* *lán* putrid, rotten; *tau* *fú* bean curd; *fú* *ü* soured curd; *fú* *ying*, punishment of castration; *fú* *ü* a foolish pedant.

輔
Fú

The rack or cheeks of a cart; end of the jaw bones; to flank, to help, to second; *fú* *tsò* to succor; *fú* *pat*, ministers; *sz* *fú* four stars near the North-pole; a counsellor.

仆
Fú

To fall down; to fall to the earth; overthrown; *lò* *fú* fallen down.

赴
Fú

To go to, to repair to, to hasten; to arrive at, to come; *fú* *tsik*, to go to a feast; *pan* *fú* to go speedily; *fú* *ming* to obey a call; *fú* *sp'ung* *loi*, gone to elysium; *fú* *kò* to present a petition; *fú* *yéuk*, to engage to meet.

訃
Fú

To announce the death of a parent or relative by the nearest mourner on the 7th day; to go to; *fú* *yam*, a letter announcing the death of a parent.

負
Fú

To carry on the back, to bear; to take a duty; to rely on, to depend on; to turn the back on, to disregard, to refuse; defeated, to fail; to owe; to slight, to be ungrateful; a burden; *kú* *fú* unmindful of kindness, disappointed; *fú* *sam*, ungrateful; *fú* *lui* to involve an indorser; *fú* *t'ok*, to slight a request; *fú* *wat*, injured, grieved; *fú* *ho*, a responsibility.

賻²
Fú

To contribute to bury one; to assist an interment by giving articles.

傅²
Fú

To annex, to arrange; to receive; to lay on (as paint); to superintend; a tutor; a workman; a function; *l'ái² fú²* a tutor of princes; *sz' fú²* a master, a common appellation for workmen; *'ni 'kong tak, kóm² sz' fú²* you speak very well; *sz' fú² kwat*, a very particular person; *fú² yau*, to oil.

付²
Fú

To give, to deliver, to hand over; *fú² kí²* to send by one; *fú² loi*, to send back to; *fú² l'ok*, to charge one with; *fú² káu*, to deliver to.

(103)

FÚI.

魁²
Kwei

A star; the head, chief; the highest or first of a class; monstrous; *ün fúi*, the chief; *fúi 'shau*, the first *küjin* graduate; *á' fúi*, the second; *fúi 'sing*, the north star, the attendant of the god of Literature; *man fúi*, the sign over the door of a *küjin* graduate.

灰²
Hwui

Ashes, ashy; lime; dust; to plaster; *fo fúi*, wood-ashes; *l'an' fúi*, coal-ash; *shék₂ fúi*, stone lime; *pan 'long fúi*, betel lime; *fúi 'tsun*, embers; *ngá fúi*, tooth-powder; *fúi 'ts'éung*, to plaster a wall.

恢²
Kwei

Great; liberal; extensive; to enlarge; *fúi fuk₂* to regain possession of.

詼²
Kwei

To play with, to laugh at; *fúi 'sín*, to ridicule; *fúi 'k'ek₂* to gambol with; *fúi 'chái*, to dally and jeer with.

憊²
Kwei

To pity; afflicted, sad; in firm, invalidated.

虺²
Hwui

Noise, grunting; *fúi 'l'úi*, a jaded, sick horse.

賄²
Hwui

Riches, wealth, substance; a bribe; hush-money, to bribe, to make presents; *'fúi sung'* to bribe; *'fúi ló²* a bribe; *shau² 'fúi*, to take bribes; *'fúi chuk*, to dictate to one's creature.

鮪²
Hwui

A kind of eel or water snake found in the Yángtsz' kíang.

涘²
Hwui

A small branch of the river Hán in Honán province, in K'áifung fú, at which there was a ford. See Mencius.

繪²
Hwui

To embroider or adorn in colors; to paint, to draw, to sketch; *'fúi wák₂* to draw pictures; *'fúi tséung²* to take portraits; *'fúi 's'ò*, to draw plans or maps.

綰²
Kwei

Strings which fasten the collar, a neck-string; a sash.

澮²
Kwei

A branch of the R. Fan in Shánsí; a rill in a field, or pool for irrigating it; two streams joining.

憤²
Kw'ái

Troubled, moved, anxious, disturbed; stupid, lethargic; *'fúi 'fúi*, vexed, harassed; *'fau 'fúi*, stupid.

潰²
Hwui

To run in drops; to separate, to disperse; water flowing in a raceway; driving, roaring surges; enraged, vehement; *'fúi lün²* enraged (as a mob); *'fúi sán'* to scatter.

瞶²
Hwui

Lacklustre eyes, a dull vision; eyes weak from the wind.

聾 Hwui Deaf, born deaf.

閤 Hwui Outer gate of a market, gate of a street leading to a market.

悔 Hwui To repent, to change; to regret, vexed with one's self; to explain the diagrams; *fú*² *han*² remorse, contrition; *fú*² *tsú*² to repent of sin; *fú*² 'koi, to reform; *mò* *fú*² stubborn; *fú*² *sam*, compunction.

晦 Hwui Obscure, dark; night, the close of light; the last day of the month; misty, dim; *fú*² *hí* lugubrious; *fú*² *hí* *dau*, how unlucky!

誨 Hwui To teach, to reiterate instruction; to admonish, to give line upon line; to induce, to lead to; inviting; *káu* *fú*² to teach diligently.

(104) Fuk.

輻 Fuh The spokes of a wheel; *fuk*, *ts'au*² to collect (as at a metropolis), running together.

輻 Fuh A wide strip of cloth; a roll of paper or cloth; a selvedge or hem; a border, a frontier; a classifier of maps, pictures, rolls, flags, walls, and cloth; leg-wrappers; *pín* *fuk*, a frontier; a hem; *sz'* *fuk*, *ts'au*, a set of four scrolls hung in halls.

福 Fuh Happiness, good fortune, lucky, felicity; to bless; a blessing, divine prosperity; good; provided with all things; sacrificial meats; to store up; with; *náp*, *fuk*, are you well?

'ng *fuk*, the five blessings (longevity, riches, wealth, virtuous, and a natural death); *fuk*, *shín*² blessed, to bless the good; *fuk*, *ts'in*, ancestors' fortune; *fuk*, *tí*² a lucky grave-spot; *fuk*, *shan*, lares rustici, street gods; *mán*² *fuk*, your Honor (used by women); *fuk*, *hí* fleshy; *fát*, *fuk*, to get fat; *ts'im* *fuk*, *ts'im* *shau*² may you be blessed and long-lived; *yat*, *lò*² *fuk*, *sing*, let a lucky star [light] your journey.

福 Fuh A piece of wood on the horns of cattle to prevent them goring.

菹 Fuh An edible vegetable with white roots, size of the finger, found in Shántung.

蝠 Fuh A bat; *fuk*, *shé*, a venomous serpent; *met.* a malignant heart.

蝮 Fuh An adder, cobra, or venomous serpent, called in Canton *fán*² *shí* *ts'au*, or 'rice-spoon head'; a locust before it flies; *fuk*, *wai*, a huge serpent.

腹 Fuh That which embraces; the belly, abdomen, bowels; the seat of the mind; the affections; rich, thick; intimate, dear; the earth; *fuk*, *sam*, beloved, dear; *fuk*, *fi*, refusing to tell; *fuk*, *tái*² ambitious talented; *kú* *fuk*, pot-bellied; *wai* *fuk*, a posthumous child; *'tán* *fuk*, a son-in-law.

覆 Fuh To and fro, to repeat, back and forth; unstable, unsettled; to subvert, to overthrow; to defeat; to throw down, to

upset, to prostrate; to judge; *k'ing fuk*, defeated, tumbled down, ruined; *tin fuk*, reduced to poverty, reprobate; *'mä* *'t'sin fuk*, *'shui*, impossible; *fuk, pák*, to understand clearly.

馥
Fuh

Fragrance, odors diffused around; *fau fuk*, a pleasant fragrance; a man's name.

服
Fuh

To use (as a boat); to wait on, to serve; to submit, yield to, accord with; to cause to submit, to convince; accustomed to, acclimated, habituated; to think; to dress; to fold; garments, mourning apparel; a carriage cloth; a quiver; an affair; *'á fuk*, clothes; *chéuk, fuk*, to go in mourning; *'ng fuk*, five grades of mourning; *'yam fuk*, complete submission; *t'üt*, *fuk*, to lay off mourning; *fuk*, *yéuk*, to take medicine; *kung fuk*, ceremonial dress; *fuk*, *sz'* to attend, to serve; *'m fuk*, *k'ün*, intractable; *fuk*, *'shui* *'t'ò*, acclimated; *'ün fuk*, an official cap.

復
Fuh

Again, reiterated, to do the second time; to return, to reply; to revenge, to restore, to repay; to report to, to answer; to recall the spirit of one who died from home; *fuk*, *'yam*, an answer; *fuk*, *san*, reply a to a letter; *fuk*, *ming*, to report on a commission; *fuk*, *'ün*, restored to health; *fuk*, *'ch'au*, to revenge a wrong.

伏
Fuh

To lie or fall prostrate; to humble, to subject, to oppress; to hide, to conceal, to ab-

scond; to brood; to acknowledge, to confess; used as an adverb, meaning humbly, in my opinion; *'mäi fuk*, an ambush; *'shü fuk*, in good spirits; *'sám fuk*, hot weather, midsummer; *fuk*, *mong*, I hope; *'p'ò fuk*, to go on the hands and knees, humbly; *'sam fuk*, to respect 'or acknowledge another's talents.

袱
Fuh

A square cloth wrapper, called *'páu fuk*; *'shau fuk*, a handkerchief.

茯
Fuh

China-root (*Smilax China*) called *fuk*, *'ling*; *'t'ò fuk*, *'ling*, Canton China-root; *'pák*, *fuk*, the Sz'chuen root; *fuk*, *'ling* *khò*, a jelly made from this root.

(105)

寬
Kwán

Fün.
Large, spacious, wide, ample, broad; forgiving, easy, benignant, clement, kind, indulgent; slow; to widen, to enlarge, to relax; to forbear; to unrobe; *'fün füt*, wide, ample; *'fün lái*, liberal, indulgent; *'fün 'yung*, pleasant, a jolly countenance; *'fün 'ü*, an abundance, overplus; *'fün hán*, to allow a longer time; *'fün shü*, to forgive; *'fün üt*, in easy circumstances; *sz'*, *'fün*, not urgent; *'fün tsung*, over-indulgent, heedless of.

歡
Hwán

Joyous, jocund, glad, frolicsome, gleeful, merry; to rejoice; *'fün 'hi*, pleased, to like, agreeable; *'fün sam*, to gladden one; *'fün lok*, highly delighted.

豨
Hwán

A wild boar; 'kau fún, a species of jackal; 'hoi fún, a sort of musk rat in Liáutung; 'fún 'tsz' p'í, a beaver skin.

歎
Kw'án

Something desired; sincere, single-hearted; true, to love, to venerate, to respect; to treat well; to knock at; to reach; to repay; a memorandum of; to enumerate; a classifier of articles of different sorts, classes, affairs; 'fún toi' to treat politely; 'fún 't'au 'tái' haughty, difficult of access; 'náu' fún, pompous; 't'ai' fún, to write an autograph; 'fún shik, a sort; 'kok, fún, every kind; 'kwai' fún to repay a loan; 'yal, 'fún sz' an affair; 'fún lau, to detain as a guest.

款
Kw'án

An empty place; hollow, like an empty vessel; uninformed, ignorant; 'fún k'íú' an empty hole.

盥
Kwán

To wash the hands, to wash before sacrificing; 'fún 'sai, to wash.

喚
Hwán

To call to, to call out, to call for, to bid; to name; 'fún' mal, 'meng, what name? 'shai fún' yan, a servant; 'kiú fún' to call out to.

(106)

Fung.

風
Fung

Breath, spirit, passion; air-gusts, gale, wind; haste, fleetness; manners, deportment, etiquette; administration, policy; fame, example, fashion; instruction, reformation; institutes, influence; disposition, temper; to affect by example; heat in animals; 'tái'

fung, a gale, a typhoon; 'fung 'máng, the wind is violent; 'shun' fung, a fair wind; 'shim shán fung, a gust; 'ngák, fung, a head wind; 'wáng fung, a side wind; 'fung sheng, or lau fung, a rumor; 'fung tsuk, usage; 'fung fá' influence of example; 'man fung, character of a people; 'fung üt, dissipation; 'fung lau, gaiety, pleasure; 'man fung, a literary spirit; 'fung shui, geomancy; 'fung séung, a bellows; 'kwai 't'au fung, an adverse wind; 'man fung chuk, ying, a newsmonger, an idle talebearer; 'kóm pá' há' fung, I willingly acknowledge your superiority; 'fung 'ts'ing lascivious looks.

楓
Fung

The maple; also applied to the sycamore; 'fung shan, the palace, the emperor.

瘋
Fung

The leprosy, scrofula, and kindred diseases; insane, insensate; 'fál fung, leprosy; 'fung ün' a lazaretto; 'fung 'tín, mad, crazed; 'fung 'kau, a mad dog; 't'au fung, headache.

封
Fung

The domain granted to princes; to heap up earth; great, affluent; to enrich; to invest nobles with rule, to appoint to office, to confer investiture; to give a title of nobility; to seal up, to close a letter; an envelop of a letter, classifier of letters; 20 taels; 'fung kò' to ennoble an officer's parents; 'fung nám tséuk, to confer the title of

viscount; *fung 'so*, to seal up; *fung p'ò'*, to shut up a shop; *fung shün*, to taboo a boat for government use; *yat, fung sun'* a letter; *yat, fung ngan*, 20 taels of silver; *fung p'í*, an envelop for dispatches; *deng fung*, a rescript inclosed in boards containing a death-warrant; *fung kéung tái'* *shan*, the high provincial officers; *fung shan*, to confer a title on an idol.

葑
Fung

Vegetables resembling mustard, chives; *fung 'fi*, cheap greens; *met.* poor, trifling, worthless.

豐
Fung

A full goblet; abundant, affluent, copious, exuberant; rich, fertile, prolific; talented; *fung nin*, a plenteous year; *fung shing'* flourishing, prosperous; *fung shuk*, ripe, fully grown; *fung hau'* generous (as a feast); *fung dang*, large supplies (of corn).

豐
Fung

The capital of Wan wáng, now Hú hien in Sí-ngán fú in Shensí; *fung dò*, a district in Chung chau in Sz'chuen, where the fire-wells occur, hence used as a name for hell, or 'Tophet, from the popular belief.

峯
Fung

The peak of a mountain; a camel's hump; *fung slün*, ridges and peaks.

蜂
Fung

Bees, wasps, hornets; *mat₂ fung*, a honey bee; *fung tau'* a bee's-nest; *wong fung tau'* a hornet's nest, a villain; *fung ch'áu*, a bee-hive; *'má fung*, a horse-fly, a breeze; *fung cham*, a sting.

鋒
Fung

The point of a weapon, a sharp point; the vanguard; bristling; turbulent; to rise up (as spears appear); *káu fung*, to attack; *sin fung*, the van.

烽
Fung

A fire-place erected on hills, in which fires are lighted; *fung in*, a beacon-fire.

丰
Fung

Luxuriant; plump, good-looking; easy, melodious; a round face; *'séung mong' fung í*, I wish to see your pleasant face; *fung 'ts'oi*, a graceful carriage.

逢
Fung

To meet undesignedly; to meet with; to run against, to occur; great, wide; *nán fung*, difficulty in seeing (as a friend); *fung ying*, to go out to meet; *'séung fung*, two persons meeting; *fung yan pin' shüt, sám fan wa'* speak only a little to strangers; *fung chéuk*, to meet one.

縫
Fung

To sew, to stitch; a seam, a cleft; *fung í*, to sew clothes; *fung san*, to make new clothes; *fung 'hau*, a seam; *fung 'mái*, to sew together.

馮
Fung

A horse running; a surname.

俸
Fung

Salary, emoluments; wages, stipend, pay, rations, allowance; *fung luk₂* an officer's salary; *fung sau*, government allowances; *tá' fung kwai' í in*, to retire from an office on its salary; *fung 'mai*, soldiers' rations.

捧
Fung

To offer with both hands; to hold in both hands; to receive or take in the hands; *fung (or 'pung) 'shui*, to hold

water in the hands; 'fung tuk, to hold and read. (108)

諷
Fung

To recite or rehearse in a musical tone; recitative; to ridicule, to satirize, to reprove by irony; metaphor, allusion; 'fung kán' satire, to censure; 'fung ts'z' pointed irony; 'fung sz' satirical ballads; 'fung tsung' to chant (as priests do).

奉
Fung

To respectfully receive in both hands, to receive from a superior, or offer to him; to praise, to reverence; fung² ming² to receive orders; shí² fung² to cherish one's parents; fung² shing, to flatter; fung² ho² to make a congratulatory present; fung² sz² to wait upon; fung² hau² to offer congratulations.

鳳
Fung

A fabulous bird, the male is called fung², the female wong; the Chinese phoenix; it seems to be derived from the argus pheasant; the empress is poetically called fung².

泛
Fung

To overthrow, to throw a rider, to "spill" him; 'fung ká' chí 'má, a vicious horse, met. a stubborn boy.

(107)

Fút.

闊
Kw'oh

Broad, wide, large; ample; distant; liberal; diligent; to widen, to enlarge; fút, tái² ample, capacious; wáng fút, broad across; tím² fút, across the length; sho fút, long separated (as friends); kán² fút, widely sundered; fút, lok, agreeable, spacious.

Há.

蝦
蝦
Há

A shrimp, prawn, crawfish; há ch'un, crab's eggs; há ch'un cháp, a skinflint; lung há, the sea crawfish (Palinurus); ngan há, sea shrimps; ming há, large yellow prawns; há kóm' tsán, to throw the arms about passionately; shang há kóm' 'ciú' lively, playful. The first character is also read há, as há má, a striped frog.

瘕
Kiá

A difficulty in breathing; há sau' a hacking, a cough; a scar; an obstruction in the belly.

遐
Hiá

Remote, distant, far from; why; há 'i kái chí, it is known by everybody.

瑕
Hiá

A blemish in a gem; a crack, a flaw; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated; 'mí yuk, mò há, a gem without a flaw, perfect; há ts'z' a mistake, carelessness.

霞
Hiá

Clouds tinged red; vapor, smokiness; mok, há mò² don't move about so, be still; há p'ú' a noblewoman's robe.

下
Hiá

To descend, to come down; há, shün to go aboard; há lau, go down stairs; há hí to restrain the temper; há 'kiú to get out of a sedan; há tán to lay an egg; há t'áp, to lodge; há pat, to write; kwan nang há há a sage knows how to condescend; há 'shau, to begin to act.

吓
Há

Once, a time; a while; 'tang yat, há, stop a little; 'tá yat, há, strike it once; 'ki há, several times; yat, há

tung hū I will go with you soon; *man² hau² há² k'ü* 'ché only came to visit him.

喉
Hiá² The throat; to swallow; *há pá* to insult, to reproach.

下
Hiá Below, down, bottom, inferior; mean, vulgar; next; *tsoi² tai há²* it is below; *há² tai*, the bottom, underneath; *há² t'sz* next time; *há² üt* next moon; *há² man*, common people; *há² lau*, the lowest classes, lowlive, vicious; *mò há² lok*, no fixed business or residence; *há² má wai*, a humbug; *há² tsok*, to covet, to long for, unscrupulous; *há² pá*, the chin; *há² sheng*, a low sound, or voice; *há² pín* the right side, the lower; *há² yan*, official underlings.

夏
Hiá Summer; a mansion; clear; variegated; name of a dynasty from B.C. 2205 to 1766; *há² t'in*, summer weather; *há² kwai* summer months; *há² pò* grasscloth; *Há² ch'ü*, the Hiá dynasty.

厦
Hiá A mansion, a side room; *há² mún*, Amoy; *Mong² há²* the village of Wángchiá near Macao.

暇
Hiá Leisure, relaxation; self-indulgence, unoccupied; *shán há²* at leisure; *mí² há²* busy.

囁
Hiá Laughter; *chá chá*, the sound of immoderate laughter.

(109)

Hai.

奚
Hi Why, how? a page to an officer, a waiting-maid.

徑
Hi To wait for, to hope; a narrow pathway; *shai king* a footpath.

兮
Hi

A poetical word used as an exclamation of admiration or interrogation, according as it is in the middle or end of a sentence; ah!

鼯
Hi

A small meadow mouse, whose bite is considered poisonous.

噤

To be at, to be in; is; well so, no more; a final particle denoting that there is no more to be said or done; *'ní chung² hai kò' ch'ü* do you still stay there? *'hai chü' m hai*, is it there? is he in? *'hai pín ch'ü' loi*, where do you come from? *'kòm yéung² hai lé* that will do, no more; *'hái lok*, that's the fact, there!—an expression of surprise.

係
Hi

The substantive verb; to be, am, is; to connect, to succeed to; *pín hai²* not at all so; *hai² m hai²* is it so? *shán hai²* was it not so? *hai² lok* yes; *'m hai²* no; *'tim hai²* how will it be? *'tsung hai² kòm*, it is all just so; *tsau² hai² k'ü*, it is just him; *hai² mo*, is it not so? *hai² tò 'yau*, everything is here, you have all sorts; *'kwo ín hai²* it is the case, you have all sorts; *chí hai²* at the time, that is better.

系
Hi

To connect, to tie; to continue; a succession; *shai hai²* a genealogy, a family record; *seung hai²* continuous.

繫
Hi

To tie, to bind; to continue; attached to, to think of; to retain, to hold; *hai² chau*, to fasten a boat; *hai² lui*, to implicate.

(110)

Hái.

揩
K'ái

To rub, to wipe; *hái kon tseng* wipe [shoes] clean; *hái mo*, to scour off (as rust); *hái mài*, *ts'éung* rub it on the wall; *'ní mok*, *hái ts'an 'ngo*, don't rub against me; *hái ts'at*, to rub (as with sandpaper).

諧
Hiái

To harmonize, to agree; to pair; consenting, in concord; of one mind; to laugh; *hái 'lò*, an old couple; *'wo hái*, agreeing (as married people), cordial; *hái yam*, a chord.

鞋
Hiái

A shoe; *yat tui' hái*, a pair of shoes; *hái hün'* a last; *kung hái*, a woman's shoe; *'lò hái*, slippers; *hái kam*, fees paid house agents; *hái pat*, a shoe-horn; *shing 'tsai hái*, cord sandals; *'pò hái 'lò* a cobbler; *chéuk, hái*, to put on shoes.

鞋
Hiái

An exclamation of disappointment, Alas! Oh! rough, hispid, harsh; *lak kòm' hái*, sharp as a bramble, morose, surly; *ts'ò hái*, coarse and rough; *'k'ü sham' hái*, he's very stingy.

蟹
Hiái

A crab; *'hái kang*, crab soup; *'hái k'im*, crab's pincer's; *fai' hái 't'eng*, a boat with many oars; *ch'i kam 'hái*, a gilded crab, a rich villain.

獅
Hiái

A fabulous animal, called *'hái chái'*, or lion-unicorn; embroidered on the robes of censors and judges; haughty, stern.

蟹
Hiái

Accidentally, a pleasant hap; *'hái hau'* an unexpected meeting.

械
Hiái

Military weapons, as spear, bow, &c.; shackles, fetters; *ki hái'* a curious contrivance, the nicer parts of a machine, a craft or art; *ts'éung lò hí hái'* guns, swords, and other arms.

懈
Hiái

Remiss, slow, negligent, inattentive; *hái' toi'* lazy, slow; *hái' to'* lazy.

薺
Hiái

Chives or onions, not permitted to be eaten by people who fast.

齧
Hiái

To gnash the teeth, angry; plates in mail arranged like teeth.

(111)

Hak.

(These characters are often pronounced long like the next syllable.)

黑
H'eh

Black, sooty; dark, obscure; cloudy, dull; wicked; *hak, shik*, black color; *hak, òm'* dark, not well lighted; *hak, sam*, villainous; *hak, fo'* opium; *hak, pák, 'nán fan*, good and bad are not easily distinguished; *kam 'mán hak*, to-night.

克
K'eh

To sustain, adequate to; superior to; to subdue, to conquer; overbearing; *hak, chái'* to order, to make one obey; *hak, fú*, hurried, oppressed; *fal, hak, shing yam'* inadequate for the place; *hak, tong*, to sustain, fit for; *hak, 'ki*, to do what you ask others, self-government.

赫
H'eh

Bright, splendid, luminous, like a fire or the sun; angry; to scorch, to glisten; clever, elegant; *hak, hak*, hot, glorious, effulgent; *'hin hak*, a good scholar, talented.

(112)

Hák.

客
K'eh

A guest, a visitor, a friend; a dealer, customer, a stranger; foreign; squatters, marauders; to lodge; *yan hák*, a visitor; *sai hák*, traders from Shensi and Shánsí; *hák, tí* a trading-place; *hák, fong*, guest-chamber; *hák, fo'* inferior goods; *ch'á hák*, teamen; *hák, sui'* last year; *hák, ping*, foreign troops; *fán hák*, a foreigner; *hák, ts'ai*, a whore; *hák, ká, yan*, people from Kiáying c'au; *hák, t'ò* to flatter a guest; *'hò hák, ts'ing*, a cordial reception; *t'ong hák*, a lady visitor.

嚇
Hih

An angry tone; to threaten, to intimidate; to anger; scared, frightened; *hák, 'ugo yat, t'íú'* it scared me much; *hák, keng*, terrified; *hák, ts'an*, sick from fright; *hák, chá'* to alarm by threats; *hák, shai'* a humbug; *'hung hák*, to idly arouse one's fears.

刻
K'eh

To carve, to chisel, to sculpture; a cut; griping, close; fifteen minutes, a little while; *hák, tsz'* to cut characters; *hák, 'pán*, to cut blocks; *hán' hák*, a limit, a set time; *hák, kwat, 'ming sam*, graven on the bones and inscribed in the heart; *hák, há'* presently; *hák, yat*, a set day; *shí hák*, constant, usual; *'shíu hák*, a little time.

剋
K'eh

To subdue, to overcome; to repress, to exorcise; urgent; *hák, shát, chung shan*, to drive off unlucky demons;

(113)

Hám.

咸
Hien

All, jointly, altogether; completely, totally; always, all round, reaching everywhere; concord, associated; hasty; a diagram; *pat, hám*, disagreeing; *'Hám fung*, the style of the present emperor; *mán' kwok, hám ning*, all countries at peace.

鹹
Hien

Saltish, like sea-water; salted, preserved in brine; *hám shap*, salacious; *hám ts'oi'* sour-kroust; *hám t'ò*, salted peaches.

誠
Hán

Union, harmony; to be accordant, united; sincere, cordial, hearty.

函
Hán

To contain, to infold, to comprehend in, to envelop; a letter, or what is contained in an envelop; liberal, capacious; *páu hám*, to keep close, not to utter; *shü hám*, a letter; *tsün hám*, your favor; *hám chéung'* a teacher or sage's desk; *hám yung*, patiently.

涵
Hán

Submerged; to leak; marshy; to soak; to contain, capacious; *hám ün*, to soak soft; *hám 'yéung*, kindly, to keep one's temper; *'shui hám* a sewer.

椀
Hien

The Fan Wan says, to plant, to set out; but Kánghí defines it a wooden bowl.

銜
Hán

Bit of a bridle; to hold in the mouth; to contain; to control one's self, to guide, to order; affected by; moved, indignant; rank; 'hau hám muk, 'lám, to keep silence; hám múi, to hold a bit, to be still; kún hám or chik, hám, an official title; hám han² to restrain one's indignation.

啣
Hán

To hold in the mouth; used for the preceding; to receive (as an order); hám wán, to hold a gem in the bill, *met.* to requite a kindness; hám t'ít, t'án, to hold an iron shot in the mouth (punishment of liars in hell); hám pò² to requite; hám meng² received your orders (said of a friend's request); hám chü² t'ong 'lám sucking a sugared olive, *met.* pleased and silent.

喊
Hán

To call, to halloo after, to call for, to vociferate; a call; to cry, to bawl; angry cries; hám sk'ü call him; tái² sheng hám to call aloud, to cry out; hám huk, to cry; 'tá hám' lò² to gape; hám' t'ung t'au' to cry it out; hám' shát, 'lín t'ín, the noise reaches to heaven; hám' sheng tái² k'é' useless regrets; hám' kau' to call upon to save.

陷
Hien

To fall down or into, to sink; to put into; to descend into; overwhelmed, ruined; to involve another; hám² hoi² to inveigle one; hám² tsing² or hám² cháng, to fall into a trap; hám² nik, to drown, to irritate; tai hám² unstable

ground, sandy beach; hám⁴ yan cháng, a brothel.

餡
Hien

Small flour cakes, like dumplings, with meat or fruit inside; 'páu hám' pastry cakes; wan t'an hám¹ pork dumplings cooked in sugar.

(114)

Han.

痕
Han

A scar, a cicatrix; a mark, trace, or line left; an itching; lui² han, marks of tears; 'shui han, a stain from water; 'hò han, very itchy; han tsik, a trace, a flaw in glass.

懇
K'an

To request, to beg, to ask as a favor; importunate, truly, earnestly; han k'au, to intreat; han k'ap, ask to give; han yan, to ask a kindness.

墾
K'an

To open new land, to plough, to cultivate; to injure; energetic; hoi han, to clear land; han tí² new land; han chung' to plough and sow.

很
Han

Snarling of dogs; disobedient, perverse; quarrelsome, intractable; revengeful; sign of the superlative; very, much; mat, 'ní kòm han sam, how harsh you are! fát, han, very angry; so tak, han, very many; han wái² very bad.

恨
Han

Indignation, resentment, dislike; hatred, spite; to regret, to feel sorry; vexed, sorry; han² nò² to hate; ho han², detestable, odious; süt, han² gratified revenge; han² pat, tak, would that! O for! mò yan han² unregretted; tak, yan han² to get men's ill will.

(115) Hán.

慳 K'ien Saving, niggardly, stingy; to be sparing of; *hán kím²* parsimonious, close; *hán lun²* (or *nun²*) stingy; *hán lik²* saving of strength; *hò hán*, closefisted; *hán fán*, saved the expense, spared the trouble

閒 Hien Repose, leisure; indolent; unoccupied, empty; *tak, hán*, at leisure; *mo hán*, busy; *hán syau*, sauntering about; *hán 'shau*, an idler; *hán wá²* small talk; *hán sz²* private, trifling affairs; *syau 'shau hò' hán*, a vagrant loves leisure; *hán uk*, an untenanted house; *hán tí²* a void place, room; *ch'au hán*, to take time for; *song hán*, to look out for idlers.

閑 Hien A bar or barrier, a fence; an inclosure; a fold or stable for horses; to close, to obstruct; to protect; to regulate by law, to forbid; to move about; large; accustomed, practiced; *hán 'cho*, to embarrass; *hán tsáp²* broken in, used to. Often used for the preceding.

憫 Hien Liberal, pleased; composed, tranquil, contented; aroused, anxious for others.

嫻 Hien Accustomed; loving leisure; elegant; *hán shuk²* accomplished, skilled, in; *hán 'ngó*, apt, polished.

癇 Hien Convulsions in children; spasms from fright; epilepsy; vulgarly called *fah, 'yéung tiú'*

鵝 Hien A kind of pheasant; *pák² hán*, the silver pheasant.

闕 Hien Courageous; depending on one's-self; martial; formidable, brave; liberal.

闕 Hien To observe narrowly, to watch furtively; spots in the eyes; the whites of the eyes showing in convulsions.

限 Hien² To limit, to fix or set a time, to assign, to adjust; to impede, to moderate; a limit, impediment, boundary, restriction; a few, a short time; a threshold; *mo hán²* illimitable; *ho hán²* what limit, endless, numberless; *syau hán²* a few, limited; *hán² 'kí yat*, how many days do you set? *kwó² hán²* over-past the time; *fún hán²* to extend the time; *hán² teng²* exactly so many; *hán² tò²* a fixed measure.

闕 Hien The threshold of a door.

(116) Hang.

亨 Hang To penetrate or pervade; successful; *hang k'ü*, a quiet street, an eligible street.

噤 Hang Frightened, an antipathy to; a local word applied to smells, loathsome.

鏗 Kang To strike against as sounding glasses or metals, a ringing or metallic sound; *hang ts'éung*, jingling of bangles or tamborines.

鏗 Kang The jingling of stones, striking hard stones together.

控 Kang The shank bone of an ox. A man, Sung' Hang, in the time of Mencius.

(This character is often pronounced like the next syllable.)

行
Hang
To go, to walk, to proceed; to act, to do, to direct; imports the action of the following verb; to appeal, or transfer a case; a step; a road, a way, a path; one of the elements; a manner; motion; *hang* *lò*² to walk in the way; *pò*² *hang*, to travel afoot; *hang* *yan*, a traveler; *hang* *lai*, to visit, to attend to prescribed rites; *hang* *ü*, to tell to; *hang* *li*, baggage; *ng* *hang*, the 5 elements; *hang* *káu*² to promulgate; *tái*² *hang*, the recently deceased emperor or empress; *hang* *l'au*, head-gear, masks, &c., used by actors; *hang* *chéung*, to go in procession; *hang* *ts'ing*, to worship at the tombs in spring; *hang* *ying*, to punish; *hang* *ts'in* *pò*² to 'walk a mile'; *hang* *shün*, to weigh anchor, to follow the sea, to act as a sailor; *hang* *mái tik*, step aside a little! *hang* *him*, to follow dangerous pursuits; *hang* *ping*, to direct troops; *hang* *wai*, conduct, manner of acting; *hang* *ling*² to send an order; *hang* *há* *ché*, wait, or do; a little presently; *hang* *shü*, to write a running hand, *hang* *lúi*, to thunder.

珩
Hang
An ornamented clasp, a gem which has a play of colors, worn on the person.

衡
Hang
A yoke or strap on the head of cattle; the space under the eyebrows; a balance,

or thing to weigh with; a balustrade; to weigh; transverse; adjusted, compared; *hang* *léung*, to measure; *hang* *ping*, a pair of scales; *yuk*, *hang*, an armillary sphere.

藿
Hang
A fragrant plant like mallows; *tò*² *hang*, sweet vernal-grass. (!)

莖
Hang
The culm or stalk of herbs and shrubs; a twig; hilt of a sword.

恒
Hang
Constant, regular, perpetual, according to rule; to continue of the same mind, persevering; *hang* *shéung*, accustomed to; *hang* *sam*, constant; *hang* *yan*, patient; *hang* *ch'án*, enduring possessions; *Hang* *ho* *shá shò*² like the sands of the Ganges; *Hang* *shán*, a mountain in the west of Chihli.

肯
Kang
The attachment of the muscles; to assent, willing, acquiescing; to permit; *hang* *m* *hang*, will you or not? *m* *hang*, I will not! *wan* *hang*, to permit.

悻
Hing
Hang *hang*, anger, hatred; great displeasure, vexed; quarrelsome, pertinacious.

幸
Hing
Fortunate, lucky; blessed; happily; an emperor reaching or tarrying in a place; to hope, to wait or long for; lucky in getting, to rejoice; to love, pleased; *hang*² *tak*, to succeed pleasantly; *shí*² *hang*² is well, will be pleased—a phrase used in a bill; *ká* *mún* *pat*, *hang*² domestic affliction, family trouble;

pat, hang² chung chí hang² (118)
fortunate in the midst of disaster.

倖²
Hing To obtain or avoid without merit or right; *hang² mín*, fortunately escaped; *chiú hang²* very fortunate.

杏²
Hang A kind of plum; *hang² yan*, almonds; *ngan hang²* nuts of the *Salisburia adiantifolia*; *hang² múi*, a sort of apricot, ripe in June.

荇²
Hang An aquatic vegetable with a reddish leaf; not found in Canton.

行²
Hing Actions, conduct; *'pan hang²* disposition, character; *tak, hang²* virtue, good works; *tò² hang²* *sham*, able, experienced, learned; *sun² hang²* honest; *'tün hang²* curt, snappish.

(117) Háng.

坑
Kang A ditch, trench, hollow, hole, cave, or pit, natural or artificial; the furrows in a roof; a pit to entrap wild beasts; to throw into a pit; to excavate; *cháng k'ü*, a sewer or drain; *háng hòu*, a natural gully, a ravine; *'Lò cháng*, a quarry in Sháuking fú which furnishes good inkstones; *'shui cháng mún*, a sluice; *múi háng*, a coal pit.

桁
Hang The purlines of a roof; a plank to cross a rivulet; stocks for feet; a clothes-horse; *háng kok*, purlines and rafters; *uk, háng*, purlines.

恰
Kiáh To apply the mind to; seasonably, fortunately, in good time, to the purpose, fitly; exactly; *hap, ü²* luckily met; *hap, hò*, suitable, just the thing; *hap, 'ts'z'* very much alike; *hap, hap*, chirping of birds; *hap, 'gám*, fits well; *hap, 'hau 'yau*, had it just in season.

哈
A colloquial word, for which this character is sometimes used, meaning to nod, sleepy; *hap, 'ngán fan'* to nod.

(119) Háp.

呷
Hiáh To gulp, to swallow, to drink; *chuk, 'shui 'mò tám²* *háp*, not even congee water to drink (poor); *háp, tám²* *ch'á*, take a mouthful of tea; clamor or buzz of a crowd.

狎²
Hiáh Accustomed, familiar with; irreverent, disrespectful to; to caress; to desecrate, to contemn; to change; to approach, acquainted with; *háp₂ oi'* mutual attachment; *háp₂ tsáp₂* intimate with; *háp₂ ün²* to play with.

柙
Hiáh A cage for wild beasts or prisoners; to encage; a scabbard; a press.

匣
Hiáh A chest or trunk; a press for clothes; a coffer, a casket; a box for a set of books; *'shau shik, háp₂* a dressing-case; *pái' háp₂* a case for sending cards, presents, &c.; *sz'* *'pò háp₂* a writing-case; *chü 'pò háp₂* a casket.

俠_{Kiáh} Generous, noble-minded, public spirited; zealous for right, bold, intrepid; to assist or redress another's wrongs; *háp₂ hák*, or *kim² háp₂* a friend in need, a supernatural advocate; *háp₂ hí²* noble-minded, intrepid.

狹_{Hiáh} Narrow, strait; a contracted passage; narrow-minded, mean; *chák, háp₂* narrow; *háp₂ sam tí²*, doltish, stupid.

陝_{Hiáh} A strait passage, contracted, narrow; *háp₂ áí²* a narrow pass. Used for the preceding.

峽_{Hiáh} Hills approaching, forming a gorge, through which a stream forces its way; *háp₂ 'hau*, a pass in a river; *Shiú²-hing² háp₂* a gorge near Sháuking fú in Kwángtung.

篋_{Kieh²} A basket for sundries; a dresser, a pannier.

搯_{Kiáh} To press or dig the nails into; to lacerate; *háp₂ ch'ut, hū²*, to squeeze the blood out; *ngá 'ch'í háp₂ yap, yuk₂* to bite till the blood comes, indignant at, irritated with.

歃_{Shah} To drink each other's blood in spirits; to bloody the lips—a form of an oath; *háp₂ hū²*, to let blood when swearing, an oath of blood.

(120)

Hat.

乞_{K'm} To beg, to ask alms; to intreat, to request; *hat, í*, a beggar; *fuk₂ hat*, humbly beg; *hat, shik₂* to beg food; *hat, 'tsai*, to pray for children; *hat, 'háu*, to beg for skill (of Arachne); *'lá hat, ch'í*, to sneeze.

吃_{K'ih} To eat, to swallow. Usually pronounced *yák*.

檄_{Hih} A piece of board on which orders used to be written; a governmental proclamation; to give orders; haste; a branchless tree; *hat₂ sman*, an official summons or reprimand; *'ü hat₂* a feather (i. e. urgent) dispatch; *ch'éung hat₂* a passport.

覘_{Hih} A sorcerer, a wizard, a necromancer. Usually called a *'sheng jung*.

轄_{Hiáh} A lynch-pin; the creaking of carriages; to regulate, to control; to guide the morals of society; to turn; *'kún hat₂* to control.

瞎_{Hih} Blind of one eye; ignorant, uneducated; *hat₂ 'sz* a blind man.

劾_{Hih} To judge, to examine into, to search out; to keep in order; to punish; to prosecute or to accuse one; to sentence; *hat₂ shal₂* to ascertain the facts; *hat₂ pán²* to revise a case; *hat₂ tszu²* to accuse by memorial.

覈_{Heh} To investigate, to ascertain the facts; to pare or carve; *'háu hat₂* to search out fully; *hat₂ im²* to verify.

核_{Heh} The kernel or seed of fruits; the nucleus; the facts, the real circumstances; truly; *tsung' hat₂* to search out a matter; *hat₂ í'ò*, walnuts.

(121)

Hau.

吼_{Hau} The cries of animals, especially of cattle and feline animals; *sho tung (sz) 'chau*, a scolding wife.

哧 Groaning, as when angry ;
Hau a tone of displeasure.

侯 A prince, or feudal baron
Hau in ancient China ; a marquis
in modern days ; pretty ; but,
unless ; a surname ; *chü hau*,
a petty prince ; *shau yé*, my
lord marquis.

喉 The throat ; the trachea ;
Hau *shau lung*, vulgarly means
either the windpipe or gullet ;
ün hau, the œsophagus ;
ngáng hau, the windpipe ;
shau lám, Adam's apple ; *shau*
kap, hasty, in a hurry ; *fung*
shau, the throat stopped up ;
shang ngo hau, quinsy.

猴 A monkey ; vulgarly called
Hau *má lau* ; *shau tsz' hî* sports
with monkeys.

篳 A musical instrument, called
Hau *hong hau* ; a flat lute,
having 23 strings.

餼 Dry provisions, food dressed
Hau for a journey or an expedi-
tion ; *shau léung*, dry provi-
sions.

瘰 Pimples, pustules, resulting
Hau from bad humors ; *shau tsz'*
a pustule.

口 The mouth, 'that by which
K'au we eat ;' an entrance, a door,
a narrow passage, an opening ;
a pass or gate in the Great
Wall ; speech, utterance ; a
numeral of swords, men,
hatches, fill of pipes, draught
of drinks, boxes ; to month,
to reiterate ; *hò hau kok*,
good utterance, glib ; *kok*,
shau, to wrangle ; *mò hau*
ch'i untrustworthy ; *shau*
k'im, good enunciation ; *yák*,
léung hau, take two pipes ;

chong hau, a large establish-
ment, applied to the Factories ;
mò hau wá' k'ü, will not
speak to him, intractable ;
hau ngoi' beyond the fron-
tiers ; *fá hau*, or *hau tsui*,
loquacious ; *yan hau*, persons,
a family ; *yat hau ch'á*, a
swallow of tea ; *hoi hau*, an
estuary ; *ts'ong hau*, a hatch-
way.

後² After in time, late ; behind ;
Hau then, next ; posterity, descen-
dants ; *hau' loi*, afterwards,
then ; *hau' t'au*, behind ; *hau'*
shang, young man ; *hau' shai'*
future existence ; *hau' hok*,
your pupil (used when speak-
ing of one's self) ; *hau' úi'*,
another time ; *hau' tsun'* the
next entrance in a hong ; *pú'*
hau' behind one.

后² A queen or empress ; a
Hau prince or ruler, a tributary
sovereign ; behind ; *wong hau'*
or *kwok hau'* the empress ;
t'ai' hau' empress dowager ;
mò hau' our mother (the
queen) ; *hau' t'ò*, god of the
land,—it is worshipped behind
graves ; *ts'in hau'* the Chinese
Amphitrite.

逅² To meet unexpectedly ;
Hau *hái hau'* to meet one by ac-
cident.

馱² The horse-hoof or king
Hau crab ; the Xiphosuræ or Lim-
ulus longispina.

厚² Thick, large, substantial ;
Hau liberal, generous, kind ; well,
very ; faithful ; intimate ; well
flavored ; rich (loam) ; to es-
teem ; *hau' pok*, thick and
thin, the suitable relations of

things; *hau² toi²* to treat well; *hau² luk²* a fine salary; *hau² ts'ing*, kind feelings; *hau² chung²* very generous; *min² sp'í hau²* shameless, brazen-faced.

候
Hau
To wait; to inquire for, to wait on, to visit; to take care of; *man² hau²* to inquire after civilly, to send respects; *hau² ká²* I wait for you; *hau² 'pò* waiting for confirmation in office; *hau² sūn²* wait for appointment; *'tang hau²* wait for; *ching' hau²* a disease, a bad habit.

(122) Háu.

敲
Kiáu
A baton or club; to beat or tap horizontally with a club; to rap; *háu puk, sū*, to rap the block when chanting; *háu mún*, to knock at a door; *háu king nim² Fat²* to recite prayers and meditate on Budha; *háu lán²* to beat to pieces, or to a jelly.

拷
K'áu
To beat or torture to extort a confession; *háu kéuk, 'ngán*, to beat the ankles; *háu 'tá*, to torture.

磽
Kiáu
Stony, arid land; poor soil.

哮
Hiau
To howl, to bellow, to roar, as beasts when afraid or angry; to grunt (as swine); a loud call; to pant or gasp; *háu chá*, shortness of breath; *háu k'at*, a hacking cough; *háu 'ch'ün*, the asthma.

唬
Hiau
The scream or roar of a tiger; beside one's self with anger.

尻
K'áu
The end of the spine, the os coxendicis; the rump or seat.

考
K'áu
Aged; a deceased father; finished, complete; to examine, to question; to strike; *'háu im²* a triennial examination of officers; *'háu 'siú shí* to examine for the lowest degree; *sin 'háu*, my departed father; *ün² 'háu*, a district examination; *'háu on' 'shau*, the first of the *siútsái*; *'háu káu* to examine carefully.

攷
Káu
To search into; used for the preceding; *'háu ch'át*, to examine; *'háu, shing*, decision of official merits.

栲
K'áu
A tree producing a kind of varnish; the wood is hard. *Qu.* a kind of Dryandra.

巧
K'iau
Skillful, ingenious, dexterous, handy; clever, as an artisan; talented, adroit; ingenuity; genius; wily, crafty, specious, deceitful; witty, subtle, shrewd, ready; pleasing; *'háu miú²* well done, fine work; *'háu yéung²* a new or ingenious pattern; *ts'au' 'háu* unexpected and well-timed; *'háu 'shau*, a skillful workman; *'háu siú²* pleasant, good-natured; *kwái 'háu*, smart; *'háu pin²* good at excuses.

孝
Hiáu
Filial duty, obedience, respect to parents; mourning for parents; *háu' shun²* dutiful and obedient; *hang háu'* to obey; *chéuk, háu'* to put on mourning for parents; *háu' sam yan*, a filial son; *háu' fuk²* white mourning; *háu' ch'éung'* the mourning staff (used by the chief mourner).

效² } To imitate, to learn, to
 倣 } copy; to verify; like, similar
 Hiau } to; effectual, efficacious; an
 example; exertion; effects,
 results; to offer; *hok*, *háu*² to
 imitate; *háu*² *fát*, to practice,
 to follow; *háu*² *ím*² *sin*, an
 efficacious pill; *háu*² *yau*, to
 do like the pattern.

効¹ } To toil, to follow a rule;
 Hiáu } to imitate; exertion, effects;
*háu*² *lik*² to exert one's self;
*háu*² *lò*, to toil for another;
kung *háu*² meritorious exertion.
 Used for the preceding.

校² } Hilarity, joy; cheerful,
 Hiáu } pleased with the company of
 others.

校² } A school, a college, an-
 Hiau } ciently so called; an inclosure
 or horsepen.

(123) Hé.

A colloquial exclamation, expressing disapproval; *ché!* *é'm* *hò* *t'au*² do n't touch it!

Heng.—See *Hing*.

(124) Héung.

香² } Fragrant, odoriferous, aromatic,
 Hiáng } sweet; incense; effluvia or
 aroma; reputable, renowned, a
 'fragrant' name; *chéung* *hi*²
 fragrance; *chéung* *liú*² spicery;
kéuk, *chéung*, incense sticks;
shū *chéung* literary reputation of
 a family; *chéung* *chū*, fragrant
 beads; *chéung* *lò*, a burner of
 incense in a temple; *shang*
chéung, to worship; *mún*²
chéung, drugs burned by thieves
 to stupefy people; *chéung* *sun*²
 mushrooms; *Héung* *kong*,
 Hongkong.

鄉² } A village, a country; directed
 Hiáng } towards; five *chau*, or
 12,500 houses, make a
chéung; rude, country-like,
 rustic; *chéung* *tong*, an association
 or society; *chéung* *há*, the
 country; *chéung* *lò*, a village
 elder; *chéung* *shan*, village
 gentry; *t'ung* *chéung*, fellow
 villagers; *chéung* *tsuk*, rustic,
 rude manners; *chéung* *lí*,
 village neighbors; *chéung*
t'ám, a local brogue; *chéung*
ts'ün, a village.

享² } To offer up, to present or
 Hiáng } sacrifice to a god or superior;
 to enjoy; to receive an offering;
 a repast; *héung* *fuk*, to be
 happy; *héung* *yung*², to enjoy
 the use of, a free use; *ch'éung*
héung, to enjoy long; *héung*
*shau*² happy in his age; *héung*
wing *ün* *chí* *fuk*, to enjoy eternal
 happiness.

饗² } To offer in sacrifice; to
 Hiáng } feast a guest; to spread out
 a feast; a banquet or sacrifice;
shan *héung*, offerings to the
 gods; *héung* *tsz*² offerings
 to ancestors.

響² } Noise, clamor, fracas; a
 Hiáng } sound, echo, a ringing din;
chéung *léung*² a din? *yat*,
shing *héung*, a single word,
 once speaking, a sudden sound;
*kòm*² *héung*, so loud! *mok*²
héung, silence! *lo* *hau*
héung, he can talk enough,
 wordy.

响² } Used for the preceding;
 Hiáng } also to be at, in, at a place;
ní *héung* *má* *s'au* *chü*
 do you live at the landing?
héung *ch'ü* it is there.

蠅 Hiáng A worm which notices sounds, a silkworm? *yat*₂ 'héung, the buzz of flies in swarms; sound of musketoës.

餉 Hiáng Provisions for workmen, and troops; taxes paid to government in kind; duties generally; to give or send food; *ping* 'héung, soldier's rations; 'héung *ngan*, duties; 'héung *án*, a duty "chop;" *yéung* 'héung, maritime custom-house duties; 'héung *shik*₂ give him to eat.

晌 Sháng Noon, meridian; 'héung 'ng, noon, midday; *yat* 'héung, half a day; *pún* 'héung, three hours.

珣 Hiáng An ornament worn on the girdle by women.

嚮 Héung Opposite; to incline to, pressing forward to; 'héung *t'ong*, sugar figures carried at weddings; 'ying 'héung, the circumstances of a thing. Used for the next.

向 Hiáng Towards, facing, opposite to; thinking upon; an intention, an object of study; time past, former, heretofore; a window or opening; points of compass; 'héung' *yat*₂ on a former day; *yat* 'héung' formerly, for a time; 'héung' *pak*, northerly; 'héung' *loi*, heretofore; *sam* 'm 'héung' mind not on your work; 'ní *sam* 'i-shap₂-sz' 'héung' your mind is quite unfixed; *sam* 'héung' *mò ting*₂ discomposed, unsteady; 'héung' 'ní 'kong, to speak to you; 'i 'héung' intention; 'héung' *ts'an*, to come on one, to point towards.

晷 Hiáng A little while; suddenly; formerly.

(125) HÍ.

欺 K'i To cheat, to impose upon, to deceive; to fail in; to self-deceive; to insult, to abuse when in power; to ridicule; *hi p'in* to cheat; *hi pá* 'ngo, to covet; *hi yan*, a cheat, a rascal; *hi fú*₂ to reproach; *hi sam*, to delude one's self; *hi ál*, to oppress wantonly; *hi lung*₂ to make sport of; *hi mún*, to lie to, to deceive.

希 Hi Few, rare, seldom, infrequent; loose, not close or near; to hope, to wish, desirous; to scatter, to stop; to moult (feathers) or shed (hair); *hi* 'shiu, few; *hi* 'hon, strange, odd; *hi* 'k'i, unusual.

睇 Hi To look with longing, to hope earnestly, to remember kindly. Used for the preceding.

稀 Hi Open, wide apart, not close, loose; thin; few; careless, remiss; *hi* 'sho, widely, open; *hi* 'hi *ti*₂, thin, watery (as glue, paste).

晞 Hi To dry; dried; daybreak, bright.

佈 Hi Simulated, pretending, like to; obscure; to counterfeit; *i* 'hi, appearing as if.

絺 Chí The fibres of hemp, used in making linen; fine hempen cloth.

喜 Hi To heat, to roast or toast; hot, burning, light and heat together; abundant, pervading.

禧 Hi Happy, lucky, blessed by the gods; to pray or implore the gods; *kung ho* 'san 'hi,

respectfully to congratulate on the new [year's] happiness.

嬉
Hí

Pretty, handsome; pleasant sports, rambles; an excursion; to ramble, to play, to enjoy one's self; *hí 'shá*, sporting, plays; *hí hí*, games of children; *syau hí*, a pleasure excursion.

嘻
Hí

The sound of merriment, voices of people laughing; an interjection of grief or anger, Alas! *hí há*, the noise of laughing

噓
Hí

The cry of one in pain or sorrow; grumbling; the reply of spirits.

歔
Hí

To sob, to catch the breath in weeping; to snore; timid; *hí chü*, to sob and cry.

豨
Hí

A name for pigs in Húnán; a call to hogs; the grunting of pigs; *fung hí*, a divine animal which protects against snakes.

醃
Hí

Sour, acid taste, like vinegar; *hí kai*, animalculæ in vinegar; *hí tseung*, pickled condiments.

儼
K'í

Tipsy, about to fall, to reel like a sot; *hí hí*, reeling, staggering.

熙
Hí

Light, splendor, brightness; flourishing, glorious, prospering, extending; lasting, ample; dry, drying, *hí ch'un ch'á*, Hyson tea; *hí swo*, prosperous; *hí ch'üü*, a flourishing dynasty.

羲
Hí

A name; *Fuk hí*, the founder of the Chinese monarchy; also called *Hí swong*, the Emperor Hí.

犧
Hí

A sacrificial animal of a uniform color; sheep, goats,

or oxen were used; spotless, pure; *hí shang*, sacrificial animals, victims generally.

噓
Hí

The voice, sound of the breath emitted forcibly; a sigh.

信
Hí

To feel joy, to delight in; fearful of, cautious. Same as the next.

喜
Hí

Pleased, joyful; that which gives joy; to feel glad, to give joy to, to rejoice; to like; *hí shik*, a cheerful face; *hí üt*, gratified; *hí lok*, joy and delight; *hí fun*, glad; *hí hing* or *hí sz*, a joyful event. *'ní fú yau 'yau hí*, your lady has joy (*i. e.* is pregnant).

豈
K'í

How! what! *i. e.* it is not, a particle intimating a strong negative; to return victorious; to desire, to advance; *hí k'óm*, how dare I! *hí fí*, it is so; it is not otherwise; *hí fí sü*, were there not, is it not! *hí 'yau 'ts'z 'lí*, there is no such rule; *hí shí*, it can not be; *hí 'yau loi*, how can he come!

起
K'í

To rise, to stand up; arising; before other verbs, it expresses the beginning of an action, after them it denotes the completion; to begin, to originate; to build; the commencement; to take, to make; *hí shan*, to get up, to stand, to start on a journey; *hí shau*, to commence a work, to put hands to; *hí má*, to start, as a procession; *hí shí 'hí 'kiü*, when does the groom start? *hí loi* expresses an action going on, as *h'ò hí loi*, he is getting or doing better; *hí 't'au*, the beginning, to com-

mence, first; *t'ai hi loi*, just remembered it; *hi i* the idea of; *hi mi chi* to swindle, to 'keep the dice,' *sc.* to retain money advanced to one; *hi fo*, to take fire; *hi sha*, to 'raise dust,' to upbraid loudly, to scold; *hi sam*, to long for, to covet; *ch'au hi*, to lift up, to take out (a volume to look at); *tsò hi*, finished, done; *chap*, *hi lok*, picked up.

氣 } Vapor, exhalation, fume,
气 } smell, steam; ether, matter;
K'i } the original, primordial substance from which all things come; breath, air, halo; the vital fluid, life, nervous matter, that which imparts substance; the spirit, temper, air, anima, feelings, of men and things; the animal spirits; influence, attraction; aspect; vehemence, courage; to irritate; an apparition; a semi-monthly term; *hi ts'an k'ü*, to irritate, to anger; *mok shang hi* don't get angry; *hò hi shik*, good looking, fair; *hi tséung* form, carriage; *hò hi hüt*, portly, robust; *t'in hi* the weather; *chi hi* energy, nerve; *chim hi* 'ché, a diviner; *mong hi* 'ché, a geomancer; *hi hau* times, weather; *shau hi* to be scolded; *tò hi* climate, air; *hi 'sz yan*, to vex greatly; *'ni hò wan hi* you are in good luck; *shap hi* damp; *'yau hi* tò veracious; *hi ts'üt*, dead; *kwo hi* his luck is gone.

愾 } To breathe strong, to sigh;
Hi } *t'an hi* a groan or sigh.

饋 } A present of living cattle;
Hi } provisions, fruits, meats offered in sacrifice; a formal feast; *shik lam hi* a small allowance paid to *siútsai*; to feed house animals; *hi chü*, feed the pigs; *hi tséuk*, 'm *tsang* have you fed the birds?

戲 } To fence, to play with
Hi } weapons; to divert one's self, to sport; a play, a theatrical exhibition, a comedy; *lung hi fá*, to play legerdemain tricks; *yat ch'ut hi* one act of a play; *hi sp'ang tsai*, a quick growth, grown large soon (like a child born and matured in a play); *hü 't'oi hi* gone to the theatre; *yat pán hi 'sz* a company of actors; *t'iu hi* to dally with or fondle; *tsò hi* to play; *tá hi* to instruct in acting; *hi sfong*, the green-room; *hi sp'ang*, a shed for acting; *'ch'ai hi* a rehearsal; *hi 'loi*, the stage; *hi pún*, play books.

器 } A vessel, vase, or dish; an
器 } implement, utensil, instru-
品 } ment; ability; meritorious,
K'i } useful; body or substance, as opposed to form or qualities; *hi ming*, an utensil of any kind; *tá hi* a man of talent; *'siú hi* an impatient, little-minded man; 'm *shing hi tung sai*, a inefficient man.

棄 } To reject, to cast off, to
K'i } relinquish; to throw off, to refuse, to abandon; *hi shai* dead; *im hi* to disdain; *hi chi* to cast aside; *hi ip*, to sell real estate; *pú hi* to discard, to refuse consort with.

靜 K'í To rest, to repose; to take breath, to stop; to lay a thing down.

啞 Hí A loud laugh; *hí hí ín*, laughing, the sound of hearty merriment.

(126) Hím.

謙 Hien Respectful, yielding, retiring, lowly, humble, unassuming; to think little of one's self; to revere, to manifest respect; *hím yéung*² to give way to; *hím sun*² humble, yielding; *l'ai' hím 'liú*, you are too modest; *hím wo*, placable, mild.

喉 Hien The crop of a bird, the first stomach of ruminantia; a pouch in the mouth of monkeys and other animals; to hold in the mouth. Used for the preceding. Also read *híp*, a deficiency, little; to dislike.

險 Hien A precipice, an abyss difficult, hazardous, dangerous; insecure; in danger; *ngai 'hím*, dangerous, prejudicial, both morally and physically; *'hím tak, tsai*² imminently dangerous.

獾 Hien A dog with a long snout, a pointer used in hunting. *Hím 'wan*, name of a horde of Huns notorious in the days of Confucius, so called from their savageness.

欠 K'ien To stretch and gape when weary; deficient in, insufficient; to owe; to be wanting in; *hím' chái*² or *hím' fú*² a debt; *hím' 'kim 'tím*, immethodical; *hím' 'lò shing*, lacking in honesty, untrustworthy; *hím' shan*, to stretch

the limbs; *hím' 'chong 'ching*, slovenly, untidy; *'ní 'yau tik, hím' 'on*, you are rather indisposed.

(127) Hín.

牽 K'ien To drag, to pull, as an ox does; to lead or pull along with a cord; to bring about; to induce, to guide; to connect with, to deduce; dragged into, held; *hín 'lin*, to connect, to implicate or compromise; *hín lám*² to track a boat; *hín 'l'au 'p'ó*, a bawd; *hín kwá*² in suspense; *hín hí*² gasping, dying.

愆 K'ien Fault, error, mistake, crime, peccadillo; an excess; to exceed; a noxious disease; *tsúí' hín*, a transgression.

騫 K'ien A horse which exceeds in racing; a horse diseased in the belly; to suffer loss; a surname.

蹇 K'ien To extirpate, to pluck out; to snatch; to capture a standard in fight.

褰 K'ien Trowsers; to hold up the skirts, when wading.

軒 Hien The hood of a car; a high front chariot; a balcony or bow window; eaves; a study or library room; laughing, playing; satisfied; *hín 'ngong*, a bold deportment, to carry the head high.

掀 Hien To lift up; to pull out; to lay hold of; *hín mò*² to lift off the cap; *hín 'p'í*, to pull the quilt over one.

瞰 Hien A kind of fox skin fur, called *kam ngan hín*, used for throat collars, or jackets.

顯
Hien Light, manifest, apparent; conspicuous, clear, illustrious, patent; glorious, effulgent; to make plain, to exhibit, to display; to render illustrious; 'hín yéung generally known, notorious; 'hín tát₂ distinguished, famous; 'hín ín, or 'hín hai' 'hóm, it is even so, plain; 'hín 'háu, illustrious completer of probation, i. e. a deceased father; 'ling 'hín, spiritual energy exerted.

遣
K'ien To commission, to depute, to send, to let go; to send away, to exile; to present; to reject, to expel, to chase; 'ch'ái 'hín, to send on a business; 'hín chuk₂ to drive or send away; 'hín tsúí' to exile for crime.

謹
K'ien To reprimand, to blame, to find fault with; to rail at, to speak angrily; 'hín chák, to scold, to criminate; 'hín nò² to talk angrily to one.

縉
K'ien Attached; 'hín kün' intimate, attached, as friends, or brothers.

蜆
Hien General name of bivalve shells, but especially thin shelled and lacustrine ones; sometimes applied to some hanging chrysalides; 'wong 'shá 'hín, a kind of Mytilus eaten at Canton; 'hín yuk₂ shelled clams; 'hín hok, 'tsz' 'clam-shell' words, dissyllables; 'hín 'kái' raw clams seasoned.

憲
Hien A rule, precept, regulation, example; governmental; a ruler, an officer above the 4th rank; to impose or publish laws, to govern; to follow

closely; abundant; well informed; 'tái' 'hín' the high officers; 'hín' 't'oi, an official bench, i. e. Your Excellency (used in writing); 'hín' 'kam' an official prohibition; 'hín' 'kún, high officers; 'shí 'hín' 'shü, an imperial calendar.

獻
Hien To offer or present to a god or superior; to give or present to another (in polite language); to hand up to; an offering; intelligent; 'hín' 'shéung' to offer up; 'hín' 'tai' to send a present to; 'hín' 'p'ún, red trays in which presents are sent to a bride's father-in-law.

讞
Yen To consult on criminal causes; to judge or decide a case; to adjudge; 'hín' 'yuk₂ to sentence; 'hín' 'lín, a legal decision; 'ts'au 'hín' the autumnal assize; 'yau sun' 'hín' a good decision, a true judgment.

(128)

Hing.

興
Hing To rise, to elevate, to get up; to flourish; flourishing, prosperous; promoted; to be in demand, fashionable; to move, to put in motion; 'hing' 'hí, to arise; 'hing' 'kū náp, 'fuk, hope you are in all respects well; 'hing' 'kung, to commence a work; 'ní' 'ch'ü' 'm 'hing' 'k'ü, no demand for it here; 'shí' 'hing, fashionable; 'hing' 'wong' successful, prosperous; 'tsok, 'hing, pleased with, complacent; 'hing' 'm 'hing, would you like it?

兄 Hiun^g An elder brother; a senior, a superior; a term of respect; *si²ld ching*, or *tai² ching*, a term of address, sir; *ching tai²* brothers; *ching 'chéung*, my elder brother; *ngoi² ching*, a sister's husband; *st'ung páu ching tai²* uterine brothers; *ts'an ching*, my full brother; *sho ching*, second cousins; *st'ong ching tai²* cousins german.

卿 K'ing A noble, a lord, a high officer; a term of respect used towards grandees and others; intelligent; what men look towards; the presidents of the six Boards are called *luk² ching*; *kung ching*, a grandee above the 3d rank; *ching ká*, our ministers; *oi' ching*, my wife; *sin ching*, my deceased wife.

馨 Hing Odors perceived a long distance; *ching chéung*, fumes of incense, savory smells; a wide reputation.

(The four next characters are usually pronounced *heng*.)

輕 K'ing A light car; light; to esteem lightly, to disregard, to think little of; to disesteem; levity, dissipated. Read *heng²* quick, fast; *heng chung²* light and heavy; *mò 'sho heng chung²* mediocre, usual, common; *heng 'háu*, uncommon or fine work; *heng kw'ong harum-scarum*, foolish; *heng 'ho*, light, portable; *heng kwat, 'st'au*, light-headed, weak-minded; *heng 't'iu 'fau ts'ò²* volatile, untrustworthy, unstable; *'hò heng i² mé*, do you think it's so

easy! *heng pok²*, disrespectful; *'shau heng kéuk, fái²* nimble, diligent; *'hau heng* ready to promise, heedless.

罄 K'ing An empty jar; exhausted, empty; entirely, all; to exhaust; stable, strict; *heng² tsun²* entirely gone.

磬 K'ing Ringing stones of prehnite or glass hung on frames; a sort of dulcimer; to suspend, as these stones are; *kil, heng²* to strike the *heng*. To relax the reins. Used for the last.

馨 K'ing To cough slightly, to hack; to speak smilingly; the sound of a swinging bell.

慶 K'ing Good, excellent; to congratulate; to rejoice in; to console; to present to, to bless; happy; path of rectitude; an initial particle, happily; *hing² ho²* to congratulate; *kat, hing²* lucky and blessed; *'yau 'hi hing² sz²* a happy event; *hing² nau²* joyful, lively.

興 Hing Joyful, elated; pleased; *hing² 'st'au*, joyful bustle; *kò hing²* good spirits; *kik, hing² 'ngo*, to provoke me.

爇 Hing To toast or dry at the fire, to roast; hot, feverish; *'pi 'fo hing² chü² 'k'ü*, dry it at the fire; *'st'au hok, hing²* head burning hot.

(129) Hip.

脅 Hieh The sides of the body; the ribs, place under the arm; to receive; to intimidate, to reprimand, to take advantage of; *hip, kwat*, the ribs; vulgo, *luk, shák, kwat, pik, hip* to intimidate, to overawe, to deter.

協 } Agreement, concord, union,
 叶 } harmony; mutual help; unit-
 Hieh } ed, assistant, joint; to aid;
 submissive; *híp, lík*, united
 strength; *híp, chan*' staff of-
 officers; *híp, s'oi*, colonel-of
 a regiment; *híp, 'ling*, a bri-
 gadier-general (of Banner-
 men); *híp, s'wo*, to unite har-
 moniously; *híp, wan*² to
 rhyme, harmonious cadence
 or tone; *híp, yam*, melody.

愜 } The mind pleased; cheer-
 Kieh } ful, gratified; prompt, ready.

慊 } Pleased, contented, cheer-
 Kieh } ful; satisfied; *híp, fá*² a-
 lacrity. Also read *chím*, to
 hate, discontented, indignant.

怯 } Cowardly, fearful, timid,
 Kieh } weak-hearted; *híp, chí*² bash-
 ful, to blush; *sam híp*, flut-
 tering, timid; *híp, chan*²
 afraid of entering into battle.

歉 } Deficient, unfilled with food,
 K'ieh } scanty supplies; bashful; to
 covet; *híp, sui*² a year of
 dearth; *híp, shau*, a bad
 harvest.

禔 } Harmony of sentiment,
 Hieh } union of thought; a man's
 name.

挾 } To carry under the arm, to
 Hieh } hide in the bosom; to help,
 to support; to conceal; to
 cherish, to protect; to pre-
 sume upon; to assume, to
 undertake; to 'squeeze,' to
 extort; *híp, tso*² to assist, to
 depend on; *híp, 'chai*² to
 prevent, to hinder; *híp, s'ch'i*,
 to take under the arm, to
 manage; *híp, han*² to cherish
 revengeful feelings.

(130)

Hít.

歇 } To stop, to rest, to desist;
 Hieh } to keep silence; to terminate,
 to discontinue; to appease;
*hít, chū*² 'shau, to rest from
 work, to hold up; *hít, chū*²
 'hau, or *hít, 'tsui*, to be still,
 to stop eating; *hít, tím*² a
 tavern, a lodging-place; *hít,*
'há kék, stop walking a-
 while; *hít, yát, hít*, rest a
 while; *pat, hít*, uninterrupted,
 incessant; *hít, hák*, a guest;
 to detain or lodge a friend.

蝎 } A scorpion; a grub found
 Hieh } in rotten wood.

(131)

Hiú.

囂 } To vociferate, to make a
 Hiau } noise; clamor, hum, as of a
 market; to vilify, to mur-
 mur; *chiú pok*, diminishing,
 worse, impoverished; *chiú*
chiú, or *chiú ngò*² self-compla-
 cent, pluming one's self.

枵 } A hollow root; hollow,
 Hiau } empty, unfilled; famished,
 hungry; *chiú fuk*, an empty
 stomach, ignorant; *sün chiú*,
 a star in Aquarius.

鴞 } A horned or barn owl, call-
 Hiau } ed *ch'i chiú*; its voice is a
 bad omen; a fabulous animal.

梟 } A kind of owl, which eats
 Hiau } its mother; strong, wicked,
 brave; to hang up a criminal's
 head in terrorem; *chiú 'yung*,
 unscrupulous, strong; *chiú*
 'shau, to expose a head; *sz*²
chiú, to smuggle salt.

徼 } To go round, to take a turn,
 K'iau } to ward off; to seek; to as-
 sume; end, frontiers, limits;

a palisade; a narrow road; *chiú hang*² a fortunate coincidence, a lucky hit; to obtain.

曉
Hiáu

To dread, to apprehend; a tone of complaint, querulous; a word denoting past time, as 'sé *chiú*, written; *tsò*, *chiú*, done.

曉
Hiáu

A gentle horse; to be skillful at a game of throwing darts; strong, courageous, disinterested; *chiú kí káu* a sort of aid-de-camp among the Bannermen.

曉
Hiáu

Light, clear, in the morning; day-time; luminous, perspicuous, plainly stated; intelligent, apparent; to understand, to perceive, to comprehend; *'hiú tak*, to see into, I perceive; *'in 'hiú*, early dawn; *'ming 'hiú*, I clearly understand; *'hiú ú* to notify plainly, a plain proclamation; *'ung 'hiú*, fully acquainted with.

數
Kíáu

This word is frequently pronounced *hiú*, but more correctly *kiú*.

Hiú

A colloquial word, to perk or cock up, as a dog's tail, a bow lying on its back, or the stern of a junk.

(132) Ho.

苛
Ho

Small plants; petty, troublesome, vexatious; minute, small, trifling, little; unimportant, as an ailing; circumstantial, tedious; to vex, to annoy; to molest subjects by

examining; to blame; *ho k'au*, to importune; *ho hák*, to be needlessly strict; *ho tsat*, a fatal disease.

呵
Ho

To blame, to scold; to interrogate; sound of laughter; to yawn, or expel the breath; *ho kím* to yawn; *ho ho*, to laugh loud.

訶
Ho

Used for the preceding; to speak loud or sharply to; to traduce, to revile, to rail at; *ho chák*, to reprimand angrily; *ho 'tsz'*, an astringent nut used for tooth-aches.

河
Ho

The Yellow River by eminence; a river, usually applied to small streams; a wine-vessel; *ngan ho*, or *'in ho*, the Milky Way; *ho pok*, *'sho*, an officer who regulates the boats at Canton (the word *hoppo* is derived from this title); *ho t'ò* the Bend in the Yellow river; *ho kung 'tsung tuk*, the superintendent of the Yellow river; *ho spin*, a river side.

何
Ho

Which, who, what; how; wherefore; according to the sense of the context; to bear, to carry; *ho sz*² what business have you? *ho yan*, who? *ho kái*, why is it so, what does it mean? *'mò 'kí ho*, suddenly, in a little time; *ho kú* why? what's the reason? *ho pat*, *'tsò 'loi*, why did n't you come earlier? *ho pít*, *'ü 'ts'z'* what need for this, why so? *ho fú 'kòm 'yéung*, why do you act so? (implying error); *ho ü*, how? *ho 'soi*, why, pray?

荷^{Ho} The lotus or Nelumbium; also applied to some Malvaceæ; *ho páu*, a purse; *ho fung*, a south wind.

可^{K'o} To be willing, to permit, free to do, able to do; proper, fit, convenient; can, may, could; worthy, competent; used as an interrogative, and by way of invitation, or to soften an order; forms verbal adjectives, or gerunds ending in *able*, as *'ho shū*, forgivable; *'ho 'i*, possible, it can do; *'ho ú* impudent, disagreeable; *'ho lín*, to compassionate; *'ho 'shai*, serviceable; *'ho 'i tsò² tak*, it can be allowed, permissible; *'ní 'ho 'láng*, are you cold? *'ho 'hau*, delicatetasted; *'ho 'ho*, just as, exactly; *'ho, 'yau² 'loi*, ah! you've come again! *'siú 'ho*, a little matter; *'fi 't'ung 'siú 'ho*, of great importance, not a little thing; *'ho 'shang*, should or can be done; *'yau 'ho pat*, 'ho what forbids, why not?

坷^{K'o} Uneven, rough country; *'hóm 'ho* rugged paths, unsuccessful, one who is unlucky.

舸^{K'o} A large galley or transport used in battle, called *'ho lám²* in the Sán Kwòh Ch'í.

賀^{Ho} To congratulate, to felicitate, at festivals or on happy events; to make presents, to reward; also, *met.* presents; to bear; *kung ho²* respectful congratulations; *ho² 'hi*, joy be with you; *ho² 'lai*, congratulatory presents; *ho² 'mún üt₂*, presents sent when a child is a month old.

荷^{Ho} To bear, to sustain, to carry on the head or back; *ho² lap*, to wear a rain-hat; *fü² ho²* to bear on the back.

(133)

Hò.

蒿^{Hau} Herbs higher than others; steam from plants; forms part of the names of different plants; *'t'ong 'hò*, celery; *'ts'ing 'hò*, wormwood; *'hò muk₂* dust in the eyes.

薅^{Hau} To weed; to pull out hair; *'hò 't'au 'smò*, to pull out the hair; *'hò 'ts'ò* to weed fields.

嗥^{Hau} To roar and howl like bears or tigers; to cry loud, or long; *'hò 'hò 'sheng*, a bawling.

豪^{Hau} A porcupine, with quills pointed black; imperial (applied to H. M. herds and flocks); superior to others, eminent, excellent; martial, brave, high-spirited; a leader; excelling in mental qualities; *'hò 'háp₂*, a hero (in moral courage); *''ò 'hò*, a village brave; *'hò 'kít₂*, chieftain; *'hò 'k'éung* a bandit. Used for the next.

毫^{Hau} Long-soft hair; down; atoms, motes; anything very minute, nothings; in decimals, a hundredth; in Canton, a dime, or tenth of a dollar; *'fai 'hò*, to write; *'hò 'mút₂ sz²²* petty, trifling, affairs; *'hò 'smò 'kwò' fán²*, not overpassed my duties, not transgressed; *'hò 'li*, a very little; *'sz' 'hò 'pat, 'tso'* no error, immaculate; *'hò 'smò 'yan 'mún*, concealed nothing; *'ng 'hò*, half a dollar.

壕
Hau A city moat or ditch; a fosse; *sheng hò*, the city ditch.

濠
Hau Same as the preceding; *sc.* the water in a fosse; *shò dun*, Second Bar below Whampoa; *shò 'hau*, the passage under the walls of Canton, where the ditch enters the Old city; *dung hò*, to clear out a moat.

蚌
Hau An oyster; *shò hok*, an oyster shell; *shò t'ong*, an oyster bed; *shò shí*² dried oysters; *shò shán*, a cluster of oysters.

謏
Hau To cry out, to implore, to groan; to call. Used for the next.

號
Hau To roar as a tiger; a cock's crow; to call aloud, to bawl, to cry; *shò huk*, to cry and wail; *shò fú*, to call after.

好
Hau Good, right, excellent; well, very; an intensive adjective implying good or bad, according to the thing or act; exceeding, superlatively; *'hò séung*⁵ *'ü*, good disposition; *'hò tak, tsai*² exceedingly good; also (ironically), well done! lookout! *'hò on p'ai*, well arranged; *'hò 'ch'au*² very ugly; *'hò, 'ta'i 'ní shí*² *pít, loi*, you must come at any rate; *'hò tik*, a little better; *'hò kik*₂ excel, lent; *'hò 'm 'hò*, is it good? *'hò sheng*, be careful, lookout; good music; *'hò tak, tik*, a very little better; *'hò 'ts'z'*² *'ní*, like you; *'hò tò' smò 'pi* nothing so good as this; *'hò pat, fú*, extremely distressed; *'hò 'ts'oi shò*² well, suc-

ceeded; *'hò 'ká*, deceptive, baseless; *'hò wá*² well, thank you; a reply intimating assent; *'hò siú*² laughable; *'m tak, 'hò*, he can not recover.

好
Hau To love, to take pleasure in; fond of, to like; to desire; to wish for; *kok, yan 'shò hò*² each one has his likes; *'hò 'kong siú*² fond of joking; *'hò 'tsau*, a wine-bibber; *pák, sing' sam hò*² the people at heart like justice; *p'in hò*² to love with partiality.

耗
Hau To diminish, consume, or destroy, through time or use; to spoil, to dissipate, to squander, to injure; to render void; vicious, bad; *'hò 'sün*, spoiled, destroyed; *'hò fai*² wasted, extravagant; *ká hò*² to supply the deficiency or waste.

犒
K'au To confer refreshments on troops; to reward workmen with their drink-money; *'hò 'shéung* to confer bounties; *'hò kung*, entertain workmen at a house-building; *'hò nung*, official largesses to farmers in spring.

昊
Hau A luminous sky; grand; heaven; *'hò' t'in*, summer heaven; *'hò' t'in kam hüt*, the glorious heavens and golden palace (of Shángtí).

浩
Hau Great, swelling waters, a watery expanse, immense, vast; affluent, an overplus, superabundant; enlarged, noble; *'hò' hò' 'ü*, how grand! *'hò-hí*² magnanimous.

濶
Hau Extensive, as waters reaching to a distance; vast, boundless.

皓
顯
Hau } The light of heaven, luminous, like the clear sky; resplendent, splendid, bright, glistening, white, lustrous; pure, clear; hò² 'shau, a hoary head; sz² hò², four gray beards in the Hán dynasty; hò² hò² bright, glistening, like the rising moon.

號
号
Hau } Mark, designation, denomination; a "chop," label, name; epithet or style; sign of a shop; an order, or verbal command, a summons; signal, countersign; to mark a box, to label, or direct it; hò² ling² a mandate, word of command; 'ní 'pò hò² what is your shop name? tsz² hò² a mark; hò² séung, mark a box; fong² hò² p'áu² to fire a salute; kwok, hò² name of the dynasty; 'nín hò² name of the reign; hò² fong, a porter's lodge in a public office; 'hí hò² to blow the horn at examinations and parades; hò² shé cells in the examination halls, labeled with the characters of the Millenary Classic; 'sün hò² 'ní, what is your name? p'it² hò² the virile style taken at marriage.

(134) Hoi.

開
K'ai } To open, to unfold, to spread out; to institute, to begin; to commence, to start; to lay out, to explain, to separate; to reveal, to disclose; 'áu hoi, to break open, to split the difference; hoi 't'oi, to set the table; to open the play; hoi ká', to state the price;

'm hoi tak, káu, it must be so, impracticable; a strong superlative; hoi 'chéung, to open a shop; hoi 'shan, to weigh anchor; hoi ch'ák, kau² 'chéung' to liquidate old debts; hoi 'shün, to go aboard; hoi 'kwong, to vivify an idol; hoi 'nín, newyear's day; 'hang hoi tik, step aside a little! hoi 'sam, to amuse one, to dissipate sorrow; hoi lò² to clear the road for the ghost; hoi 'fong, to clear new land; hoi 'kok, to borrow money; hoi 'kong, to explain the meaning of the classics; hoi 'ming state the items; hoi 'loi, come nearer to me.

孩
Hái } An infant beginning to laugh; children, a child, a youth—but applied generally to boys; 'siú hoi 'tsz', a boy, a servant boy; a child; hoi 't'ung, a boy.

頰
Hái } The bones of the chin, the chin; hoi há² 'yau 'sò, there is a beard under the chin.

駭
Hái } Alarmed, startled, terrified; agitated, afraid of; to disperse; hoi p'á' to fear; hoi ngok² amazed. Also, to beat drums to rouse the army.

骸
Hái } Shin of the leg (tibia); the bones of the body; members of the body; p'ák, hoi, the skeleton; luk² hoi, the trunk, head, and four limbs; 'shí hoi, a corpse.

海
Hái } The sea, the receptacle of rivers; a large river; marine; sz² 'hoi, within the four seas, everywhere, the world; kwó' 'hoi, to cross the river (at Canton); ch'ul, 'hoi, to voyage;

'*hoi kwán*, port of entrance; also the collector of customs at a port; '*hoi chū tsz*'² Dutch Folly; '*hoi pín*, seaside; '*hoi mí*'² marine delicacies; '*hoi sham*, biche-de-mer; '*hoi shí*, a sort of sea mirage; '*fuk, sū Tung* '*hoi*, happiness like the East sea; '*Hoi t'ong tsz*'² the Honam joss-house; '*hoi lung swong*, Neptune, god of rain.

愷
K'ai

Joyful, peaceful; contented, gentle, pleased; '*hoi tai kwán tsz*' liberal minded officer; '*hoi chák*, kind and benevolent; delighted. Same as the next.

凱
K'ai

Victorious, triumphant; to celebrate a victory; '*hoi ko*, pæans of victory; '*tsau*' '*hoi*, to celebrate a victory; '*hoi sūn*, to return in triumph from battle.

境
K'ai

A clear and elevated eminence, fit for a residence; '*shong*' '*hoi*, a cheerful location.

鎧
K'ai

A cuirass, or coat of mail; armor generally; a priest's robe, because it protects his order; '*hoi káp*, armor; '*shau*' '*hoi*, a helmet.

割
K'ai

A sickle or bill-hook; to cut; to move; diligently, carefully; '*hoi ts'it, hiú üt* fully make you know—a phrase common in edicts.

開
K'ai

To open, to stretch out, to loosen; '*hoi chák*, to have a timely rain, great benefits; an archer's thumb-ring; to desire.

醃
Hái

Seasoned, minced meat pickled in brine; also the pickle itself; to simmer; '*t'ám*' '*hoi 'i tsin*' to sacrifice with minced pickles.

害
Hái

To injure, to hurt, to prejudice; to offend, to damage; noxious, calamitous; fearful of; a sense or fear of, a feeling; '*li*' '*hoi*'² severe, stingy, formidable; also advantageous and hurtful; '*ts'án*' '*hoi*'² ruinous to the health; also, to injure another; '*hoi*'² '*mat*'₂ to spoil things; '*mò*' '*hoi*'² of no consequence; '*hoi*'² '*sau*' to blush.

亥
Hái

The twelfth of the Branches, answering to boar; '*hoi*'² '*nín*', years of the cycle containing this character; '*hoi*'² '*üt*'₂ the 10th month; '*hoi*'² '*shí*', 9-11 o'clock p. m.

(135)

Hok.

殼
Koh

The skin, shells, or covering of fruits or eggs; shell or scale of mollusks, reptiles; exuviae of eggs, snakes, or chrysalides; a hollow old tree; bark, crust, or what covers; a ladle; '*kwai*' '*hok*, a divining turtle shell; '*t'ong*' '*hok*, soup-ladle; '*shui*' '*hok*, a dipper; '*t'au*' '*hok*, the skull; '*mò*' '*hok*, a summer hat, without a fringe; '*siú*' '*min*'² '*hok*, a mask.

學
Hók

To learn, to receive instruction; to practice, to imitate; learning, science, High study, instruction; doctrines, tenets, school of; a college; '*hok*'₂ '*man*'² to learn and inquire; '*yap*'₂ '*hok*'₂ to become a siúts'ai; '*hok*'₂ '*t'oi*', literary chancellor; '*shéung*'² '*hok*'₂ to enter school; '*hok*'₂ '*mò*', to learn tactics; '*hok*'₂ '*shang*', a pupil, a siúts'ai; '*shò*'² '*hok*'₂ arithmetic; '*hok*'₂ '*sz*'²

doctors, statesmen, academicians; *ün² hok₂ kung*, the district college; *hok₂ tsap₂* to learn and practice.

鶴
Hoh
A crane; an emblem of age; the name is applied to many of the waders; *mò² 'shui hok₂* a gray stork, common at Canton; *pák, hok₂* a white egret, commonly eaten; *chiü 'teng hok*, red crowned crane; *hok₂ sün'* an aged man; *hok₂ füt*, hoar-hairs; *'ní chong² hok₂ shan mé*, have you seen the god of Cranes, [that you are so unlucky]?

鸞
Hoh
White, glistening plumes of birds; pure and white.

(136) Hòm.

堪
K'an
To sustain or bear; able for, adequate to, capable of; worthy of, fit, worthy for—in a moral or physical sense; covering over a hollow; *pat, hò²m*, incompetent, unworthy; *hòm yung²* useful, capable, serviceable; *hòm shing'* able to succeed; *hòm yam²* able to sustain; *hòm sũ sin shang*, a geomancer; *hòm í*, very proper, satisfactory, suitable.

巖
K'an
A rocky bankside; precipitous ledges; irregular; *shán hò²m*, a ledge, a cliff.

龕
K'an
To receive, to contain; to overcome; sound; a niche or shrine, for receiving tablets or images, either in the wall or movable; *shan hò²m*, a shrine; *mún kún hò²m*, the niche in doorways; *héung hò²m*, an incense box.

憨
Hán
Simple, silly, appearing as if idiotic; *ch'í hò²m*, stupid.

含
哈
Hán
To hold something in the mouth, the mouth full; to contain; to cherish; to suffer, put up with, or tolerate; to restrain; thick utterance; a turgid, obscure style; to place gems in a corpse's mouth; *shòm yung*, to bear with, to be patient towards; *shòm siu'* to smile; *páu shòm*, to contain in; *shòm nò²* to restrain anger; *shòm 'kau*, to stomach an insult; *shòm sau*, to blush, be ashamed; *shòm kí* to bear in mind.

酣
Hán
Exhilarated, cheerful; merry from wine, lively, half-drunk; jocund, riant, as nature; *shòm kò*, drinking and singing; *pún' shòm*, tipsy, half-drunk.

坎
Kan
A pit, a hole; a dangerous place; to dig a pit; to cut up; to fall into a snare or danger; hazardous; noise made in straining or striking, a smack, a rap; one of the diagrams (it belongs to water); *yat, 'hòm shü²* a stunted tree; *yat, 'hòm ú² 'lau*, a head of taro; *'hòm ü²* to dig a pit; *'hòm há²m* to set a pit, to collude; *kuat, 'hòm*, to dig a hole.

坎
To run against; to throw down; to strike, to knock; *'hòm ts'an 'k'ü*, run against it; *ts'z' pat, 'hòm 'ngá*, porcelain does not batter earthenware—i. e. I will not contend with him; *'hòm 'lau, 'mái ts'éung*, I have run my head against the wall; I made a blunder; *'hòm lán'* to smash;

hòm sün, to injure or wound by running against; *hòm pang*, to make a notch in.

砍
K'an
Used for the preceding; to cut, to chop, to fell; a mortar; *chung hòm*, pestle and mortar; *hòm fát*, to fell a tree; *túi hòm*, a trip-hammer mortar for hulling rice; *fúi hòm*, a lime mortar.

頷
Han
To contain in the mouth; swallow; the jaws, the chops; to shake the head; *há hòm*, the chin; *hòm há chü*, the pearl under the dragon's chin.

勘
K'an
To compare, to investigate; diligent; to judge or ascertain by going to the place; able; *hòm im* to go and investigate; *táp hòm* an officer going and examining; *hòm hò*, to replace a tenon; *hòm ch'ong*, to put up a bedstead; *hòm ching* to straighten, to sit up aright.

𪗇
A cliff projecting into the water, forming a sort of break-water, is called *hòm t'au*.

𪗈
K'an
A crag, a cliff; the covert under a projecting cliff.

戡
K'an
To pierce, to conquer, to kill, to subdue.

瞰
K'an
To spy, to glance at; to view; to hope for, to expect; to come down to view.

撼
Kan
To move, to shake.

喊
H'an
Hòm-páng-láng the report of a gun; (contracted to *hòmpaláng*) all, entirely, the whole.

憾
Han
To hate, to abhor; to murmur at; to feel indignant at; resentful, regretting; vexed.

𪗉
A cover, a lid which fits on; to cover; exactly; *hòm chung*, a gallipot, a jar; *hòm t'au*, a vegetable dish, a covered dish; *ngáu sín hòm* suits to a hair; *kam hòm* *h'ü*, cover it.

𪗊
Han
Not satisfied with eating; not eaten enough.

𪗋
K'an
A hollow or ravine, a cave among hills; to enchase, to infix; to inlay; *hòm séung*, to inlay, to set (jewelry); *hòm ngau tséung* a jeweler.

(137)

Hon.

看
K'an
To watch, to look after, to see to; to examine, to view; *chéung chon*, to look at each other; *chon ngau*, to watch cattle; *chon mún yan*, a door-keeper; *ni chon chü k'ü*, do you watch it; *chon káng ló*, a night watchman.

𪗌
Han
A curb or fence round a well; one of the feudal states of the Chau dynasty.

寒
Han
Cold, wintry; shivering; poor, unsupplied, necessitous; my, mine; plain, simple; *hon láng*, shivering cold; *hon tsuk* my clan; *hon sú* plain, unpretending, not showy; *hon shik*, a day in Tsing-ming term, when cold provisions are eaten; *hon sün*, a beggarly student.

𪗍
Han
Hon san, a district in Kwángping fú in Chihli; abundant.

𪗎
Han
To snore; *pi hon*, to snore.

罕 ^{Hán} Rare, few, scarce; seldom; a kind of flag; a rabbit net; 'hon kín', rarely seen; 'hon 'yau tik, 'kwo 'tsz' few of that fruit; 'hon ,man 'kòm ké' sz'² I have rarely heard such a thing.

侃 ^{K'an} Plain, unceremonious, and grave, in conversation, as Confucius was.

刊 ^{K'an} To cut, to carve, to pare; to engrave blocks for printing; to hew or fell; to crase or cut out from blocks; 'hon 'pán to cut out blocks for books; 'hon ting² 'pán hai² 'kòm, is it certainly so? are you sure? 'hon hák, to prepare and carve blocks; pat, 'hon chí shū, an un mutilated book.

衍 ^{Hán} Pleased, contented; to be happy, joyous; credible.

旱 ^{Hán} Dry weather, drought, sunny sky; land traveling; 't'in 'hon, dry weather; 'ní 'hon lò² 'loi, did you come by land? 'hon 'lái, thunder without rain; 'ní 't'ai 'hon 'lái 'lá, you will see him killed by a thunderbolt in a clear sky; 'hí 'hon, to take to the road.

曠 ^{Hán} Dry, heated air; to dry; drying, parching.

漢 ^{Hán} A large branch of the Yáng-tsz' R. in Húpeh; a famous dynasty in China; Chinese; the Milky Way, called 'ho hon'; 'hon' 'tsz' 'ká, a gentleman, a personable man; 'Hon' 'yan, the Chinese; 'Hon' 'kwán, the naturalized Bannermen; 'hò hon' a brave man, a clever strategist; 'lò hon' I, an old man; 'hon' chong' robust, fat.

看 ^{K'an} To see, to look at; to regard, to examine; to practice; 'hon' kín' look at, see; 'hon' séung² to practice physiognomy; 'hon' 'kí úi² watch the chance, improve the opportunity; 'hon' 'shū, to read silently, to peruse; 'hò hon' good-looking; 'hon' tak, ch'ut, look closely whether or no; 'hon' 'king 'shang 'ts'ing, incited to by viewing, to do or arrange properly or fairly; 'hon' 'p'o' to see through a scheme; 'hon' 't'au' shai² 'kái² worldly-wise, knowledge of the world.

悍 ^{Hán} Ardent, energetic disposition; fearless; violent, hasty, cruel; 'k'éung hon² overbearing; 'hon² kap, fierce, rash; 'chung hon² irascible.

捍 ^{Hán} To grasp, to lift up; to ward off, to shield, to defend. To stop; 'hon² ũ² to watch against.

扞 ^{Hán} Often used for the last; to fend off; an obstacle, hindrance; to guard or escort; to environ; 'hon² 'kák, to stop or defend; an obstacle, impeded; 'shau hon² to defend with the hand; 'hon² 'kwán, to keep a pass.

汗 ^{Hán} Sweat, perspiration; used for the word 'khan; ch'ut, 'hon² to perspire; 'fát, 'hon² 'yéuk² a sudorific; 'mò 'hon² 'ké' obtained without cost or trouble; 'hon² 'pán, the washerman's rash; 'hon² 'má 'kung 'lò, military toil, toilsome; 'hon² 'shám, an under-shirt, a shirt.

旰 ^{Kán} Sunset, evening; 'hò² 'hò² 'hon² 'hon² abundant, light.

豸² A kind of jackal found in the Desert, but described rather as a fabulous beast. Read *Ngán*
*ngon*², a village prison; *sp'í ngon*² a figure like a unicorn painted on prison doors; *ngon*² *yuk*₂ a jail.

針² Greaves on the arms; to solder up; hurry; *hon*² *yéuk*₂ soldering; *hon*² 'hau, to solder.

閤² A gate; gate of a village, or a path; a small wall; to shut; *st'ung hon*² of the same village.

翰² A fabulous pheasant; to fly high; white; protracted, well-sustained; a plume, or quill to write with; writings; a prop; the stump of a tree; *Hon*² *lam iin*² the Imperial Academy; *shü hon*² written with a pen; *hon*² *mak*₂ *chéung*, a literary reputation.

澗² A waste, expanse, spacious; *hon*² 'hoi, that part of Gobi N. W. of Kánsuh; *hò*² *hon*² vast, spreading.

(138) Hong.

康² Repose, peace, concord; delightful, excellent; blessed; joy, felicity; to quiet; an avenue, a road; *hong chong*, level, fine road; *hong ning*, health and contentment; *hong t'ai*² general peace; *hong k'éung*, strong, robust.

糠² Chaff of grain, bran; poor, despicable, chaffy; troublesome, remiss; *sp'í hong*, troublesome; *lò hong*, rice chaff; *mak*₂ *hong*, wheat bran; *muk*₂ *hong*, sawdust.

匡² A square box, correct; regular, square; to rectify, to direct; to right, to assist, to

deliver; deflected; *hong fú*, to sustain; *hong ching*' to straighten.

勳² Urgent, prompt, zealous; *hong yéung*, in haste, an emergency.

眶² The eye-socket; the canthus; *kò hong* sunken eyes; *ngán hong tái*² proud; *lui*² 'mún hong, tears filled his eyes.

誑² Lying talk; to deceive, to cheat, to swindle; *hong p'in*' to impose on, to defraud.

筐² A basket with square sides; a basket without a cover; *hong fú*, baskets for sending presents in. Often pronounced *kw'áng*.

箜² A flat lute with 25 strings, called *hong hau*.

腔² Hollow, vacant, puffed, empty; a hollow bone; a horse's flank; a tune, or style of singing; vain, pedantic; a classifier of sheep; *chong hong*, assuming, pedantic; *chong tui*² tone or tune in singing; *pong 'tsz' hong*, a northerner's tunes; *kò hong*, tunes sung by Cháuchau fú men; *hong 'tsz' tái*² pretending, ostentatious; *i*² *wong hong*, tunes accompanied by the fiddle; *min*² *hong*, specious; 'nù 'koi kwò' hong *loi*, you must alter your tune (or conduct).

杭² Hongchau fú, the capital of Chehkiáng, famous for its silks.

航² A scow or square boat for ferries; to sail, to navigate; *st'sz' hong*, to compassionate sailors (as Kwányin).

降
Hiáng
To submit, to return to one's allegiance; to descend; *ʃ'au hong*, to lay down rebellious arms; *hong ping*, troops surrendering.

行
Hiáng
A row, a line; a series or order; a class, a guild, a sort; a company of 25 men, and of 100 men; a house or warehouse of several *táp*, or divisions, a factory; to support on, to rest on; *tsoi hong*, skilled in a business, prudent; *hong ts'ing kwong* expert in; *hong kò tik*, raise it a little higher; *hong á fuk*, to baste clothes; *yat kán hong*, a factory, a shop; *hong 'ki*, which number of the brothers are you? *hong ú*, a guild; *hong 'chéung*, head of the guild; *ʃ'ung hong*, or *hong ká*, of the same craft; *hong yung*, the subscription to the guild; *Shap sám hong*, the Foreign Factories; *yap hong 'ng*, to enlist as a soldier; *hong fo* cargo goods, those of inferior quality.

炕
Hiáng
To roast, or broil; to dry, to toast; dry, drought; *hong' ch'ong*, a bed built of brick so as to be heated underneath; *hong' to shí*, to toast bread; *hong' fo*, a fire of embers; to dry before the fire; *hong' ts'in*, to ground on a bar or bank.

巷
Hiáng
A lane, a crooked alley; a street of dwellings; *'wing hong*, a lockup for women of the palace; *lau hong*, a wretched neighborhood; *'lau*

hong, a 'willow street,' i. e. a bordel; *'láng hong*, a thorough or passage way.

項
Hiáng
The nape, that which rests on the pillow; great; a surname; a sort, item, class, thing, species, article; *'keng hong*, the nape; *kung hong*, public purposes; *him hong*, debts, losses; *kok hong*, each parcel, sort, &c.

(139)

Hòp.

合
Hoh
To unite, to join; to shut, to close; to collect, to convene; accordant to, agreeable, harmonious, suitable; a pair; the whole, united; together, with; *hòp mò*, is it best, ought I? *hòp p'ú*, to pair, to betroth; *hòp mái*, to close up; *hòp ngo yung*, just what I wanted, I can use it; *seung hòp*, accordant, to agree; *hòp shik*, like the pattern, suitable; *'m hòp tò 'i*, unreasonable, unjust; *'lá hòp ʃ'ung*, to make an agreement with; *hòp nin shang*, to compare the natures of two children prior to betrothing; *hòp sam shui*, agreeable, what one likes; *hòp pún*, partnership business; *hòp ngán fan*, asleep.

闔
Hoh
A leaf of a door, a two leaved door; all within doors, a family; to shut, to close; the whole, altogether; why not? *hòp ká*, the household; *hòp chéung*, the whole village; *hòp s'ám kwun kat*, hope your excellent family is all

well. The last is often used for this character.

盍₂
Hoh

To cover; to unite for one purpose; why not; *hòp₂ kwai s'ú loi*, shall we go home? *hòp₂ hū²* let us go.

嗑₂
Hoh

Loquacious; *shai² hop₂* one of the 64 diagrams. In the Court dialect, to sip, to drink.

盒₂
Hoh

A box or vessel with a cover, as gallipots, caskets, pill-boxes; a covered platter; *yat, ko' hòp₂* a box; *pái² t'íp, hop₂* a card-case; *pi² án hòp₂* snuff-box; *ts'ün hòp₂* a partition box for sweetmeats.

磕₂
K'oh

The clatter of stones; in the Court dialect, *k'oh₂ s'áu* is the kotau ceremony.

(140)

Hot.

喝₂
Hoh

Why, why not; how, wherefore? to stop by an order, to intimidate, to hoot at.

渴₂
K'oh

Dry, thirsty; to thirst; desirous of, anxious, longing (in a good sense); *shau hot*, thirsty; *hot, 'séung*, desirous of; *wá² m'úi, hot, 'chí*, he mentioned plums and their thirst stopped; *'chí hot*, to quench thirst.

喝₂
Hoh

To call out loud, to hoot, to shout at; to reprimand; a guttural, gurgling, choking, sound; an angry boot; *hot, chū² 'k'ü* order them to stop; *hot, tò²* to clear the road as lictors do; *hot, yat, sheng*, to hoot; *hot, hoi*, to make people separate; *hot, ling²* to egg on, to set on; *hot, dò*, to stop a razor.

褐₂
Hoh

Short garments, poor, hempen clothes; woolen stuffs; stockings; a beggarly fellow.

鷓₂
Hoh

The Tartar pheasant; pugnacious and gregarious; a symbol of courage; *hot, kún*, the plumes worn on helmets by lictors, called *chí² kai 'mí*.

氈₂
Hoh

A twilled kind of felt or hair cloth brought from Shántung called *hot, p'in'*, and used for cushions.

(141)

Hü.

虛₂
Hü

Empty, vacant; unsubstantial, unsatisfactory, void; vain, inane; humble, pure; abstract contemplation, as understood by the Buddhists; space, the void of the firmament; the constellation Aquarius; *chung hü*, empty; *hü fau*, frothy, nonsensical; *hü tsz²* particles, adverbs; *hü wá²* unfounded, idle prate; *hü sam há², hí²* to put up with, unprejudiced, indifferent to; *t'ái² hü*, the heavens; *hü tò²* vainly spent [his days]; *hü ch'un*, a false rumor; *hü yéuk*, weak.

墟₂
Hü

A mound; old mausolea, or a burial waste; a deserted region, a wild; a place for fairs or markets; a fair; *In²-t'ong hü*, a noted fair near Napier's Fort; *chü ch'éung*, the place where fairs are held; *hü kòm² ts'ò*, such a bustle; a hubbub like a fair; *hü hü ch'an'* always going to fairs, sc. you are always welcome; *'kí, shí hü kí*, when is the fair held?

噓
Hu To blow with the breath; a respiration; to praise, to recommend.

歔
Hu To sob; timid, fearful; breathing or sobbing, making a noise through the nose.

迂
Hu Remote; wide, spacious; vague, wide of the mark, enduring; distorted, loose; to deprave; *hū fū*, vague, baseless.

吁
Hu An interjection, expressive of grief, distrust, or admiration; *hū, 'hò ch'ut, k'i!* Ah, very strange!

吁
Hu To stare, to open one's eyes at; to gloat on.

吁
Hu To vaunt, to talk big; false, boasting; great, big.

許
Hu To grant, to allow, to let; to permit or acquiesce in, to accede to, to accord; to listen to and promise; to betroth or promise in marriage; to enter or advance; to flourish; an excess, more than; very; *'hū'kau*, a long time; *'hū' do*, a great many; *tsau' pui' hū' hau*, to arrange a marriage over one's cups; *'hū' ün'* to vow; *'shiu' hū*, a very little; *pat' hū' k'ü' lai*, don't let him come. A surname.

翺
Hu High flying, boasting talk; to display; to talk large; energetic, bold; moderate; *p'in' hū*, in every part.

榑
Hu A tree bearing a black nut like an acorn; soft, flexible; *'hū' hū*, pleased.

帽
Hu The crown worn in the Sháng dynasty; it somewhat resembled a Cantab's cap in being flat on the top.

去
K'u To leave, to depart from, to quit; to conceal, to hoard; to dismiss, to expel.

去
K'u To depart, to separate, to part from, to become distinct; to go, either in, out, from, or through; to proceed, to pass on in a regular course; the third of the four tones; past, gone, former; to discard, to reject; to repudiate; implies an action, ability, or completion, in the preceding verb; as *mái' pat, hū'* I can not sell it; *yap, hū'* go in; *hū' loi* (go-come), together express universally, revolving, past time, finished action; *'kong loi' kong hū'* tautology; *'ní hū' p'in ch'ü' loi*, where have you been? *hū' 'yam loi*, I've been to drink; *hū' nin*, last year; *hū' shü*, gone; *hū' shai'* dead; *yap, sheng hū'* to go into the city; *hū' yau ho*, to take an airing on the river; *ch'ut, hū'*, *ch'ut, hū'*, *'m'hò' ta'i*, go away, go, do n't be here gazing! *'yau mat, hū' ch'ü'* what places are there to go to? *hü' ch'ut, mün*, gone abroad to visit; *kwo' hū' 'chí sz'* past things.

(142)

HÜ.

靴
Hiueh Boots; *yat, tü' shü*, a pair of boots; *shü mò'* boots and caps, sent as presents; *'fong' 'sau shü*, square-toed boots; *'ngá shü kòm' ngáng'* as stiff as earthen boots, unchangeable, obstinate.

喇叭
Hiueh *'Hü' tü'*, a small trumpet, a kind of bugle, used at the literary examinations.

(143)

Huk.

曲, K'iu^h Crooked, bent curved, distorted; scheming, tortuous, false; to oppress, to wrong; to force, or oblige one to do, necessitated; songs, sonnets, ditties; a carpenter's square; *wán huk*, devious, meandering; *huk, chik*, crooked and straight, the right and wrong; *sz' huk*, tricky, underhand; *chéung' huk*, to sing ditties with a fife; *wat, huk*, to bend,

哭, Kuh To cry aloud, the noise of grief or pain; to groan, to wail; *huk, yap*, crying and sobbing; *t'ai huk*, groaning loudly; *k'am tak, huk*, unceasing crying; *huk, song*, wailing for the dead; *t'ung' huk*, heartfelt grief; *huk, song chéung'* the staff carried by a son at a funeral.

勗, Hiuh To stimulate, to excite to exertion, to encourage, to animate.

旭, Hiuh The rising sun, the dawn; *huk, yat₂* sunrising; *huk, huk*, joy at having succeeded.

頊, Hiuh To carry one's-self carefully; attentive; *Chün-huk*, the emperor who succeeded Hwángtí, B.C. 2513.

酷, K'uh Superior wine; ripe (as grain); hard-hearted, severe; inhuman, tyrannical (applied to officers); extremely, in a high degree; *t'am huk₂* avaricious and cruel; *huk₂, ying*, an illegal punishment; *huk₂ it₂* very warm.

斛, Hoh An imaginary measure, in Canton equal to ten *tau*, or pecks, or one *shek*, or a pecul of 100 catties.

覓, Hoh A large goblet; a quiver; thin, poor; a hoof; the top of the foot; *huk₂ ts'uk*, trembling from fear, deadly fear, as animals when pursued.

(144)

Hün.

喧, Hiuen Clamor, hum, noise of people talking; *hün wá*, to clamor, to vociferate; *hün náu'* boisterous merriment; to deceive;—in which sense the second character is the same as the next.

誣, Hiuen To impose on; fallacious, deceptive; to forget; *chá' hün*, to deceive, to lie to.

暄, Hiuen Genial warmth, heat of the sun in spring, a pleasant warmth.

暄, Hiuen Bright, hot sun; the heat of the sun; to dry. Same as the next.

煇, Hiuen To dry at a fire; clear, brilliant, splendid; hot; to burn; *hün ũ*, to roast or smoke fish; *hün yuk₂* to smoke meat.

萱, Hiuen The iris or fleur-de-lis, called *mong yau 'ts'd*, because it causes one to forget his sorrow; and *luk₂ ts'ung fá*, 'deer's onions;' a mother, because if a woman carries it she will bear a son; *hün t'ong*, your mother.

椀, K'iu^{en} A wooden bowl or cup; a shield made of reeds; *pui hün*, cups and bowls.

圈, K'iu^{en} A coop or pen for animals; crooked wood for cups; a circle, a ring, an inclosure; a prison; a stop or period in grammar; to encircle, to sur-

round; to mark or punctuate; 'tá hün, to draw a circle; hün shing, to mark the tones of characters; 'ho hün 'ho 'üm, should be italicized; ngan hün, a silver ring; hün t'ò a snare, a fraud; hün ch'ut, lai, to cut out rotten or bad parts, as from fruit, cloth; ch'ut, hün, to publish the cyphers of successful siútsái.

墳
Hüen

An ancient wind instrument of porcelain with six holes, shaped like an egg; it was blown at the apex.

儼
Hüen

Ingenious, expert, cunning; nimble; name of a country or tribe in primitive times.

犬
K'üen

A dog; radical of ferine animals; 'hün 'tsz' my son; 'hün 'má 'chí pò' humble service to requite favors.

畎
K'üen

A ditch or water-course between fields; a rill or runlet; to flow, as a water-course, diffused like good instruction; 'hün 'mau, rills between plats of ground.

勸
K'üen

To exhort, to advise, to admonish; to stimulate, to encourage, to praise; to acquiesce; hün' kán' to remonstrate with [a superior]; hün' 'mín, to incite, to urge to exertion; séung hün' to advise each other, to admonish; hün' sik, to urge to peace.

綯
Hüen

A tassel; an ornamented wrapper for gems or seals; adorned, variegated; quick.

券
K'üen

A bond, deed, contract, or agreement; the parties each formerly retained one half; a section; proof, evidence of

in such papers; a last; hün' yéuk, a bond; t' hün' a wr-it ten tile placed in graves as proof of possession; chü hün' a boot-last.

(145)

Hung.

空
K'ung

Empty, vacant, void; at leisure; an opening or crevice; great, wide; the firmament, sky; poor, broken; unprejudiced, able to perceive clearly; abstraction as understood by the Budhists. Read 'hung, a hole, a tunnel or opening in the ground. 'Hung uk, an empty house; t'ai' chung, or chung chung, heaven, sky; 'ní kòm' 'hau chung, so impudent; do n't you put in your tongue; chung t'ò, an empty stomach; chung 'shau, empty-handed; nong chung no coin by one, moneyless; chung hán, unoccupied; chung 'lung, hollow; chung tí a vacant spot; chung jò mò yik, lost all my trouble; chung chung hū went away empty; yat, ch'éung chung, all gone, everything is lost.

愴
K'ung

Ignorant, rustic; dissatisfied from inability or ill luck; sincere; simple.

凶
Hiung

Unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, unpropitious, adverse; lugubrious, mournful; judgments of heaven, calamity; malignant, cruel, bad, in which sense it is used for the next; kat, chung mí 'chí, I don't know whether it is lucky or not; chung sun' bad news; chung nín, a bad year.

兇 Malevolent, cruel, inhuman; vicious, malignant; fearful, cry of fear; *hung shau*, a murderer; *hung wáng*, vicious, intractable; *hung pò* fierce; *hung ok*, wicked, truculent; *hang hung*, to plunder like a bandit; *hung t'ò lán' tsai*, a reprobate, a brigand.

胸 The first character represents the breast, inclosing the heart; the breast, the heart, the bosom; the mind, the feelings; *tam hung*, to pound the breast—a beggar's device; *hung k'am fút*, liberal, considerate; *hung kák, ai' chai'* indigestible; *hung ts'ong kam sau'* literary, accomplished; *hung t'ong* the breast; *hung wái* the feelings; *Hung sò*, the Huns.

洶 The bubbling of a spring, the noise of rapid waters; the sound of tumult; *hung yung*, the gurgling of a spring.

嶺 A hill in Pingliáng fú, in Kánsuh, called *Hung t'ung'* the source of the River King.

紅 Red color, reddish; fiery; gentle, ladylike; *hung shik*, red; *hung fá*, the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, or shoe-flower; *hung ngán*, rosy, ruddy; *tong hung*, prosperous, rising; *ch'éung hung*, a general notice from the people; *hung p'ai*, a ship's clearance; *hung sò yan*, the English; *shiu hung*, heated

to redness; *hung yat, tong t'iu*, the emperor's birthday, or that of others.

洪 Water rising; an inundation, a deluge; a torrent overflowing; great, vast, immense; *hung shui*, the deluge of Yü; *hung fuk*, great happiness; *fún hung tai' léung'* liberal minded and kind; a surname. Interchanged with the next.

鴻 A swan, or wild goose (*sc. a river or marsh bird*); large, vast; profound, learned; a letter-carrier, a postman; *hung ngán'* wild geese; *hung hi*, great felicity—a phrase placed opposite doors; *hung pin'* to send a letter by one.

烘 A flash or flame of fire; to dry at the fire; dried.

虹 Colored vapor, the rainbow, halo—all thought to be an impure effluence of the sky; *t'ín hung, hung ngai*, or *t'ín hong'* the rainbow; called *p'ò' p'ung* at Macao, because it splits the sky; connected together.

誾 To quarrel, to litigate; to denounce to officers; to involve another by speaking; domestic discords.

饗 A college or gymnasium, in A.D. 200, capable of accommodating 30,000 students; *tsun' hung kung*, to enter a candidate for degree of *siú-tsái*; the *hung kung* are rooms for study adjoining the temple of Confucius; *hung mún sau' sz' a siú-tsái*.

雄
Hiung
A cock bird; masculine, male of small animals and insects, as well as birds; courageous, martial, brave, heroic; *hung chong* burly and strong; *'tau 'hi ,hung ,sam*, screw your courage up.

熊
Hiung
A bear, the 'hybernating animal; *'hung yan*, a bear; *hung 'chéung* a bear's palm—a delicacy; *hung 'tám*, gall of bears—a medicine; *Hung 'i ,shán*, a range of mountains in Honán.

孔
K'ung
A hole, an orifice, a cave, an opening; a pore; hollow; thorough; excellent, great, deep; a surname; *'hung tséuk*, the peacock; *Hung fú 'tsz* Confucius; *'d'ung shan 'kau 'hung*, the nine passages of the body; *'hung k'iu'* a hole.

覘
K'ung
Apprehensive, anxious, agitated, alarmed, suspicious; to suppose, to doubt, to imagine, to reckon upon; perhaps, supposing, if it should be; *'hung p'á'* fearful of, supposing, suspicious lest; *'hung kü'* to dread, frightened; *'m 'hung*, quiet.

鬪
Hung
The cry of persons fighting; to quarrel, to wrangle; *hung' tau'* to fight, battling.

哄
Hung
The hum of a crowd; singing or voices mingling; to intimidate by a loud voice; to cozen, to cheat; to beguile, to tempt; *hung' p'in'* to deceive; *hung' hot*, to browbeat.

控
K'ung
To pull (as a bow), to check or rein in; to impeach, to accuse; to inform rulers; to

hold up, to maintain; *hung' kò'* to petition against; *níp, hung'* to falsely accuse; *shéung' hung'* to send in an accusation; *üt, hung'* to petition the highest provincial officers directly.

鞵
K'ung
A bridle, or the reins by which a horse is reined in.

控
K'ung
Rude; *hung' 'd'ung*, ignorant; weary, hurried by press of business.

空
K'ung
To empty or exhaust; a deficiency; to make room for; *'kwei hung'* to return a deficiency; *hung' 'hoi tik*, make a little room for me; *hung' 'hoi 'sé*, leave a space in the writing; *hung' fát*, a defalcation.

汞
Hung
Quicksilver; *shiu' tán lin' hung'* to smelt quicksilver from cinnabar.

Hung' A halo; *üt, 'yau hung'* there is a halo round the moon.

(146)

Hüt.

血
Hiueh
Blood; radical of blood or bloody things; *hüt, hi'* the bodily stamina, the constitution; *hüt, 'pün*, capital in trade; *ch'ut, hüt*, bleeding; *pò hüt*, to strengthen the system; *ü' hüt*, blood settled in a bruise; *kuk, hüt*, coagulated blood; *hüt, shü*, a letter written in blood (at the last extremity); *hüt, sing'* careful memory of, attention; *shat, hüt*, pale, white-livered; *hüt, ü'*, hair of the head; *ch'ut, pák, hüt*, to pay another's defalcation.

闕
Kiueh
Looking out a door, a look-out above a gate; imperial; defective, lost; not enough; faults, deficiencies; to miss, to err; disrespectful, wanting in; to dig; *hüt, mún*, his Majesty's palace; *kam hüt*, the golden gate of Olympus; *üt, hüt*, the waning moon; *hut, shat*, lost, missing; *hò mò 'shüü hüt*, not the least thing missing.

缺
For these two characters, see *K'it*, their usual pronunciation in Canton.

(147) Hwé.

An exclamation; halloo, stop! *hwé, 'ní hü' p'in*, halloo! where are you going?

(148) I.

衣
I
Clothes, specially those for the body; radical of garments; a cover, case, or wrapper; the husk of coconuts; *á fuk₂* or *á shéung*, clothes; *pák₂ á*, plebeians; *ts'ing á*, siútsái graduates; *pín₂ á*, undress, common dress; *mò á shik₂* improper, lewdly; *chéuk, á fuk₂* to dress; *shing á tím₂* a slop-shop; *shu₂ á*, a sleeping dress.

依
To rely on, to trust to; to agree, to conform to; as, according to; *á in*, as you say; *á hí*, like, similar; *á 'ní*, as you please; *á 'n s'ul, hú₂* pendant on parents, filial; *á shat, shüt*, undoubted, can be believed.

伊
I
He, she, it; *á 'tang*, they, them; *á 'nín*, that year; an initial particle, meaning only, because that; a surname.

伊
I
To smile in bitterness, to moan, a forced laugh; *á 'ng*, hum of boys reading.

伊
I
Name of a river in Honán province, a branch of the River Loh; it runs through Sung hien in Honán fú.

倚
I
A fierce dog; extended, continuous; flourishing; to exclaim in praise, good! fine! an interjection; to add to, depend on.

漪
I
Ripples on water, the curling lines made by water in gentle motion.

噫
I
The tone of indignation, surprise, dissatisfaction; for shame, alas! groans, dolor; to belek; *á dò lò yan*, a low, idle fellow.

醫
I
To heal, to cure; medical, medicine; a physician; *á 'sz'* or *á shang* a doctor; *shang á*, to practice medicine; *shí á*, a fashionable doctor; *páu á*, to assure a cure; *shan á*, a skillful doctor; *ying á shat, yan*, charlatans kill people.

鷺
I
A blue and white duck which frequents the seashore in flocks, and foretokens storms by flying inland.

兒
Rh
A boy, a infant, a male child; infantile, feeble; a suffix to nouns much used in the court dialect, and to denote that words are nouns; *'siú á*, *á*, my son; *tái' 'siú á*, my oldest son; *ho á*, a toy; *á 'nū*, children; *á 'ch'á*, catch.

𦉳 Rh
Forced laughter, unwilling compliance; loquacious. Read *wá*, the prattle of children.

而 Rh
The whiskers; one of the radicals; as a copulative conjunction, means and, also, together; and yet, even; as a disjunctive conjunction, but; yet, contrariwise, still; as; used for the person spoken to, thou; an initial particle; *á ká* now; *á 'ch'é*, moreover, furthermore; *á kam á hau* now and henceforth; *á 'i* a final phrase, denoting that is all, nothing more, no other. the utmost.

灑 Rh
Warm or hot water; flowing tears; *áin á*, incessant crying.

輜 Rh
A funeral car or hearse.

榑 Rh
A king-post or girder on the top of a pillar, to support the roof; a kind of chestnut; a fungus or Peziza, called *muk*, *á*, or 'ears of wood.'

鱖 Rh
The spawn or young of fish; *ápó á*, a delicious fish found in Tungting Lake.

宜 Y
That which is naturally reasonable, fit, right; proper, befitting, harmonizing, just; ought or should be; often is to be taken as a form of the imperative or future tenses; harmonious, accordant; title of 5th rank ladies; *á tak*, ought, it is proper; *pat, séung á*, unsuitable, not his place; *hòp, á*, done right, well done; *á'am 'siú p'in á*, to covet little douceurs; *pin' á*, convenient, serviceable; *á tak*, to desire, to wish.

疑 Y
To doubt, to suspect; to guess, to fear; perverse; doubtful of, to dislike, unsettled; *á á*, a fox's doublings, fearful; *sz' á*, suspicious, fearful; *pi' im, á*, avoid suspicious acts; *'ní kòm' do á*, you are so very suspicious; *ánò á*, plain, certain, undoubted.

嶽 Y
Name of a range, called 'Kau á, or Nine Mts., where the Emperor Shun was buried—said to be in Shán-sí; eminent, promising; to know.

移 Y
To transplant rice; to move, to transpose, to shift, to remove, to change the place or the direction of; to transmit; to convey (an infection); to migrate; *á hoi*, to move away; *á mái*, to move near; *no á*, to borrow; *á fún tsau' kan*, to accommodate one with a timely loan; *á man*, to forward a public dispatch.

屨 Y
The bar of a door, called *'im á*; *'im á wai 'ch'ui*, (Peh-lí-pí) burned the bar of his door, [from poverty].

移 Y
A kind of bullace; *á yéung*, a kind of white willow, found in Shántung.

彝 Y
A tripod or vase used in temples for libations; a constant rule or law which all men acknowledge, an invariable principle; constant, common; *á lun*, the five social relations; *'Mò á shán*, the Bo-hea hills.

訕 Y
Self-sufficient, great assurance, arrogant; shallow-minded; to despise, to look down on; verbose; to insult, to brag.

地_I A gradation, rising one above another, as a series of weights, stairs, stories, hills, &c.; to advance, to reward the worthy; to superimpose; advantage; *fan í kok, mat₂* put each in its proper rank; *í tsang²* to confer honors on one's parents and self.

匜_I A pitcher or goblet, with a handle and spout; water-pot or wash-basin; shallow; *chí í*, wine and water pitchers.

頤_I The chin, the sides of the mouth; one of the diagrams; to nourish, to feed; *k'í í*, an old man, who must be fed.

沂_I Name of a river in Shantung, flowing south into Lake Loh-má in Kiángsú, and thence into the sea.

儀_I Usages of mankind; a rule, rite, a ceremony; decorum, etiquette; the external appearance, or deportment; figure, form; regular, proper, correct, what ought to be, just; to imitate to study how to effect; the principles or powers of nature; *léung í*, the dual principles; a present of money; *í chū²* rules of etiquette; *tín² í* or *héung í*, money sent to mourners to assist in the rites; *ch'ing í*, a present to one traveling; *gyung í*, deportment; *wai í*, a dignified carriage.

夷_I Even, arranged; to equalize, to level; to wound, to kill, to cut grass; great, ample; to class, to sort; contented, pleased; distant, remote, foreign; a tribe of people in the west,

now applied to all foreigners who do not speak Chinese; a barbarian, in the sense the Greeks used βαρβαροι; *í yan*, a foreigner; *í mí₂* to exterminate.

澆_I Mucus or running from the nose; *wan í*, name of a marsh in Shánsí.

姨_I A wife's sisters; the older are called *tái² í*, the younger *'siú í*; maternal aunts; the elder are called *í 'mò, í 'má*, and *í néung*; the younger, *á² í*; *í dé*, my elder maternal aunt's husband.

瘡_I A wound; an ulcer or sore; to hurt, to injure; distressing to the mind.

怡_I Harmonious concord, pleased with each other, as brothers and friends; joyful, satisfied; *hing tai² í í*, fraternal joy; *í 'wo*, Delighted-harmony, the name of Howqua's hong in Canton.

貽_I To hand down, to bequeath, to leave to, to communicate to posterity; to present to; mutual deception; to ridicule; to act so as to be despised. Read *'loi*, to defraud, or insult; weary; *í 'ch'ün*, to hand down; *ts'in 'li í ts'ing*, to send remembrances from afar (to friends).

貽_I Same as the preceding; to induce, or bring on one's self, to cause; *í tsang²* to leave a legacy, to make a parting present; *í 'ng² hau² yan*, to mislead after ages, to propagate error; *í lui² 'tsz' sün* to involve one's posterity.

餠 Sweet cakes; sugared, pleasant, sweet; to feed; *kòm* í, a tidbit, sugary; *kan* í'ò, ù, í, to regard afflictions as sweet.

圮 A bridge; the bank near a bridge.

倚 To rely or lean on, to lean against, trusting in; to depend on, to engage one to do; inclined, leaning; a fulcrum, a support; *í* *lái*² or *í* *k'áu* to depend on; *tún*² *mò* *p'in* í, impartial, not the least unfairness; *í* *pang*² a trust, a dependance; *í* *má* *ho* *toi*² immediately (*lit.* waiting on horseback); *í* *t'ok*, to beg a favor of one, to engage one to do; *í* *k'am* í *ko*, to sing in unison with a lute; *í* *ch'í* *mat*, *yé*, what do you depend on for it?

綺 An open, variegated kind of silk, called *í* *Jo*; it is a kind of law or open silk, used for summer dresses.

踞 A three-legged iron frying-pan or griddle; a stand for bows; a den or cave.

椅 A kind of hard wood, fit for cabinet work; a chair, a couch; *yal*, *chéung* í, a chair; *í* *oi* í, tables and chairs; *í* *ái*² *ai*² í, a large state chair; *chün* *'shau* í, an arm-chair; *shui*² í, a couch; *kwá*² *dang* í, a chair without arms.

轎 Sides of a chariot; the place in a car where spears are placed.

展 A silken screen used by the ancient emperors in the audience-chamber: it was ornamented with ax-heads.

耳 An ear, the organ of hearing; radical of what relates to the ear and hearing: to perceive; a handle, an ear; a final particle, usually denoting merely the end of the sense, but sometimes as an intensive; *í* *lung*, or *í* *fat*, the ear; *í* *'to* *kan*² others will soon hear it; *í* *nung*, black ears, thought to come from bad luck; *chong* í, dry ears; *í* *wá*² an ear-pick; *í* *wán*, ear-rings; *í* *í*, obsequious; *í* *sün*, a grand-son's grandson; *shun*² *fung* í, quick of hearing; *í* *p'úi*, hard of hearing; *í* *lung*, deaf; *mít*, *í* *'tsai*, to pull off your ears; *'im* í *tò*² *ling*, to cover the ears and steal a bell, to delude; *í* *'to* *'ün* *kwó*² *mat*, 'very soft ears,' excessively credulous.

爾 You, thou; your; flourishing; a final particle, interchangeable with the preceding, denoting that the subject is not of much consequence; also forms adverbs, as *tsut*, í, suddenly; *í* *'ngo* *í* *lung* *sam*, we are of the same mind; *í* *'tang*, ye, you; *í* *í* *'ngo* *'ngo*, uncertain, confused talk; *'nai* í, it is thus, so.

邇 Near, next to, at hand; approaching, both in time and place; to reach, to come towards, to approach; *mat*, í, friendly, sociable; *í* *Joi*, [time] nearly completed.

擬 Figure, form; like; to compare; to consider, to guess or conjecture; to decide after deliberation; to estimate;

to intend, to purpose; 'i tok₂
to think upon, to calculate; 'i
kwan, to transport to the
army; 'i tsú₂ to judge crimes.

議
f

To deliberate, to consult,
to discuss; doubt, hesitation;
murmuring; used for the pre-
ceding, to decide; 'i sz² t'ing,
a senate-chamber, a council-
hall; the Senate-house at Ma-
cao is so called; min' 'i to
confer with one; kung 'i, a
public discussor.

矣
f

A final particle, denoting a
plain statement, that the sense
is fully expressed; 'i 'i 'i, fully,
enough; 'fau 'i, certainly not.

已
f

At the beginning of a sen-
tence, stopped, finished, just
done, already, past; sign of the
perfect; to terminate; to de-
cline, to put away, to reject;
as a final, excessive, no more;
'i king 'kong, done speaking;
'i hū² gone off; pal, tak, 'i
obliged to do, inevitable; 'i
king 'kòm, I have made it so;
'i hau² from this, hereafter.

以
f

By, with; in order to, that
which; for, that, to the end
that; the cause by which, us-
ing, taking; and; next, at,
according to; a reason or
cause; preceded by 'sho, means
therefore, wherein, that by
which, thereby; succeeded by
wai, means deeming, to con-
sider, by it make; preceded
by ho, means how could; 'i is
often merely a sign of the ac-
cusative, from, to, in, as 'i
yan ts'ün sam, he cherishes
humanity in his heart; 'i chik,
wai huk, to bend the straight;
occasionally used like the

last; mò² 'i, not cease, no more,
nothing; 'yau 'chí 'i, proba-
ble; shí² 'i, hence; 'i 'kún
kw'ai t'in, to look at the sky
through a tube; tsz² 'i wai
shí² I must have it so, I'll do it.

蕤
Rh

Luxuriant, growing rank,
flourishing vegetation.

苡
f

The purslane (*Plantago*); 'i
'mai, or 'i 'i yan, pearl-barley.

薏
f

The seeds of the nelum-
bium; 'i i' yan, pearl-barley;
same as the last.

意
f

The intention, will, purpose;
thoughts, ideas; motive; in-
clination, sentiment, opinion;
meaning of a word; i' m²
ch'éung, an agreeable taste,
delighted with; i' sz² the feel-
ings, the intention; mò² 'chü
i' undetermined; 'm 'hò i' sz²
indecent, disreputable; un-
willing to refuse; 'yau mat, i'
sz² what does he say about it?
mò² i' chung, unintentional; 'm
kwò² tak, i' greatly obliged for
it; tak, i' gratified, got his wish,
an exclamation of delight often
used in sport; shing² i' exceed-
ed your wishes; i' pal, a rough
sketch or picture; i' i' sz² sz²
undesirable, I prefer not.

瘞
f

A retired, obscure place; to
bury, to inter; to sacrifice to
those who have been buried, to
streams, or to the moon; to hide.

懿
f

Mild, virtuous, excellent;
admirable, admired—*applied*
to women; the virtuous one,
sc. the Empress; i' 'chí, her
Majesty's orders.

饋
f

Cooked rice spoiled by
mold; a sour, harsh taste;
used for it, to choke.

殪² To kill, to put to death, to exterminate; to throw down, to prostrate; to overhang.

一² Two; to divide in twain, to bisect; to help, to second; to reiterate; to suspect; tai² i² the second; i² shap² twenty; md² i² sam, not doubleminded, faithful, sincere; i² ts'z' twice. The two last forms are chiefly used in bills and accounts.

義² Right, proper, suitable; righteousness, equity, uprightness, high moral feeling, conformable to what the heart feels to be proper; common, free, public, by contribution or government appropriation, as i² 'tseng, a public well; i² hok, a free school; patriotic, in defense of principle or rights, public spirited, as i² ping, patriot volunteers; superior, surpassing, excellent, virtuous, as i² sz' an eminent scholar; i² hün, a faithful dog; adopted, putative, supplied in place of, as i² fū' an adopted father; i² 'kai, a false head-dress; made up, compounded; as i² mak, a composition ink; meaning, signification; i² puk, a faithful servant; i² hi' right principled, honorable; i² shün, a public burying-ground; i² chong, a public depository for coffins.

誼² Right, proper, used for the last; friendly, acquainted; adopted; chi jän chi i² friends adopted as brothers; nin i² of the same age or graduation; ts'ik, i² relatives of different surnames.

楨² A species of wild jujube or date-plum; the seeds used for an anodyne, under the name of sün 'tsò yan, are not from a Zizyphus.

異² Separated, foreign, of another country, different, diverse; admirable, unusual; strange, rare, extraordinary, bizarre; perverse, heterodox; to marvel at, to regard as different or foreign; to oppose; i² man' strange news; i² yat, another day; shai' pat, i² will not be forced to change; tai' i² tung 'siú i² very much alike.

勸² Labor, distress, toil; afflictions, sufferings; to be weary, to endure, to labor in.

肄² To accustom one's self, to practice, to be skilled in; to serve assiduously; sprouts of a stump; i² ip, a resident graduate, one who lives in the college.

易² Easy, simple, plain, not hard to do; negligent, remiss, disrespectful; to extirpate weeds, to dress a field; yung i² easy to do; i² l'üt, 'shau, easy to rid out of hand (as goods); i² mai 'shau can be done quickly; i² wai lik, not hard to do, he will do it with help; i² ü pin' changeable in sentiment.

(149)

Im.

奄²
Yen

To detain awhile; to cover, to conceal; a surplus, an excess; to remain over; suddenly, hastily; to enter into possession; im 'yau sz' fong, he suddenly obtained the region; a place in Shantung.

淹
Yen

To soak, to saturate; to overflow; to detain, to stay away; *ám lau*, to tarry long; *ám kún*² to permeate; *ám chai*² dilatory; *ám mút*₂ to spoil or drown in water; *ám mún*² asphyxiated, half crazy, worried.

滄
Yen

Clouds rising and spreading; to soak, to make to vegetate, as the rain does.

閹
Yen

To castrate, to geld; *ám wán*¹ an eunuch of the palace; *ám chū* to cut a boar. The second is a local character.

崦
Yen

The name of a mountain in the West, called *ám tsz'*, fabled to contain the cave where the sun went at night.

掩
Yen

A mind exercised upon; *ám ts'im*, unsteady, loquacious; *ám ám ts'im ts'im*, restless, nervous, anxious.

醃
Yen

To lay in salt; *ám pák*₂ *ám*, salted olives; *ám ts'ong*, to lay down [flesh] in salt; *ám t'úi*, smoked hams.

鹽
Yen

Salt; to salt; *pák, ám*, white salt; *ám t'in*, salt-yards; *ám wan*² *sz'*, the salt commissioner; *shái' ám*, to evaporate salt water *ám áng ch'ut*, *ts'ü*, the salt-jar has produced worms! said of bad sons.

嫌
Hien

To dislike, to hold in contempt, to think meanly of; to loathe, to despise; prejudiced, suspicious, fastidious, jealous of; *ám 'shüü*, to disdain as little; *'ní ím ím*, don't weary of; *'siü ím*, petty dislikes, querulous.

簷
Yen

The eaves, or projecting part of a roof, vulgarly called *uk, yam*, and *yam 'hau*; the plate which supports the

roof; *fi ím*, the turned-up cornices of a hipped roof; *ám há'* under the eaves, in low life; *mok, 'k'i ím 'hau*, don't stand under the eaves.

嚴
Yen

Severe, stern, strict, rigid; reserved, cold, austere; majestic, solemn, dignified, reverential; inducing respect or awe; a night-watch or guard; epithet of a father; *ám ná*, strictly to seize; *ám suk*, sternly dignified; *ám fú'* or *ká ím*, my father; *'lò sz' ím*, the teacher is strict; *ám mat*₂ extremely close or secret; *tsün ím*, your respected father.

箴
Yen

A breastwork for archers or spearmen to protect themselves; to fend off.

醞
Yen

Sour, sharp, as vinegar or spirits highly rectified; *lok*₂ *ám ts'ò'* put in some sharp vinegar—be very strict with him.

蚺
Yen

A large serpent in Yunnán, described as edible and scaleless, and with large teeth; a tribe of southern savages.

髯
Yen

The whiskers; the hair on the cheeks near the ears; *'mí ím kung*, the lord of the handsome whiskers, *i. e.* Kwántí; *k'au ím*, curly whiskers.

炎
Yen

Fire blazing, flame; burning, hot; glorious, luminous; to burn; *ám léung shai' kái'* the inconstant world, fickle friends; *ám ü*, very hot [sun]; *'fo ím 'shéung*, the fire blazes up; *ám tai'* the emperor Shinung.

掩
Yen

To screen or shade, to conceal from view; to shut, to close; to soothe, to stroke with

the hand; to console; to surprise an enemy; 'im mún, to shut the door; 'im hoi mún, to open the door; 'im shik, to hide away quickly; 'im mín² to cover the face; 'im há chüt, you must improve, don't be so stupid; 'im 'im 'yéung 'yéung, afraid to be seen, hiding away as a truant; 'im 'há 'ch'au, hide it for shame.

𦉳
Yen To cover over, to shade, to hide (as an occultation does); wan 'im yat, the clouds screen the sun; to castrate; vases with small mouths and large bellies; a pass in mountains.

掩
Yen To cover anything with dirt; 'im mái, to bury in the ground.

厭
Yen To dislike, to disapprove, to reject; to lothe; to sicken at, distasteful; satiated, filled; pák, im' to be hated or avoided by all; 'm im' not lothesome (as food); tak, yan im' to get people's hate; im' tsuk, had enough of, tired of; tsang im' to hate, to distaste; im' fún, to dislike to be troubled. Read im, to conceal; to get away from bustle into quiet.

𦉴
Yen Troubled in sleep, disturbed by dreams, starting in sleep from the nightmare.

𦉵
Yen Black pimples in the face or on the body, hair moles.

𦉶
Yen A scab, the sloughing of a wound; spots or pimples on the face; tau² 'im, the vaccine scab. Read ip, handsome; the cheeks.

染
Yen To dye, to tinge; to steep in a dye; to taint, to catch, to be infected; to pollute, to vitiate, to copy the bad practices of others; soft, flexible; 'im shik, to dye; 'im 'im, to revise, to add to and finish up (as a picture or composition); fán 'im, to re-dye; tsáp, 'im, to learn vicious habits; 'án 'im, to dye by brushing; 'im tün' p'ò a dyer's shop; 'im áu meng, to get a bad name.

冉
Jen To advance; gradually; weak, feeble; 'Im 'Yau, a disciple of Confucius.

苒
Jen Luxuriant, tender herbage; by turns, gradually, alternately; 'yam 'im, going and coming, like day and night.

琰
Yen A gem of great lustre, frequently set on the apex of the tablets held by ministers at audiences; splendent; part of the name of H. M. Kiáking.

剡
Yen Sharp, pointed; to sharpen; to cut in two or off; to rise up; light, brilliant.

屨
Yen The crossbar which shuts a gate inside, called 'im á, and commonly mún shán.

𦉷
Yen Carrying the head high, of commanding presence; vain-glorious; same, as formerly; 'íi hon' fung kam 'im án, he came back to see, and the package of money was untouched; 'im án yat, shik, just the same color.

𦉸
Yen Eaten to repletion; satiated; loathing, distasteful; im' 'páu, eaten to satiety; and im' unsatisfied, covetous.

驗² } To verify, to examine of-
驗² } ficially for purposes of veri-
 Yen } fication; to witness before
 officers, to testify; proven or
 tried by one's experience;
 proof, evidence, testimony;
ím² shí, a coroner's inquest;
ím² fo² to examine goods [for
 the duty]; *ím² mung²*, to ful-
 fill a dream; *'háu ím² ming*
pák, to examine into fully;
ying ím² 'liú, the thing was
 true, the proofs are complete;
ím² hon² to be examined at the
 súyuen's office; *ím² ming kan*
'léung, 'look sharp after the
 catties and taels'—a shop
 notice; *ím² tsong*, to identify
 stolen goods.

豐² } Beautiful, tall, handsome,
 Yen } captivating; plump face; bril-
 liant; bedizened; voluptuous,
 wanton, dissipated—*applied to*
women; *kiú ím² gay*, beauti-
 ful, brilliant, as flowers, colors,
 a face; *ying ím² abundant*
 and gay; *ím² shik, tung² yan*,
 beauty excites men.

燄² } Flame, blaze; brilliant, draw-
 Yen } ing the eyes of men; *chuk, t'ò*
ím² the candle flames. Same
 as **炎** *ím*.

(150) Ín.

In Macao, many of the words under this syllable are pronounced *ngin* and *hin*.

煙² } Smoke, misty vapor; to-
 Yen } bacco or opium, because they
 are smoked; *cú ín*, lamp-
 black; *ming ín*, excellent to-
 bacco; *ín ts'éung*, an opium-
 pipe; *má kú ín*, cigars;
'shui ín, tobacco prepared for
 the hooka; *shang ín*, smok-

ing tobacco; *ín íp*, tobacco-
 leaf; *shíu ín fo*, to let off
 fireworks; *ín fá long² 'tsz'* a
 brothel-goer; *ín chan*, light
 dust or motes in the air; a
 term applied to handitti; *'án²*
ín, to smoke opium; *ín 'yan*
'hí, the longing of victimized
 opium-smokers; *ín 'mò chan²*
 'smoke has no rules,' said of
 great brags; *hoi tang ín 'kún*,
 an opium-smoking shop; *yan*
ín 'ch'au mat, a place thickly
 settled.

咽² } The throat; a cosmetic; *ín*
 Yen } *'hau*, the throat, a gorge, an
 important pass; *ín chí*, rouge;
ín chí fá, the *Mirabilis ja-*
lapa.

嬌² } Handsome, beautiful; a
 Yen } gracious smile; the smile of
 beauty.

菁² } Corrupt, putrid, rotten, as
 Yen } vegetables or food; *ín ch'au²*
 stench of decaying flesh; *ín*
cū, rotten fish.

焉² } A speckled bird; as an ini-
 Yen } tial particle, an interrogative,
 meaning how, who, is, why,
 according to the scope; *ín*
chí, how should I know? *ín*
ying² shát, why kill him? *ín*
tak, fú² kwai² how can I get
 rich? also denotes the sub-
 junctive, as *ín k'í ts'ung chí*,
 should he follow him.

焉² } As a final particle, an
 Yen } adverb of affirmation, denoting
 that the sense is complete; as
tò² pat, ch'ün ín, the truth is
 not taught; used in corres-
 pondence with *cū*, as *cū ín*
ín, as it is in heaven; forms
 adverbs, as *ching² ín*, truly;
'shíu ín, presently; an eu-

phonic particle, adding force and emphasis to the previous word.

言
Yen

Words, speech, talk ; a sentence ; an expression ; the radical of characters relating to speech ; to discourse, to speak, to say, to address ; to express an opinion ; to speak with ; a high appearance ; a word or order ; *ín 'ū*, conversation ; *fá ín*, exaggeration ; *yan ín*, arsenic ; *shat, ín*, an error in speaking, slip of the tongue ; *yéuk₂ shek₂ ín*, exhortation ; *ín kún*, censors ; *shik₂ ín*, to retract, to break a promise.

歟
Jen

To simmer, to burn ; to assent, to reply to ; a final particle, yes, certainly, so, truly ; used as the sign of an adverb, *tsu₁ ín*, suddenly ; also adds force to ; as *mí² pí₁ ín*, uncertain, probably not ; a disjunctive particle, but, then, if so, not so ; *tsz² ín í ín*, spontaneously and yet truly ; *ín hau²* afterwards ; *'kwo ín*, truly, a kind of chimpanze ; *yik₂ ín*, thus, in like manner ; *ín 'yá*, just so.

熾
Jen

To burn, to fire, to light ; to boil, to simmer ; *ín mí chí kap*, imminent danger, at extremity ; *ín shíú*, to catch fire.

研
Yen

To grind fine, to triturate, to dissolve, or rub or powder ; *ín mú₁*, or rub to a powder ; *ín shün*, a narrow iron mortar in which drugs are ground ; *ín kau²* to investigate, to search out thoroughly—usually implies by torturing.

妍
Yen

Beautiful, elegant, pretty ; witty, accomplished, skilled ; the opposite of *chí 蚩*

賢
Hien

Virtuous, wise, moral, worthy ; excellent, superior, in morals or in intellect ; a term of laudation, as *ín ts'ai*, my faithful wife ; to surpass ; to praise or call a worthy ; *ín tai²* my good brother ; *chéung ín*, village worthy ; *ín ts'oi*, good and talented, superior abilities ; *ín yan*, a virtuous, highminded man, a philosopher, a class of men next to sages.

延
Yen

To go far ; to protract, to lengthen out, to prolong ; to involve ; to invite, to call together ; to enter or advance ; spread out, arranged ; slow, dilatory, long ; distant, to spread far, or from one to another ; *ín chí²*, slow ; *ín ún²* dilatory, *ín pan*, to invite guests ; *ín k'ap, í'á yan*, to compromise another.

筵
Yen

A bamboo mat spread out, a table spread smooth or arranged ; *met.* a feast, an entertainment ; *ín tsik₂* a banquet, a meal ; *king ín*, the hall where the emperor meets academicians ; the shrined oratory where priests recite prayers.

咽
Yen

The throat, the esophagus ; a straight or narrow passage ; *ín hau tí² fong*, an entrance to a river. Read *ín²*, to swallow ; to tolerate, to suffer.

延
Yen

Limit or border of a patch of land ; a path to a grave ; to ascend ; *pál, ín*, the eight points of compass, all around.

弦
Hien

The string of a bow ; chord of an arc ; the moon when she quarters, on the 8th and 23d days ; *shéung' ín*, the 8th or

9th day of the moon; *há' ín*, the 23d of the month; a corded pulse.

絃
Hien
Silken strings of musical instruments; *'ngán í' ín*, to play the rebeck or 2-stringed fiddle; *sám ín*, a 3-stringed guitar; *tún' ín*, 'cord broken,' i. e. decease of a wife; *tsuk₂ ín*, a second marriage.

舷
Hien
The side of a ship or boat, the gangway or bulwarks of a vessel.

虻
Hien
The Julus or gally-worm, a sort of millipede found in dry places.

衍
Yen
To inundate, to overflow; to spread out, to enlarge, to amplify; abundant, much, far; elegant, beautiful; prolix, diffuse, turgid; plains at the base of hills; *yau ín*, to ramble; *shá ín*, a sand-spit; *'ín shing' kung*, Confucius' sepulchre.

演
Yen
A stream flowing far; long, extended, ample, widely; to moisten, to lead; to practice, to exercise, to perform, to drill; *'ín hí* to perform theatrical plays; *'ín mó*, to train in military exercises; *'ín tsáp₂* to practice; *'ín há 'shau shai'* try your hand at it for once.

兗
Yen
The department of Ínchau fú in Shántung.

偃
Yen
To cease, to desist; to sleep, to lie down, to recline; to throw prostrate; to fall along; *'ín hí kó' hung*, throw forward your chest; *'ín sik, há*, to lie down, take a nap; *'ín k'ín*, undecided, lost his wits.

鰓
Yen
A kind of silure or mudfish, with a white head, which lies near the bottom.

蟪
Yen
A species of cicada, called *'long ín*, and many other names; *'ín t'ing*, a kind of house lizard, livid and harmless.

鰓
Yen
A mole, called *'lai 'shü*, or 'plough rat,' also a fabulous, ox-like animal, said to lie in the water.

覲
Hien
To see, to regard; projecting eyes; *'ín 'ín*, pretty; the melody and beauty of birds singing.

堰
Yen
A dike or dam, to dike off water; to arrest or stop.

巘
Yen
The summit or peak of a mountain, likened to a boiler or jar.

唁
Yen
To visit or condole with the bereaved, or those disgraced from rank; to mourn with one over the loss of country.

燕
Yen
A swallow or martin; a shuttlecock; *'ín 'tsz'* a swallow; *'ín 'mí p'ai*, swallow-tailed bucklers; *'ín 'wo*, edible birdsnests; *'ék, ín*, to kick a shuttlecock.

燕
Yen
A feast; to repose, to rest; peaceful, still, leisurely; to disgrace; *'yam ín* to feast (by officers); *'ín k'ü* to live at ease. Read *ín*, ancient name of a state, now the province of Chihlí, and still often applied to it and the metropolis.

宴
Yen
Rest; a feast; merriment; used for the preceding; *'k'ing lam ín* a feast given by the emperor to the *'tsinsz'* graduates; *'ying yéung ín* a feast given to military *küjin* graduates; *luk, ming ín* the one to literary *küjin* graduates.

覘² Like, to compare; to explore, to spy out; a weathercock; *Hien* *hán ín*, a spy; *ín* *ü wan*, like the clouds.

覘² Clear light, cloudless sunlight; the clear sun in winter melting the snow.

現² Lustre of gems; to manifest, to appear, to display; to divulge, to show; apparent, to be seen now, conspicuous, *de facto*, present; *ín* *ngan*, ready money; *ín* *kam*, now; *ín* *ts'oi*² in a place, existing, now here; *ín* *shing*, is already to be had, is on hand; *ín* *hung*, to lay down security or stakes; *ming* *ín* bright, not dull, (as colors); speedy reward or retribution; *ü* *ín* *pá*, I must have the money in hand; *ín* *shan shüt*, fá, influential, able to move others; *ín* *ch'ut*, to appear, to come out.

硯² An ink-stone, used by the Chinese; *Lò cháng mak*, *ín* the best kind of ink-stone; *ín* *kang*, or *ín* *l'in*, to get a living by the pencil.

莧² Edible species of spinach, Artemisia, and Chenopodium, are termed *ín* *ts'oi*², distinguished by various adjectives; *ín* *ts'oi*² usually denotes spinach; *ká* *ín* *ts'oi*² pigweed.

鉞² A small chissel; a sort of javelin; a hand staff.

彥² Virtuous and learned, as a magistrate or scholar; accomplished.

諺² A proverb, a common saying, tradition; a blunt speech; *ín* *ü*, a vulgar saying.

(151) Íp.

饜² Provision for journeys; to carry food to workmen in the fields; to offer animals in sacrifice.

腌² To salt flesh; *pí im íp, kwo* *k'ü*, lay it down in salt; *íp, sün*, pickled in brine.

葉² Leaves of plants; leaf of a book; a thin plate or leaf of gold or metal; posterity, ages; an age; to collect, to assemble; *yat íp, p'in chau*, a flat punt; *Ming chung íp*, during the Ming dynasty; *ngau pák, íp*, tripe, the manyplus of oxen; *hoi chí sán íp*, to have posterity.

業² A beam to support a bell; that which one ought to do, an office, an occupation, pursuit, calling, profession, art, or trade; patrimony or estate; a claim for, or an amount of merit, from what one has done; meritorious, deserving; done, finished, a sign of past time; *íp, ngai*² a craft, a business; *ká íp*, family estate; *sz*² *íp*, occupation; *kung íp*, eligible for reward; *íp, king hü*² *liú*, gone; *king king íp*, *íp*, fearful, strong; *íp, í, shing kuk*, the matter is already settled.

鄴² Name of a region in the state of Wei, now included in Lincháng hien in Chángteh fú in the north of Honán province; *íp, ká*² a complimentary epithet, applied to a man's library, referring to Lí Pí, the learned prince of Nieh.

(152)

Ít.

噎 } A stoppage in the throat ;
 咽 } to choke, unable to swallow ;
 Yeh } a hiccup or sobbing ; *ít, hau,*
 throat stopped up ; *ít, sak,* un-
 able to swallow ; *pí ts'ing*
'áng ít choked from grief.

謁 } To visit a superior or a
 Yeh } gentleman ; admitted to an
 audience ; to signify to, to in-
 timiate ; to state or declare,
 to inform by petition ; a card ;
ít, kin' to see a superior ; *ít,*
shé, a guest-chamber ; *pò' ít,*
 to announce a visitor.

執 } Hot ; feverish ; ardent,
 Jeh } warm-hearted ; to heat, to
 warm ; *ím ít* hot ; *fat, ít*
 feverish ; *ai' ít* boiling with
 rage ; very hot (as weather),
 close ; *ít, náu'* the bustle of a
 crowd ; *ít, ū tso' tsang'* hot as
 sitting in a still ; *t'in ít* hot
 weather ; *'ng sam fán ít*
 feverish, nervous.

孽 } The son of a concubine ;
 Nieh } an illegitimate child, the 'son
 of guill,' as the composition
 of the character shows ; *met.*
 the consequences or reward of
 crime ; sorrow ; clear ; *tsú' ít*
 retribution of sin ; *tsz' tsok, ít*
 evil of one's sins ; *ít, chéung'*
 a retribution for undutiful acts
 by having wicked sons one's
 self ; *ít, ít* adorned, neat.

孽 } The stock of a tree ; shoots
 Nieh } from a stump ; *mang ít* suck-
 ers.

臬 } A target ; a law, rule ; the
 Nieh } judge or ruler of a city ; *ít, sz'*
 the provincial judge ; he is
 addressed as *ít, t'oi.*

闌 } The little side doot in an
 Nieh } entrance ; a post in a gate-
 way ; a threshold.

艱 } Dangerous ; unquiet ; *ít,*
 Nieh } *ngat,* uneasy, disturbed, mov-
 ing about.

(153)

Íú.

夭 } Pleasing, winning ; delicate,
 Yáu } flourishing vegetation ; docile,
 gentle.

妖 } Beautiful, strange, bewitch-
 Yáu } ing ; ominous, unaccounta-
 ble, supernatural, monstrous,
lusus naturæ ; heretical, magi-
 cal, silly, not conformable to
 the classical usage or doctrine,
 a word much used by officers
 to stigmatize things and peo-
 ple ; a phantom, sprite or trans-
 formed being ; to blandish, to
 flatter, to enchant ; *iú kwai'*
 unnatural, ominous ; *iú ít*
 monsters, prodigy, ominous of
 wo ; *iú tsing,* a metamorpho-
 sis ; *iú shü,* heretical books ; *iú*
án, seducing talk, cozening.

么 } Small, tender ; the last pig
 Yáu } in a litter ; the ace face of a
 dice ; name of a tune on the
 guitar ; the radical of little
 things ; *hau iú,* to turn up
 a doublet and one ace with
 three dice.

要 } To adjust, to agree to ; to
 Yáu } seek, to importune ; to assem-
 ble together, to call one ; to
 scrutinize, to examine into ;
iú k'au, to seek for carefully.

腰 } The loins, the waist, the
 Yáu } lumbar region, the body be-
 tween the ribs and pelvis ; the
 middle of a thing or act ; *mò*
iú kwat, a poor stick, a witless

fellow; 'l'ai iú kwat, lookout for your backs!—a porter's cry; iú kwat, l'au han, your back itches (for me to whip you); iú páu, a fob; iú 'lám, to nurse or bring up; iú tái' a girdle; pún' chung iú, in the middle, half done; iú kwat, the haunch-bone, shü iú, the back of a book.

萋 Yáu Grass, herbage, vigorous growing vegetation.

嘍 Yáu The murmur of insects, chirping of grasshoppers, &c., in the grass.

𠵼 A word used mostly by women to quiet one; iú! iú lok, ! be still!

邀 Yáu To stop, to interrupt; to conceal; to invite, to send for; to look for, to seek, to salute; to want; séung iú, mutual invitation; iú 'ts'eng, to invite; iú yau to invite to a ramble; hū iú, a polite phrase of a host, meaning my entertainment is a poor one.

徭 Yáu Service of a villain, feudal vassalage or labor of a serf; iú léung, scutage money or escuage; iú yik, labor given by fiefs.

猺 Yáu A kind of wild beast; Iú yan, a tribe of Miáutsz' mountaineers in Lien chau and its vicinity, supposed by the Cantonese to have tails.

瑤 Yáu A precious gem; iú kwong, the star Benetnasch in Ursa Major; iú tsin, your 'pearly epistle,' a complimentary term; iú ch'i, a lake in fairy land.

謠 Yáu A rustic ditty or ballad; called iú ko; an impromptu song; to injure by rumors;

l'ung iú, childish ditties; pò' sán' iú im, to spread idle tales, to defame.

遙 Yáu Remote in place, far off, distant; iú 'ün, a long way off; siú iú tsz' lak, to take one's leisure, or ease without care.

窑 Yáu A furnace or kiln for bricks or pottery; 'ngá iú, a pottery-kiln; iú 'hau, a shop where opium is sold; 'tá iú, to frequent a brothel; chü' p'o' iú to live in old kilns, vagrant, beggarly.

颯 Yáu The wind shaking things, as a flag; fluttering, waving from the breeze.

鷓 Yáu A solitary hawk with a variegated plumage; also a variety of pheasant, akin to the medallion pheasant, is called iú chí.

悒 Yáu Sad, troubled, and without any one to disburthen to; de-praved; tempted.

搖 Yáu Moved, agitated, disturbed; to shake, to wag; to make; iú 'lò, to work a scull; iú tung' to move, to disturb, either mentally or physically; 'fú iú, a violent wind, to rise rapidly in office or rank; iú yuk, unsteady, not firm on its base; iú chung, to ring a bell; iú l'au to shake the head, to refuse; iú iú, disturbed, troubled; iú iú yuk, not firm, unstable; iú iú 'pái 'pái, swaggering, proud.

堯 Yáu Earth heaped up; eminent in worth; a famous sovereign who reigned B.C. 2357.

輶 Yáu A small carriage, a one-horse cart.

僥
Yáu A tribe of pygmies in the south of China, three cubits high. Read *hiú*, false, hypocritical; *hiú hang*² lucky.

燒
Jáu Pleasant, winning, witty, fascinating, graceful—applied to females; to perturb; *kiú iú*, agreeable; *'kwai iú*, ghost of a murdered man.

撈
Jáu A short oar; to row; *iú shün*, to row a boat.

莖
Jáu Thorns, rushes, stubble, or twigs, used for fuel; *ch'ò iú*, light fuel for kindling; *san iú*, faggots for fuel.

饒
Jáu Plenty to eat; abundant, satisfied, affluent; an overplus, the leavings; exceeding, a superfluity; liberal, indulgent; to acquit, to excuse, to forgive, to give in, to forbear; *iú ming*² to spare life; *iú shü*² 'liberal of tongue,' wrangling; *fung iú*, abounding in, ample.

夭
Yáu To die before puberty; shortlived, an untimely death; to kill children; calamity; *meng*² *iú*, shortlived; *iú chü*, a premature death.

窈
Yáu Obscure, still, profound; good, retired, reserved; *iú tiú*² gentle, quiet—applied to females.

鶩
Yáu The cackling of hen-pheasants, calling for their mates.

窅
Yáu Deep, sunken, cavernous, eyes; deep, profound, extensive, remote; *iú ín*, inconsolable.

擾
Jáu To give or bring trouble to, to incommode, to embarrass; to chagrin, to confuse; to disorder, to infest, to stir up, as banditti do a region; to breed, to rear; to tranquillize; *luk*,

iú, the six domestic animals; *'iú lün*² to raise a broil, to unsettle people's minds.

舀
Yáu To bale or lade out water; *yat hok*, *'iú 'hi 'k'ü*, all lost at once, a clean sweep; *'iú 'shui*, to dip out water.

繞
Yáu To wind around, to twine around; to be entangled in; to environ, to go around, to make the tour of, to compass; *ch'in 'iú*, to cord about; *'iú t'ü* to make a circuit.

要
Yáu To want, to wish, to desire; requisite, important; urgent; the important or essential parts of; an abstract; *'ni iú*² *'m iú*², do you want it? *teng*² *iú*² very necessary; *p'in iú*² can't do without it, wont be refused; *ts'ü*, *iú*² an abridgement; *iú*² *sun*² an important letter; *shéung*² *'há iú*² *'sz* near death, about to die; *iú*² *'kòm tsau*² *'kòm*, just as you like.

耀
Yáu To illumine, to shine on; lustrous, glorious, splendid; celebrated; *kwong iú*² magnificent; *wing iú*² great distinction.

曜
Yáu The effulgence or light of the sun; *ts'at*, *iú*² the 'seven lights,' are the sun, moon and five planets.

(154)

Ká.

家
Kia What is within doors; a household, a family; home, a dwelling; domestic, domesticated; title of a husband or master of a family; term applied to some dignitaries; the country, the government; to dwell, to live at; a sect, pro-

session, or class; a region of the body, as *fai² ká*, the lungs; a suffix of nouns to denote persons, as *tai² ká*, all of us, the whole, all at once, together; *'léung ká*, both of us; *tsz² ká*, I, myself; *fú² ká*, the rich; *ká yan*, domestics, official attendants; *tai² ká séung tsü²* all met together; *ká shat*, a husband and wife, household; *hòp² ká*, the whole family; *'kún ká*, your servants, your assistants; *ká fú²* my father; *ts'an ká*, term by which the parents of a married couple call each other; *'pún ká*, a namesake, one of the same clan name; *ch'ut, ká*, to become a bonze or nun; *ká 'chéung*, our clan elder; *ká 'há*, this instant, just now; *ká 'lai*, family rites, usages pertaining to marriage and burial; *ká yung²* for 'family use,' superior quality of goods; *ká shan*, courtiers; *tai² yat, ká*, excellent, "first chop," skillful; *fá ká 'tsai*, you little scamp; *'yau ká 'li*, I am married; *ká kwok, sz²* national affairs.

To add to, to superadd or place upon; to confer on; advanced as officers are; to charge (as interest); *ká tsang*, to increase; *ká tik, 'im*, put a little more in; *ká kún*, to 'put on a cap,' at marriage, answers to putting on the *toga virilis*; *ká fung*, to double envelop a letter; *ká kún*, to rise in office; *ká ?* beyond expectation.

Ká fi, the name given in Canton to coffee.

架
Kiá

A flail; a cangue or wooden pillory in which criminals are exposed, called in irony *muk, fung² leng*; a stand; *tám ká* or *kong ká*, to wear the cangue; *ká hò²* the superscription on it; *ká ch'ong*, a sort of chair hired of the turnkeys to ease up the cangue; *ká chü² 'k'ü*, put him in the cangue; *muk, tséung² tám ká*, a "carpenter wearing the cangue," a phrase like "Phalaris' bull."

珈
Kiá

Gems on the hairpin of a headdress; a sort of browband or fillet.

笳
Kiá

A kind of flageolet, made of a reed; also called *pit, lut*, or *pat, lut*.

袈
Kiá

A kind of sleazy camlet; *ká shá*, a sort of stole or surplice; *ká shá pò²* muslins.

嘉
Kiá

Good, excellent; to praise, to commend; to eulogize; to make happy, to rejoice in; *'ho ká*, praiseworthy; *ká 'ü*, a kind of barbel; *ká 'lai*, fine presents; *Ká ling²* the reign Kiáking, A.D. 1796-1821.

假
Kiá

A boar; "hogs are called *ká* in Corea and Chihlí."

葭
Kiá

A bulrush or reed, sedgy plants like *Arundo*, of which a pipe can be made; *ká fú*, the white medullary lining of some sedges, *met.* related, distant connexions; lightly esteemed.

麋
Kiá

A buck, the male of deers.

由
Kiá

Ká tsát, the common name of the cockroach.

賈
Kiá

Price of a thing; a surname.

加
Kiá

咖

‘**價**
Kíá A shrub, supposed to be the same as tea; its infusion used to be drunk.

‘**罍**
Kíá A three-legged goblet with an ear, made of stone, holding six pints; it was used in the Sháng dynasty.

‘**遐**
Kíá Great felicity or prosperity; great; distant; firm, stable; blessed, propitious; *chuk*, ‘ká, to bless, to implore blessings.

‘**假**
Kíá False, fictitious, illusive, feigned, hypocritical, unreal, simulated; a pretext, to pretend; supposing, if, because; to borrow, to get an accommodation, to avail of; to suppose, to instance; great; *pat*, *chí*, *chan* ‘ká, I don't know whether it is so or not; *chong* ‘ká ‘*kan*, a skin dog, a man with great pretensions; ‘ká ‘*shau* ‘*ü* ‘*yan*, to get the help of another; ‘ká ‘*ü*, for instance, if; ‘ká ‘*shai*, supposing that, granting that; ‘ká ‘*pán*² disguised like another; ‘*fá* ‘ká, unreal, lying, not genuine; ‘ká ‘*meng*, an alias; ‘ká ‘*tsé* to borrow, to ask of; to use for, or as a substitute; ‘ká ‘*ngai*² hypocritical, spurious; ‘ká ‘*ts'z* ‘*kán*, take an instance; ‘ká ‘*kuk*, all humbug; ‘ká ‘*í* ‘*chí*, blustering, threatening.

‘**假**
Kíá Leave of absence, a furlough; ‘*kò* ‘ká² to apply for a furlough; ‘*fún* ‘ká² to extend a furlough; ‘*fong*² ‘ká² to give a vacation.

‘**嫁**
Kíá To marry a husband, to send a bride to her husband's house; to cast imputations on another, to implicate; ‘ká² ‘*fú*, to marry;

‘ká² ‘*nü*, to give a daughter in marriage; ‘ká² ‘*lim*, a dowry; ‘ká² ‘*wo*² to bring evil on one; ‘*fán* ‘*šau* ‘ká² a second marriage; ‘*sung*² ‘ká² last visit to a girl before her wedding.

‘**稼**
Kíá To sow or plant grain; *met*. farming; the spike of grain; wild cerealia; ‘*hok*, ‘ká² to learn husbandry.

‘**駕**
Kíá A horse in the harness, to harness a carriage; a chariot for the sovereign's use; to drive or manage a horse; to sit in a carriage; to mount, to ascend; to embark, to go aboard; to embrace or avail of; a title of respect (as if addressing one in a chariot), Sir, Your Honor; ‘ká² ‘*shéung*², ‘*tsün* ‘ká², or ‘*š'oi* ‘ká² are all terms of address; ‘*pú*, ‘ká² title of an assistant prefect; ‘*shing*² ‘ká² his godship, his Majesty; ‘*án*² ‘ká² death of a sovereign; ‘ká² ‘*tsz*² ‘*tá*² pompous.

‘**架**
Kíá A stand, a press, a rack, a case, a dumb-waiter, an open frame on which things are placed, a scaffolding or framework; classifier of screens, pictures, pier-glasses, and whatever is framed; to lay on a frame; to lay up or heap; to uphold, to support; to fend off, to ward; ‘*tá* ‘ká² to fight, to come to blows; ‘ká² ‘*kák*, to ward off with the arm; ‘*kam* ‘*chung* ‘ká², or ‘*uk*, ‘ká² a trass on four posts supporting a roof; ‘*pat*, ‘ká² a pencil-stand; ‘*ní* ‘*tsò*² ‘ká² ‘*šéung* ‘*mé*, are you going to be a ridge-pole? said to one who interferes in or backs up a

quarrel; 'shui ká' a washstand; *shap, tsz' ká* a cross; *ká' k'ú k'ú kwo'* to help one over, to assist one in a dilemma.

價
Kiá The price or value of a thing; *ká' ts'in*, the price; *shí ká'* the current price; *tam ká'* or *ká' ts'in 'chung*, dear, high-priced; *shing ká'* fame, reputation; *'mò ká'* priceless, inestimable; no sale; *shat, ká'* the lowest price; *toi' ká'* price to be settled afterwards.

卡
Tsáh A pass or station, where guards are posted; *ká' lò'* a guardhouse; *sun' ká'* a post-house; *kái ká'* a street guard, a police-station; *ká' lá'* middling, obsequious, undecided.

(155)

Kai.

雞
Ki The cock; the gallinæ; *kai kung*, a cock; *kai 'ná*, a hen; *kai hong'* a pullet; *shán kai*, a pheasant; *kam kai*, the golden pheasant; *kai 'tsai*, a chicken; *kai ming*, or *kai 'ai*, cockerowing; *ngan kai*, a boatswain's whistle; *kai 'ngán*, corns; *'in kai*, a frog; *'fo kai*, a turkey; *'shui kai*, 'water hens,' a term for prostitutes in boats; *kai kán*, sodomy; *tau' kai*, cockfighting; *kai k'at, kòm' 'ts'ò*, early as the cockcrow.

簪
Ki A hair-pin, broad and bent, laid on the back of the head, put on when married; the coiffure; *met.* puberty; *kai át*, a hair-pin; *kai 'lai*, braiding up the hair when about to be married; *min k'op, kai*, marriageable.

枅
Ki A tie-beam connecting two pillars, or supporting the roof; *kat, kai*, the projecting end of a tie-beam holding up the plate.

髻
Ki The coiffure of Chinese women; *sho 'kai*, to arrange the hair; *'á kok, 'kai*, the hair dressed in two horns as children's is. Also read *kai'*.

計
Ki A complete number, a deliberation in full assembly; to plan, to consider, to devise; to calculate, to estimate, to reckon, to count, to compute; stratagem, scheme, plot; *kai' 'm chan*, reckoned or counted wrong, not guessed right; *'m kai' káu'* was not included in it, I said nothing about that; *'yau mat, kai' káu'* what plan or contrivance have you? *kai' mau*, to plan or contrive; *sün' kai'* an injurious plot; *kai' shò'* to count; *to kai'* fertile in expedients; *tái' kai'* the triennial official examination; *ká kai'* means of livelihood; *sam kai'* to reckon mentally *kai' tò' ün*, to forecast, to calculate ahead; *kai' pán' 'm ch'ut*, no chance to get a loan, you can't effect it; *kai' 'm tím' càn* not reckon them all, a very miscellaneous lot of things.

繼
Ki Connected threads; a line of succession in kindred; to continue, to enter on the duties or pursuits of others; to adopt; succeeding to, successively, to follow after; *kai' 'mò*, a step-mother; *shing kai' 'tsai*, an adopted son; *kai' ts'áp*, hereditary nobility; *kui' wai'* lineal successor.

繫² Usually read *hai*², to tie; to pertain to, to follow in consequence of.
K'i

薊² A thistle, species of Cnicus; *Kai' chau*, a district of Shun-t'ien fú in Chihlí.
K'i

偈² An enigma or apothegm in Budhist books; to rest, to cease; *'kong Fat, kai*² to explain the apothegms of Budhisin; *'chi kai*² to know these enigmas, to understand one's wishes, to take a cue; *'ni 'mai 'kong kai*² don't puff yourself.
K'i

(156)

K'ai.

溪 } A clear mountain stream-
谿 } let, a pellucid pool among the
K'i } hills; a valley with a rivulet
in it; the headwaters of a
river; a creek, a ditch, or wa-
ter-course; *met.* what is hand-
ed down, as doctrine; *tiu' k'ai*,
to fish in streams.

蹊 A foot or bridle-path, a nar-
row pathway; to penetrate
K'i } through byways, to go where
no road is. Often read *hai*.

稽 To examine into, to deli-
K'i } berate, to compare; to inquire
into; to detain, to stop, to
embarrass; to reach to; to
prostrate, to bow to the ground;
k'ai shau, to knock head;
'fan shun séung k'ai, mutual
bickerings; *k'ai ch'á*, to ex-
amine into or search out.

嵇 Name of a mountain in
Hi } Poh chau in the department
of Yingchau in Ngánhwui; a
surname.

啓 To open, to explain, to make
K'i } clear; to signify to, to tell a
superior; to reveal, to make
known (by revelation); to in-
form, to state; to instruct; to
kneel; to divide, to separate, to
distinguish; to publish a book;
the van or left wing of an
army; clear sky after a rain;
the morning star is called *'k'ai
ming*, harbinger of brightness;
'k'ai fuk, a horse having a
white right forefoot; to begin,
as spring or summer; *king'*
'k'ai 'ché, he who respectfully
states—opening phrase in a
letter; *'k'ai ming*, to teach the
ignorant; *'k'ai 'hau*, to speak,
to teach; *'k'ai chau*, to set
sail; *'k'ai tik*, to undeceive,
to propagate truth, to point
out the right way; *fú' k'ai*, a
postscript or inclosure in a
letter; *on' k'ai*, open [the
envelope] calmly—a super-
scription on letters.

契 A passport or sign made of
K'i } carved wood; an embroidered
streamer on a lance sent by
way of credence with messen-
gers, or borne in state.

契 A lasting kind of silk; cover
K'i } of a lance-head; a scalloped
bannerol borne by aides-de-
camp or escort. Read *hing'*,
the sides or ribs.

契 A covenant, bond, deed,
K'i } lease, agreement, whatever is
drawn up between contracting
parties; quipos were anciently
used; to compare or produce
the parts of a check, to join;
mournful, distressed; adopted,
devoted to a god or person;

a spit used in scorching tortoise-shells for divination; frightened; *k'ai' yéuk*, a written agreement; *shü k'ai'* documents; *k'ai' fú'* one honored or served somewhat as a godfather; *k'ai' tsai*, a child so adopted; *k'ai' tai'* a sodomite, —a term of abuse; *k'ai' shü'* to ask the protection of [the *zung shü'* or banyan] tree; *k'ai' shan*, to devote one's self to a god; *'lò k'ai'* two persons whose children have interchanged homage to them; old fellow! —a compellation used by near friends. *K'ai' tán*, the nation which ruled Northern China from A. D. 1118 to 1235, under the name of the Golden dynasty.

(157) Kái.

皆 Kiái All alike, things of the same sort, uniformly; all, altogether; used after a recital of items or nouns of multitude, as the sign of the plural; *kái chí*, everybody knows it; *kái pat, k'ap*, none equaled him, unequaled; *'lò shü' kái tsoi'* old and young, all are here; *'shò tsok, kái ín*, whatever he does is as it should be; *kü kái yat, yéung'* all are alike.

偕 Kiái Used for the preceding; to accompany, to take along with one, as a parent takes his child; all at once, together, coalescing; persons uniting in one effort; *kái kái*, vigorous; *kái nám*, 'with my son,' —a phrase used on cards and votive tablets.

階 Kiái The melody of birds; harmony heard at a distance; the sougning of the wind; *kái kái*, birds singing.

階 Kiái *Kai kái*, murmuring of streams flowing together; cold; incessant rain.

階 Kiái Steps, especially the stone ones at the door; the ascent to a hall, a flight of stairs; a grade, a degree, a rank; gradation; a source or cause of some evil; to rise, to emulate; *kái k'ap*, a step, a grade in office; *'ín kái*, the large stone steps at doorways; *yau kam kái*, to 'enter the golden steps' i.e. the palace, is the privilege of the three highest Hánlin graduates; *'oi kái*, your house; *Kái chau*, a prefecture in Kánsuh.

佳 Kiái Beautiful, fine, nice, good of its kind; excellence, goodness; *sham' kái*, exceeding good; *kái yan*, a pretty woman; *'hò kái pat*, good penmanship; *'m kán' kái*, I see nothing remarkable in it, care nothing for it; *kái yam*, good news, usually means by letter.

街 Kiái A street in a town, a thoroughfare; market where people pass; *'shéung kái*, to go ashore; *fá kái 'lau hong'* street of courtesans; *ch'ut kái*, gone abroad, gone out; *yat, 'íu kái hong'* a single street; *kái fong*, a neighborhood, the householders of three or four streets, a ward; *kái cháp*, a street gate; *kái shéung'* in the street or market; *kái lai kong*, street news; *ch'á kái*, to patrol the streets.

解
Kiái To split a horn in two; to open, to take off or apart; to cut up, to sever at the joints; to dissipate, to disperse, scattered; to explain, to narrate, to make clear, to understand; to comment; a commentary, a meaning, an explanation; to stop, to cease; to do away with the effects of; a trace, a footstep; 'kái hoi, to unloose (as a knot), to illustrate; chü 'kái, an explanation or commentary; 'ní kò tsz' 'ím 'kái, what is the meaning of this character? 'm 'hiú 'kái, I don't understand it; 'kái ts'o' the explanation is wrong; 'kái lat, untie it; 'mò 'kái kau' no way of rescue, no salvation; 'kái mún' to dispel or alleviate sorrow; 'kái 'shau, to urinate; 'kái 'wai, to raise a seige, to extricate from difficulties; 'kái ch'ü hung shat, to exorcise or expel evil spirits; 'kái tsüí' I beg pardon; 'kái ts'in, pay your fare! 'kái hot, to quench thirst; 'kái t'üt, to let go, to free (as a grasp), to remove (as sin from the soul); 'kái yam' to retire from office; 'kái han' to remove ill-will; 'kái sam, a cheerful ballad.

械
Hiái A colloquial word—to pass (at table), to take, to carry in the hand, to bring for use; 'kái pá tò 'tsai 'lai 'ngo, bring me a penknife; 'ní 'shau 'kái mat, 'yé, what are you carrying? 'kái ch'á 'lai, bring tea.

解
Kiái To transmit, to forward to, to hand over to; to exclude; to transfer an officer to another post; kái ün, first of the kû.

jin graduates; kái fán' to deliver up a criminal; kái 'héung ngák, to pay in the fixed duty to the emperor. Read háí', to mean, to intend; háí' í' to make motions, as to the dumb; to talk by signs; to guess. This last is a local phrase.

解
Kiái A hall or suite of rooms in a prefect's office, called kung kái', where subordinate officers stay; a sort of hospice.

介
Kiái To assist, to attend upon; an attendant, a domestic, a valet, one who announces visitors; numeral of persons, as yat, kái mò' s'fú, I, a poor soldier; because; great, good, upright; firm; a single animal, one alone; small, trifling; a border of a country, frontiers; conterminous, separated, to border on; armor for the body, mail, a cuirass; carapace of tortoises, crabs, &c.; icicles on trees; to act, or represent; tsít, kái' well principled; jun kái' lui' the scaly and shelly tribes; yat, kái' 'chi sz' a small affair.

价
Kiái One who serves, a waiting-boy; great, good; kwai' kái' your servant-boy; 'siú kái' my valet. In these senses, used for the preceding.

尅
Kiái Walking awry; kám kái' walking in an irregular manner, not progressing.

玠
Kiái A kind of gem tablet, 12 ts'ün' long, held in both hands, when in the Presence.

界
Kiái A division between fields, to mark separate ownership; a limit, boundary, border, frontier, terminus; to draw a line

of separation, to limit; to sunder friends; *shai' kái'* the world; *'m' hò shai' kái'* a vicious age; *kái' shek₂* a boundary-stone; *káu kái'* the border, a boundary; *kái' hán²* a limit in time or place, to restrict; *kái' fong*, a paper weight; *kái' t'ò*, an iron wheel used in lathes by glass-grinders; *shán kái'* the confines of a grave; *kái' chí'* limit, edge of a lot.

疥
K'íai
' A scratch, a little sore, a scabbiness; *kái' láp' chí tsat₂* a trifling sore, an unimportant matter; *kái' ch'ong*, an itch pustule, a pimple.

芥
K'íai
' The mustard plant; *kái' lán ts'oi'* coarse kind of mustard, cultivated for greens; *ts'im kái'* unimportant, small; *kái' mú₂* ground mustard; *kái' t'ai'* trifling, not worth remembering, 'like fish-bones in one's throat;' *ts'ò kái'* a sliver or splinter, a piece of grass, a contemptible person.

蚺
K'íai
' A red spotted, scaly lizard, found in damp places, called *kòp, kái'*; used as an aphrodisiac medicine.

鮓
K'íai
' The sole fish, plaice, or flounder, commonly called *t'át, shá' ũ, tsang 'pí' ũ,* and *'pí muk₂ ũ.*

戒
K'íai
' A boundary or limit; a region; to warn, to caution; to guard against; to inform or announce to; to beware of, to refrain from, to observe a regimen; to cure of the use of; injunctions, precepts, inhibitions; *kái' hau*, to abstain

from flesh, to be careful of one's diet; *tsít, kái'* most carefully guard against; *kái' 'chí*, a finger-ring; *kái' án fong*, a prescription for curing opium-smokers; *kái' 't'ün 'yan*, entirely cured of the habit; *fát, kái'* rules for a regimen, warnings, injunctions; *kái' t'íu*, a rule; *hün' kái'* a friendly admonition; *kái' 'tsau*, to abstain from wine; *shap, kái'* the Ten Commandments.

懾
K'íai
' To enjoin, to urge upon one's attention; fearful, chary of.

誡
K'íai
' Rule of conduct, precepts, warnings, orders, injunctions; to deter by citing the penalty, to exhort to desist, to prohibit; *'king kái'* to warn or persuade against; name of a sword; *kò' kái'* to give good counsel; *kam' kái'* to forbid.

屆
K'íai
' To reach to, to arrive at or tend towards, in time or place; a limit, terminus, set time; the summit, the extreme point; unfortunately, unluckily; *kái' k'í*, come at the time, punctual; *tsít, kái' há' chí'* it is now the midsummer term; *t'in kái'* the horizon, limits of things.

犗
K'íai
' A gelded ox; strong, vigorous animals, such as are castrated being so.

(158)

K'ái.

楷
K'íai
' A straight, durable, and graceful tree, which grows on Confucius' grave; a pattern, example, model, rule; a square form of characters, called *'k'ái*

shü, or pattern writing; *jün* 'k'ai, elegant writing; *k'éung* 'k'ai, fixed in one's principles, straightforward.

(159)

Kák.

革
Keh The hides of animals, after the hair is taken off; radical of hides and things made of them; the human skin; to change, to put off, to renew, to molt; to degrade one from office; musical instruments of skin; defensive armor; leathern; a wing during molting; *kák, yik*, to dismiss a man from a *yámun*; *kák, chik*, or *kák, 'teng*, to turn out of office; *kák, 'fung*, to mulct an officer of his salary.

緯
Kek To weave, or put the threads of the wool in; to seam.

格
Keh To strike, to attack, to box; to fight with beasts; to fend off or stop a thing; *tong kák*, to break a blow; *kák, tau* fighting; *kák, k'un 'lau*, to fence, to box.

格
Keh The spreading of branches; to come to, to reach, arrive at the end; to examine to the bottom, to sift or understand thoroughly; excellent, extraordinary; to influence, to affect, to cause; to attack; to change, to correct; to grow old; a line, a rule; a mark by which one writes; obstinate; a limit, a pattern; a statute; a frame or stand; to raise up; all years which have the "branch" *yan* in their cyclic name; *kák, ngoi* extraordinary, beyond the usage or stipula-

tion; *kán' kák*, to draw lines; *yan' tsz'* *kák*, a copyslip; *kák, mat*, to inquire into the nature of things, to philosophize; *'pan kák*, temperament; *kák, kuk*, carriage, presence, bearing; *kák, shik*, a muster or copy; *shan chí kák, sz'* divine influences or inspiration.

骸
Keh The skeleton of a man or beast; the bones sticking out, lean; *'tai 'k'ü kwat, kák*, look even to his bones, narrowly examine his character.

膈
Keh The diaphragm; any thin membrane in bodies; the breast, the mind; *kák, mok*, the midriff, separating the thorax and stomach; a bell frame; *kák, shik*, food disagreeing with one, and vomiting it; *kák, lák, 'tai*, the arm-pit.

隔
Keh A partition, a bulkhead, something which stops the passage; a shelf; to obstruct, to intercept, to separate off, to interpose, to hinder; to strain; separated, sundered; next to, neighboring; *kák, lí chü* he lives next door; *kák, hoi*, to separate, to put apart; *kák, yat, 'íú 'shui*, a stream intervenes; *kák, chá*, strain off the grounds; *sám kák, ká'* a stand with three shelves; *kák, yé'* (food) left over night; *kák, pí*, separated (as friends); *kák, nin luk*, an old friend; *kák, yat, loi*, come every other day; *'m 'ts'ang kák, tseng'* it is not strained clear; *kák, chá p'un*, a filterer; *kák, 'ts'éung ngáu 'yéung*, to 'scratch [one's self] through a wall,' ineffectual, useless indignation.

(160)

Kam.

金
Kin

Metal, one of the five elements; radical of metals and metallic things; gold, *par excellence*, the metal; musical instruments of percussion; firm, strong, solid, hard; yellow, golden; a coin, a piece of money; during the Hán dynasty, a catty of gold; precious, true; imperial; *wong kam*, gold; *pák₂ kam*, silver; *kam shik*, yellow; *kam kwo* arms; *ch'í kam*, to gild; *kam íp₂*, gold plates, used as bullion; *kam pok₂*, gold leaf; *kam kwat*, a species of small orange; *tsuk kam*, pure gold; *fi kam*, bits of gold leaf stuck on cakes; *kam sing*, Venus; *Kam fá*, name of a goddess, corresponds to Juno Lucina; tinsel ornaments like flowers, used as offerings; *kam nok₂* a sure promise; *chap kam*, to take up and re-inter the ashes of the dead.

今
Kin

Now, at this time, presently; *ü kam*, now; *kam yat₂* to-day; *ch'í kam*, till now; *kam 'mán*, this evening; *kam ch'íú*, this morning; *kam shai²* this age, this world or life *kam hau²* henceforth.

錦
Kin

A kind of variegated silk used in ornamental work; embroidered, worked, or knit in colors; elegant, figurative fine writing; flowery, pictured; *í kam*, the gentry, official persons; *kam ch'au*, figured pongee; *shap₂ kam 'ún tip₂*, colored chinaware; *kam sau² man*, an elegant style.

禁
Kin

To prohibit, to guard against, to warn or forbid, to hinder or stop the completion of; to regulate, to restrain; forbidden, imperial; to keep off; a kind of tray; *kam² sheng*, his majesty's palace; *kam² kái²* prohibitory rules; *kam² fo²* contraband goods; *kam² tsut*, a turnkey. Read *k'am*; to endure, to bear; to take by force, to overcome.

噤
Kin

Unable to speak from lock-jaw or other disease; to shut the mouth, silent; to refrain from speaking; *kam² 'hau lí²* dysentery and loss of appetite.

揞
Kin

To press down, to hold fast, to lay the hand on; *kam² 'shui² ch'é*, to work a fire-engine; *kam² tí² yau² 'shui²*, to swim and keep hold of the ground, *i. e.* having something to depend on; *ts'o ün kam² 'pín*, roll it round or press it flat, *met.* an easy disposition.

(161)

K'am.

衾
Kin

A coverlet or large quilt; a shroud; *í k'am*, clothes and shroud for the dead.

衿
Kin

Strings or tapes to fasten a lapel; the lapel or fold of a coat; to fasten by strings; a collar; *tái² k'am*, a large lapel; *tái² mín² k'am*, a coat opening down in front; *ts'ing k'am*, *siúts'ái* graduates; *k'am hing tai²* term for husbands of two sisters; *hung k'am fút*, easy, forgiving; *k'am 'sau chui²* things hanging on the lapel, as charms and fobs; *k'am wái*, the bosom of a dress.

吟 Firm, durable, lasting; able to endure; enduring, well placed or settled; 'pong chü² k'am tak, 'tá, tied up helpless, in a "fix," unable to resent a wrong; k'am 'shai, lasting, very durable; k'am tak, náu² patient, good-tempered; k'am 'm chü² testy, irritable; k'am 'vai, in good taste; k'am k'ing, unalloyed, pure in heart.

琴 A Chinese lute, having seven strings; to restrain one's self; foreign instruments are called k'am, as fung k'am, an organ, seraphine, or a piano; 'siú yéung k'am, a music-box; 'f'ai k'am, a theorbo or round guitar; 'kú k'am, or 'án k'am, to play the lute; k'am yam lün² disconcerted, an unexpected obstacle; k'am 'fong, your excellency's hall,—a phrase applied to officers; 'ám fung k'am, to play an organ.

芥 A salt marsh plant, perhaps a kind of Salsola; cattle are fond of the seeds; 'wong k'am, a yellow root akin to liquorice.

禽 Flying and feathered creatures, the class Aves; pregnant animals; k'am shau² birds and beasts; ká k'am, the cock.

擒 To seize as a hawk does, to grasp, to clutch for prey; to take alive, to capture (as a prisoner); k'am chuk, to seize; shang k'am, to take alive; chong k'am chong shuk, to play at boo-peep.

擒 A kind of Prunus; lam k'am a large species of bullace; the fruit is red and much eaten by birds.

蟪 A kind of spider; k'am 'lò, the shepherd spider or father-longlegs; a species of Phalangium.

唉 To cover over with anything; to pull over one; k'am 'p'i, to draw the quilt over one; k'am chü² 'k'ü, cover it over (as a dish); k'am 'shau, one who lives by his wife's prostitution.

吟 Sister-in-law on a wife's side, is called k'am néung; k'am 'mò, a maternal uncle's wife; 'tái² k'am, bride-women who wait on the bride for three days.

(162)

Kám.

緘 Cords for binding hampers; to close or bind up, to seal, to fill up crevices closely; kám fung, to seal (a letter), to fasten up (a box); kám 'shau, to be silent, to stop the mouth of or entrance. Read kám², the bindings of a coffin.

監 To look down upon or into, as a god or emperor does; to visit subjects; to look at, to require, to control by inspecting, to superintend, to take charge of; an inspector, overseer; a jail, a prison; to imprison; a halo; kám 'lò, a prison; tso² kám, in prison; kám kam² or shau kám, to take to prison; kám 'ngo tái² màn, forced to do, can't help it; kám 'ní tsò² to compel you to do it; kám lam, to superintend an examination; kám ch'át, to behold, to survey, as gods do; kám tuk, an overseer—the

hoppo is so called; *kám 'tan*, an old prisoner, a gallows-bird—a term of abuse; *'tsau kám fán'* an escaped prisoner; *kám chū' iú'* obliged to take it. Read *kám'*, to examine into carefully, to revise another's proceedings; *kám' shang*, or *tsoi' kám'* a purchased degree between *siúts'ái* and *kūjin*; *t'ái' kám'* an eunuch; *yam t'in kám'* an astronomer royal.

𨾏
Kien
Embarrassed; *kám kái'* at a loss what to do; walking awry.

𨾏
Kien
A casket, box, or case, for holding things; *kám chong*, a dressing-case; *kat, kám*, a letter with good news.

減
Kien
To diminish, to subtract, to take away part; to keep back, to contract, to abbreviate; to lighten, to retrench; *'kám ká'* to cheapen, to lower the price; *'yau tok, 'kám*, the price can be lessened; *'kám pat, 'sé*, to write an abbreviated form, to write short-hand; *ts'ing 'kám*, poorly, tired out, overworked; *'kám 'sháng*, laconic, plain, divested of useless additions; *'mung 'kám*, thank you for the abatement [in price]; *lok, lík, 'kám*, come down in your terms; *'kám 'sháng tak, kwó'* less will do, there is no need of so much.

鑒
Kien
A tub in which the moon shines; a mirror, a speculum; an example, that by which one may take warning, term given to historical works; a precept, or admonition; to examine for purposes of approval, to audit or revise; to survey;

to reflect light; *shing' kám'* his Majesty's revision, the 'sacred glance'; *'ming kám'* perspicacious, to examine fully; *'loi kám'* for you, Sir, to see—a phrase used in letters; *kám' shang tsong'* to implicate a man out of revenge; *kám' ts'in kú*, to heed previous examples.

(163)

Kan.

根
Kau

Roots of plants; the origin, beginning, root, bottom, foundation; fundamental; classifier of trees; *'mò kan 'pún*, singular, peculiar; baseless, without foundation; *kan 'tai*, cause of, the bottom; *kwai kan*, to revert to a former state, to return to a first condition; *ch'ü kan* to eradicate, to destroy utterly; *kan müt*, first and last, the whole; *kan yau*, mode of originating, circumstances of its beginning, the rise of; *kan k'í 'chéung 'yéung*, may he have a vigorous, healthy growth,—a petition used by mothers.

跟
Kan

The heel; *kéuk, kan*, the heel; more commonly called *kéuk, cháng*; to follow at one's heels; to follow up, to pursue an inquiry; according to; *kan 'pán*, a lacquey, personal attendants; *kan kau'* to search into; *kan yan tsò'* do it as he does; *kan wái'* pan, to injure by bad examples; *kan ts'am*, hunt it up, look for it; *kan ts'ui 'ngo*, follow me; *'yau yan kan 'mí loi*, there is somebody coming behind.

巾
Kin

A kerchief or cloth bonnet, anciently worn; a napkin, a neckcloth, a handkerchief; radical of things made of cloth; 'shau kan, a towel or napkin; 'ch'an' kan, a girdle-napkin; hon' kan, a handkerchief; 'ü kan, the literati; 'kung 'tsz' kan, a cap worn by young noblemen; 'ch' éung kan a scarf; 'táp, pok, kan, a cloth to protect the shoulders; pok, kin kan, a shawl; 'f'au kan, a turban, a kerchief.

斤
觔 }
Kin

To chop, cut down; an ax, a hatchet; a test or machine for weighing; a catty of 16 taels, or 1½ lb. av.; 'ki to kan 'léung, what is the weight? kan kan to examine clearly; 'ta kan 'tau, to turn a somerset; 'léung kan 'tau, to measure out by pecks. The second form is in common use, though unauthorized.

筋
Kin

A sinew, a tendon; also a nerve, for the Chinese do not distinguish; sinewy, muscular, strong; 'hò kan lik, vigorous; in full health; luk, kan, stag's sinews; 'ngán kan 'ts'ín, right before your eyes; 'p'í 'hái kan cobbler's ends; min' kan, rolled dough; 'yau kan kwat, can be depended on, sagacious, prudent; hüt, kan, veins.

謹
Kin

Diligent, careful, vigilant; serious, attentive, solemn, respectful; to venerate, to sedulously watch against, or consider, to heed; 'kan shan' heedful of, circumspect, watchful; 'kan kú' to send presents to one; 'kan k'í' carefully remem-

ber it; 'kan 'tséung sz' pán' the business is nearly arranged.

謹
Kin

Exactly, nothing wanting, nothing over; hardly, just missed (an injury), scarcely, almost, a little short; 'kan kau' 'shai, just enough; 'kan 'hò, it will do; 'kan 'kan tsò' tak, can make it do, a little scrimped; 'kan tò' just arrived; 'kan tsuk, yat, k'ap, just able to meet expenses; 'kan 'ho, nothing to spare.

堇
Kin

Tenacious clay, mud; yellow loam; adhesive; to smear, to lute; time; in these senses, the next is generally employed. A plant, also called 'ü 'f'au, or crow's head; 'kan ts'oi' the violet, pansy.

堇
Kin

To plaster or stop up with clay, to lute; to cover a corpse with earth; to inter; clay, argillaceous earth, mud; a way over a drain.

槿
Kin

A tree whose flowers blossom and decay in a day; perhaps a species of Malvaceæ; used figuratively for human glory, transient happiness; a handle.

殮
Kin

To die of starvation by the roadside, to cover a wayside corpse.

饑
Kin

A dearth or blasting of vegetables; 'ki 'kan, a want of grain and vegetables.

盃
Kin

A nuptial vase; the bride and groom pledge each other, after exchanging them; they are often made of half of a cocoa-nut, anciently were made of half a gourd, or of metal; 'hòp, kan, to exchange and pledge the nuptial cup.

緊
Kin To bind fast, to compress; a cord; urgent, strict; diligent, prompt, on the point of, in haste, pressing; strait, confined; rapid flow of water; *shui kan*, rapid, swift water; *met.* a careful guard of, very watchful; *kan iú* indispensable, urgent; *tang kan*, waiting for, in instant need of; *kan kap*, be quick; *kan chí kòm* do, only want just so much; *shéung kan tsò* do it immediately; *kan kan ho*, will just do; *shau kan*, in need, hard up; *sheng kan*, a husky, hoarse, voice; *lai kan ch'ü* almost here; *yák, kan ch'ü* they are now eating; *kon kan yák*, eat as soon as you can; *pong kan*, tie it tight.

廩
Kin A small dwelling, a lodge, a hut, a cottage; few, in a slight degree; *mò fán kan nim* you need have no anxiety about me; *kan chák*, narrow, cabined.

覲
Kin To see or have an audience with a superior or the emperor; to look to the north, *i. e.* towards His Majesty; the autumnal audience; *ch'ü kan* to be introduced at Court.

靳
Kin The collar-strap of a harness; firm, vigorous, strong; to hold back, to restrain; to ridicule, to make odious; avaricious, parsimonious, sparing of, to take.

限
Kan Hard, firm; perverse, obstinate; a limit, to bound; the third of the eight *kwá*; radical of characters denoting force. This character is much used as a contraction for *ngan*, silver.

近
Kin Near, proximate, both in place and time; to touch, to approach, to bring near, to close upon, to urge; according to, like; familiar; *ts'an kan* intimate, near one; *kan shí* nearly so; *kan shí ngán*, near-sighted; *fú kan* not far off; *kan yat*, or *kan shí*, these few days; *tséung kan* about to be; *kan hoi*, near the sea; *kan loi*, recently; *kan lí*, consonant to reason; *lò kan* the way is short; *kan chü k'ü*, get near to him.

(164) K'an.

芹
Kin Celery or parsley; cress; *shui k'an ts'oi* water-cresses; *hon k'an ts'oi* celery; *ts'oi k'an*, to 'pluck the cress,' *i. e.* to become a *siúts'ái*; *k'an in* a festal cup given to *siúts'ái* graduates.

勤
Kin Diligent in one's post, laborious, industrious; sedulous, attentive to, kind; to stir up, to assist one in diligence; *k'an lik*, diligent, be industrious; *k'an hok*, to study hard; *k'an wong*, loyal, diligent in one's office; *k'an ká lap ip* to try to exalt one's family; *k'an kim* diligent and frugal.

勤
Kin Diligent; *yan k'an*, bowed down, anxious regarding one's work or duties; overlabored, no rest.

(165) Kán.

間
Kien A crevice, an interval, a space between; between, in the midst of, during, whilst; amongst, to allow, to make

room for, to set apart; a classifier of buildings, gardens, rooms, &c.; *ya² nán kán*, within a year; *t'ín t'í chí kán*, in the world, on earth; *há² kán*, the kitchen; *fong kán*, in the room; *sáp, shí kán*, just now, only a moment; *taí² k'í kán*, which house is it? *k'í kán 'tím yéung²* how does the affair get on? *yéung kán*, this life, in this world.

艱
Kien

Hard, intractable soil; difficult, distressing; the origin of; *kán nán*, troubled, in unhappy circumstances, hard to do; *kū kán*, an officer in mourning for a mother; *kán san*, miserable, bitter, wretched.

奸
Kien

Inordinate, unregulated desire; to violate decorum, to confuse propriety; to disobey; cunning cabals, plots; vicious corrupt, selfish, malicious; clandestine; villainous, unprincipled, intriguing, crafty, traitorous; adulterous; *kán chá²* false, fraudulent, swindling; *kán shan*, a traitorous officer; *hon² kán*, a traitor, a disaffected Chinese; *kán ts'ák*, a villain; you traitor! *kán káu*, subtle, wily, slippery; *kán tai yan*, a scamp, a rascal; *kán tsai*, a slippery fellow. Used interchangeably with the next.

姦
Kien

Illicit intercourse, criminal connection; adultery, rape, incest (for the word itself does not distinguish); to de-flower, to debauch; *kán yam*, illicit connection of any kind; *k'éung kán*, a rape, to force a

woman; *kán fú*, an adulteress; *kán ts'ing*, adultery.

菅
Kien

A sort of rush, whose fibres, after retting, are fit for making cords, thatch, or mats; perhaps a kind of Phragmites.

碱
Kien

A kind of barilla obtained from marine plants in Shántung; *kán shui*, lye, lixivium; *fán kán*, soap; *héung kán*, scented soap; *ún kán*, coarse barilla soap; *kán shá*, a sediment of lye; *lap kán*, Castile soap.

繭
Kien

A cocoon; the silky pupæ of other moths; *ts'ám kán*, the silkworm's cocoon; *kán ch'au*, a sort of crape pongee; *ch'ing héung kán*, a kind brought from Kiáying chau. Sometimes read *kín*.

簡
Kien

A slip of bamboo used formerly for making notes on; an official writing; documents; to abridge, to condense, to retrench; laconic, terse in style; to select, to distinguish, to choose from; to treat lightly, negligent or rude to; classifier of slips or sheets of paper, as *án kán*, a single or unfolded slip of paper; also, a single-fold visiting-card; sincere; great, large; *kán ch'ák*, a letter, a dispatch; *kán léuk*, to abridge, to make a digest of; a resumé, a synopsis; *kán mán²* to treat disrespectfully; also used as a polite phrase, "I think you will deem me rude;" *ngú kán*, an ivory tablet for writing; *kán küt*, a term applied to offices, to show that they are not very important.

‘**柬**
Kien’ Often used for the preceding; to select, to sort; to reduce or abridge; a visiting-card; a classifier of slips of paper; ‘*lai kán*, a marriage card; ‘*hung kán*, a common red visiting-card; ‘*ts’ün kán*, a 5-fold visiting-card; ‘*kán shū*, a letter; ‘*kán líp*, a card.

‘**揀**
Kien’ To elect, to choose, to discriminate; ‘*kán sün*’ to select (persons for a duty or office); ‘*kán chák*, to choose from, to specially select one of; ‘*kán ch’á*, to sort tea; ‘*kán fò*’ to garble goods; ‘*kán shing*’ that which is rejected; ‘*kán sün*, finished picking; ‘*kán tseng*’ picked clean.

‘**諫**
Kien’ To point out the right of a thing; to reprove, to remonstrate with, to testify against, to plead with a superior; to advise, to urge to reformation; remonstrance; ‘*hün kán*’ to urge one to reform; ‘*kán kún*, a censor to His Majesty, a historiographer; ‘*fú kán*’ unpalatable advice.

‘**間**
Kien’ To make a space between, to divide, to interrupt, to alternate; to sunder; to part friends; to interfere, to slander; a spy; far removed; vacant, unoccupied (as a road); to bear with; ‘*kán shik*, colors alternating; ‘*kán kák*, to disjoin, to set apart; ‘*kán fong*, to divide off a room; ‘*kán pít*, ‘*hò noi*’ separated a long time; ‘*sho kán yan*, a tale-bearer; ‘*kán sho tik*, separate them a little more; ‘*kán wák*, ‘*m loi ní*, what if I do not come? ‘*fün kán*’ a spy.

‘**澗**
Kien’ A stream in a valley, a mountain torrent; ‘*shán kán*’ a streamlet.

(166) Kang.

(The first two characters under this syllable are usually pronounced *káng*, the second chiefly in its meaning of a watch.)

‘**耕**
Kang’ To plough, to cultivate fields; the period for ploughing; a ploughing; to labor, to be diligent in any occupation; ‘*kang fú*, or ‘*kang f’in yan*, a ploughman, a farmer, an agriculturist; ‘*muk kang*, to labor with the eyes for a living, as a physiognomist; ‘*shít kang*, to teach for a living; ‘*lik kang*, to work hard at a business; ‘*kang tsai*, hired laborers on a farm; ‘*hoi kang*, to begin ploughing.

‘**更**
Kang’ To change, to alter, to renew; substitution, emendation, reparation; a watch, of which there are five, commencing at 7 o’clock P.M., and reaching to 5 o’clock A.M.; to watch; ‘*kang koi*, to alter, to correct, to make proper; ‘*kang ún*’ to change for another; ‘*kang fú*, a watchman; ‘*kang lau*, a watchman’s lookout-box; ‘*kang kú*, the bamboo and drum of the watchman; ‘*lok kang*, to set the watch; ‘*shau kang*, to call in the watch; ‘*kang lau*’ the striking of the quarters by the watch; ‘*lò kang*, or ‘*kang lín*’ a head watchman; ‘*hon kang*, or ‘*tsai kang*, to keep watch; ‘*tá kang*, to strike the hour; ‘*ún kang*, to relieve the watch.

粳
Kang

A kind of rice, a little fragrant when cooked, called *chéung kang 'mai*; it has very little viscosity.

庚
Kang

The seventh of the 'ten stems;' to change, to alter; a way, a path; age, years; to restore; to bestow as a reward; *t'ung kang*, of the same age; *kang 'kán*, a card containing the record of the births of two persons proposing to marry; *'ní kam 'nín kwai' kang*, what is your age this year? *ch'éung kang*, the evening star; also, old, aged; *fú kang kwai'* to ask charity.

庚
Kang

To repeat a song, to encore a song or music; to join to, to continue; *kang ko*, to repeat a song.

鷓
Kang

A kind of pie, with yellow plumage and black tail, called *ts'ong kang*; perhaps a species of thrush.

羹
Kang

A thick soup or broth, a savory porridge, made of flesh and meat; a spoon or small ladle; *kang t'ong*, soups; *ch'á kang*, a tea-spoon; *shí kang*, or *t'íu kang*, a spoon; *tái' kang*, a table-spoon; *ü kang*, fish chowder; *wo kang*, a well seasoned soup; *met.* harmony between states.

梗
Kang

A spinous tree, like an elm, good only to burn; thorny, to prick, as a thorn; sickness; to ward off sickness; a resumé; to obstruct, to close; straight; strong; a stem or petiole; *kang k'oi'* on the whole; *'kang chik*, upright, highminded. A colloquial word, mean-

ing fixed, finished, unchangeable; the whole of anything; *'kang 'pán*, it is already too late, it can not be changed; *'kang hai' k'óm*, the thing must be so; *t'au 'kang 'kang*, a stiff neck; *shang shing 'kang ké'* it was so born or made, unimproveable, irremediable; *wán 'kang*, selfwilled, obstinate.

纜
Kang

A well-rope; *'kang 'tün pat*, *'ho k'ap*, *sham*, deep water can not be drawn up with a short rope.

顛
顛
Kang

Fish-bones; bones or anything sticking in the throat; stiff as a bone, decided, unyielding, blunt (applied to officers); *'kang 'm kwo' 'keng*, the bone won't go down, you can't impose on me that way.

互
Kang

A limit; the highest point; to fill everywhere; relics of antiquity.

(The two next characters are often pronounced *kwang*.)

耿
Kang

Large ears reaching to the jaw-joint, thought to be indicative of nobility or long life; constant, firm, ingenuous, sincere; something sad imprinted on the mind; restless, unquiet, melancholy; *yau sam 'kang 'kang*, disquieted, full of regrets; *'kang kái'* noble-minded, sincere, *'kang kwong*, bright, to illumine.

頌
Kang

Used for the last; brightness of fire; a little bright.

更
Kang

A word of comparison, more, better; again, further; *kang' 'hd*, better; *kang' shí'* still more proper; *kang' nau*, more angry.

(167) K'ang.

揜
K'ang To oppress, to extort from, to vex; to hinder, to obstruct; to detain or take by force; 'k'ü 'hò k'ang' he is very oppressive or arbitrary; k'ang' lak, to levy black mail, to extort money; k'ang' 'shau, to catch the hand when rubbing something, or as a knot does when planing a board; 'mang k'ang' imperious, willful; k'ang' 'hau shüt, wá' abusive language.

(168) Káng.

徑
K'ing A by-path; a shady path, leading across fields; wan' káng' hū' find a short cut to go; tsü, káng' to rob in a retired path; káng' ló' a short path, a side road.

揜 A colloquial word; to wind off thread, to reel; to stir about in water, and seek for; to stir up; to wade; káng' 'kán, to reel cocoons; káng' 'shui kwo' 'ho, wade across the stream; nim chuk, káng' kwo' bring a bamboo to feel for it.

(169) Kap.

急
Kih Hasty, impatient, urgent, pressing; anxious, solicitous, afflicted, unquiet; to urge, to expedite; deprived of every resource, at extremity, poor, wretched; 'ní mok, sam kap, don't be in such a hurry; hī' kap, out of breath, breathing fast; 'kon kap, tsò' be prompt, kap, the matter is urgent; tsai'

kap, to relieve one's necessities; kap, kai' of ready invent-do it quick; chéuk, kap, anxious about, straitened; sz' tion; kò' kap, an officer reporting the necessities of his position; 'm 'shai t'ai' kap, don't be in too much haste; kap, kap, quick, "chop-chop!"—this word in the Canton jargon, is corrupted from this phrase; kap, ching' a virulent disease; kap, shát, nonplussed, at his wit's end.

(170) K'ap.

伋
Kih 'Hung K'ap, the name of the grandson of Confucius, the author of the Chung Yung. False, empty.

吸
Hih To draw in the breath; to make an inspiration, to inhale; to imbibe, to suck in, to drink; k'ap, yat, 'hau hī' take a long breath; 'shái k'ap, k'ap, very rough.

岌
Kih A lofty hill, a slender peak projecting out of the range of other hills; dangerous.

汲
Kih To draw water from a well; to lead, to draw out; to drag; k'ap, 'shui, to draw up water; k'ap, k'ap, unremitting, hand over hand; unceasing effort.

笈
Kih A box or satchel to contain one's books; fū' k'ap, ts'ung sz', to take up one's books, and follow a teacher.

級
Kih Threads arranged in a regular manner; an order, a series, a gradation; a step in a stairway or ladder; a degree or grade of office, a grade of honorary merit; classed, sorted;

classifier of decapitated heads; 'pán k'ap, a step in a stairway; 'pan k'ap, a grade or rank; 'tang k'ap, a sort or class of persons; 'shing yat, k'ap, to be advanced in rank; yat, k'ap, k'ap, 'shéung, to gradually rise in office; 'ká shap, k'ap, 'promoted ten steps,' refers to honorary grades of merit as recorded in the books of the Board of Rites.

△
Kih To give to, to supply with, to provide what is necessary; abounding, to suffice; to receive or suffer from one, to be the recipient of; a sign of the passive; 'kung k'ap, to offer to, to supply; 'shéung k'ap, to confer on; 'hau k'ap, a ready wit, prompt, a retort; yat, k'ap, daily necessities; 'ngo k'ap, 'tá má' I was scolded by him.

關
Hib Leaf of a door; a kind of lance with tassels placed in chariots; a chariot so guarded; standing erect; settled.

及
Kih As a verb: to effect, to reach to; to stretch or extend towards, to arrive at, to go to, to influence at a distance; to communicate; to connect, to implicate; effected, completed—in which senses it is often a sign of the past tense. As a conjunction: and, with, also; at; to; about; concerning; much used with a negative, to denote what is impracticable, or unavailing; 'tsò' k'ap, just done, effected; 'yá ts'ang 'kong k'ap, we have already spoken [of that]; k'ap, shí, seasonable, in good time;

'tséung k'ap, tó' almost here; k'ap, kam ü, ho, how is it getting on now? 'mò lap, k'ap, inapt, no tact; 'má pat, k'ap, exceedingly quick; 'fú' pat, k'ap, no place for repentance.

(171) Káp.

甲
Kiah The plumula or scaly covering of a growing seed, the budding forth of a plant; a sprout or bud; the first of the 'ten stems,' met. the first, number one, the head, excellent, the best—from the common use of the 'stems' as ordinal numbers; to begin, to get the start of; to excel, to surpass; armor for the body, a cuirass, a corselet; military; applied to the hard defensive covering of animals, as the carapace of turtles, the elytra of beetles, the large scaly plates on some fishes, the finger nail, &c.; graduates of the degree of 'tsinsz'; the first on a tripod paper is called 'ting káp; káp, üt, the first and second of the 'ten stems,' are used hypothetically for persons, like "J. Doe and R. Roe;" 'héung káp, jingling scales hung to the girdle of actors; káp, 'chéung, headman of a tithing; káp, ch'ák, a bud, a sprout; luk, káp, the gravid uterus; káp, ping, cavalry.

袷
Kiah A garment lined, without wadding; doubled or lined; a neck-covering; káp, shám, a lined dress; káp, náp, a skirt with a lining.

鞞
Kiah A knee-pad of leather; a sort of leathern sash or apron for soldiers.

夾
Kiah To take or press under the arm; to carry secretly; to succor; assistants; to take up with pincers, to nip up; to squeeze; to press between two; doubled, lined; to take to one's bosom; *káp, kwan* an instrument to torture the ancles; *káp, mái*, or *káp, chü* to press between; *káp, pán*, two boards for pressing or supporting the sides of things; *shü káp*, boards used to press books; *káp, chí*, to press paper; *káp, kan*, press it tight; *káp, tái* 'sz' fo' to smuggle with one's baggage, or with other goods; *káp, ch'ut, lai*, nip it up; *káp, tsáp*, mixed with, as poor fruit with better; *hai² dân hai² káp, ní*, is it single or double?

筴
Kiah To take up, with as chopsticks. Read *híp*, chopsticks. Read *ch'ák*, divining sticks of bamboo.

莢
Kieh Pods of leguminous plants; legumes, including the seeds; an Acacia; a petiole sheath in grasses; *káp, ts'in*, a kind of coin in the Hán dynasty, resembling the seeds of the elm; name of a lucky plant which grew in the emperor Yú's courtyard.

頰
Kieh The jaws, the sides of the face; the cheeks; utterance, articulation; *soi káp*, the cheeks; *káp, ch'é*, the jawbone; *úu² káp*, slow of speech; 'ní, 'm ngap, *káp*, you never opened your mouth, you said nothing about it.

(172) Kat.

吉
Kih Felicitous, lucky, fortunate; gainful, advantageous, prosperous; happy, good, as indicating success or good luck; the first day of the month; *kat, yat*, a lucky day; *kat, ts'éung*, blessed with prosperity; *kan² Joi náp, kat*, I hope you have been well lately; *puk, kat*, to cast for a lucky day; *kat, yan*, a good man; *kat, sing 'kung chiú* may a lucky star shine on you (or, it does shine); *wan² kat*, to play a trick on.

倍
Kih Strong, robust, firm; unwearied; exact, upright.

刮
Kiah To flay the face; to tattoo; a colloquial word; to stick a knife or sharp instrument into one, to stab; *kat, tak, yan t'ung* to prick so that it pains; *kat, 'sz* to stab to death.

拮
Kih Occupied, laboring with the hands and mouth; to grasp a plant with the hands and nails to pull it up; to perplex, to press upon; *kat, kü*, embarrassed in business for want of funds.

桔
Kih } A well-sweep, called *kat, kò*; a kind of water-wheel or bucket, worked by a pulley; *kat, kang*, a common medicine, used in coughs; *chü shá kat*, the mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*); the second character is the proper one, but the first is mostly used to denote this fruit; *kat, 'tsai*, a small loose skinned orange; *sz² kwai² kat*, the

nutmeg orange; *kam ts'in kat*, gold nutmeg orange; *kat peng*, a kind of comfit made of oranges or lemons; *tiú' mún kat*, an orange hung on the lintel for good luck; *tiú' mún kat 'yam kon*, a miserably inane, shriveled up fellow.

吃
Kih To stutter, slow of speech; *kat 'hau*, to stammer; *kat shit*, slow of speech.

訖
Kih To close, to stop, to desist, to finish a speech; to clear off an account; to exhaust; to prohibit; ended, terminated, carried to the end; *tsing kat* [accounts] are settled; *kat kam*, till now.

閉 A colloquial word: to turn up the end, to perk up; to make one end higher than the other; *kat kò*, to curl up (as a dog's tail); *kat kò 'sau*, to look at on tiptoe; *kat 'hi 'sau*, to set up in bed; *kat kat tì' kéuk*, to walk on one foot or irregularly, to limp; *kat Já*, begone, avaunt! *kat kat*, the end of a tie-beam; *kai kat tok*, the cackling of a hen.

(173)

K'at.

咳
Keh To cough; *k'at sau* to cough; *kon k'at*, a dry, irritating cough; *k'at 'sám*, to throw up phlegm; *há k'at*, an asthmatic, hacking cough. Read *hoi*, the laugh or snile of an infant; to belch.

歎
Kai To cough, in which sense it is synonymous with the preceding. Read *k'oi*, to hiccup; to belch, to call out in alarm, the voice of terror.

(174)

Kau.

溝
Kau

A water-course in a field, a ditch, a canal; *kau k'ü*, a sewer, a gutter or drain; *ts'in kau*, a drain in fields.

勾
Kau

To reject; to blot or strike out; to mark off for punishment; to inveigh, to entice; crooked, hooked; *kau küt*, to mark off for execution; *kau ch'ü*, to mark out from a list items wanted; *kau tong* business, affairs; underhand, illegal doings; *kau chi fan*, to fondle women, lustful dalliance; *kau 'yan*, to seduce to evil, to entice; *kau shang p* to fish for custom. Often interchanged with the next.

鉤
Kau

A crooked iron, a hook, a barb, a fluke; a sickle, a crooked sword, like a bill-hook; a clasp, a hasp; crooked, hooked; to hook, to drag along; to make hooked; to detain, to stop; to influence, to induce, to tempt to do evil; *kau 'ün* the mark in writing to indicate a paragraph; *sü kau*, a fish-hook; *kau ch'ut lai*, hook it up; *chéung' kau*, a curtain-hook; *lim kau*, a reaping-hook; *kau 't'ung*, to draw to one's party; *tò' kau sü*, 'caught on the hook's barb,' gulled in the price; *ch'ing' kau 'ta teng*, 'ch'é chik, the steelyards' hook is straight as nail; we are now square.

綯
Kü

Embroidery on shoes, the fanciful devices on the front of shoes; thread used for such work.

鳩 Kiu A pigeon, a turtle, the genus Columba; to call together, to assemble; to rest, to sojourn, to live in quiet; *pán kau*, the pigeon; *kau chéung*, an old man's staff; *shí kau*, the brown pigeon, or turtle; *kau kú*, to live with or upon one; *kau kau sheng*, the noise of wrangling, coarse angry hootings; the word "cow-cow," used in the Canton jargon for quarreling, is derived from this; *'mai kau hū* don't go, then! *pan kau*, the virile member.

樛 Kiu Pendulous branches; to twist, to twine; to lay across; *kau lau*, to go wandering about.

鬮 Kiu A lot, a ballot; to draw lots, to take out a ticket; *nim kau*, to draw a ticket in bidding for things. This character is often read *kwai*.

九 Kiu Nine; to collect together; *met.* many, the highest, from nine being a square number; *'kau kau* or *'kau kwai*, arithmetic; *'kau kau hòp, shò* a multiplication-table, reaching to 81; *'kau pan*, the nine grades, or the ninth grade; *'kau ch'ung*, the emperor's palace; *'kau 'ng chí tsün*, the emperor; *'kau chau*, the nine regions, *i. e.* China; *'kau lau*, nine sorts of professions; *'kau 'in*, the highest heaven; *'kau ch'ing kau*, most likely, ninety-nine to a hundred.

玖 Kiu A black gem, not of much value, perhaps black jasper. Used as the complex form of the preceding.

久 Kiu A long time, enduring, lasting; to make or continue long; *ch'éung 'kau chí sz*, a long affair; *'kau 'kau fán lai*, come back here often, don't stay away long; *'kau 'ün*, antique, of old; *'wai 'kau 'kau*, for a long use, intended to be permanent; *'hò 'kau*, a good while; *'nün 'kau*, some years; *'mò 'ki 'kau*, not long since, not very long, erelong; *ch'éung ch'éung, 'kau 'kau*, for ever; *kòm 'kau*, so long!

枸 Kiu A high tree, shaped like a willow, with long sweetish seeds; probably a leguminosæ; curved branches; *'kau 'ki 'sz* a fruit, allied to the medlar, used in ophthalmia.

狗 Kiu A dog; little, contemptible, as *'kau 'lau*, a mean theft; *'kau 'tsai*, a puppy, you puppy! *'kau 'kú*, a male dog; a name often given to babies, as *'á 'kau*; a second boy is called *'i 'kau*, 'the second dog,' and the former *tái 'kau*; *tái 'kau* is also applied to waiters, like "John;" *'hon mún 'kau*, a nickname for porters; *'shán 'kau*, watchers of graves, rustic grass-cutters; *'lín 'kau*, a mad dog; *'kau 'há*, an adulteress.

筍 Kiu A bamboo trap or weel for catching fish or shrimps; they are cylindrical and open at the end; *'há 'kau 't'eng*, a boat, smaller than a fast-boat, used by fishers, and for passengers.

耇 Kiu A face grimed with dirt and furrowed with age; very old, senile; *'shau 'kau*, very aged; *'wong 'kau*, extreme age.

苟
Kau Grass, herbs; to the right or left, illicitly, devious; inconsiderate, irregular, heedless, in any manner; carelessly; if, nevertheless, only; but, if so; 'kau 'ch'é, improperly, rude, remiss, anyhow; 'kau 'ch'é 'liú sz² to do a thing heedlessly; 'kau hòp, illicitly united, fornication, lewdness; 'kau 'fí hai² 'kòm, if it be not done so; 'tsok, sz² pat, 'kau, to do business properly; 'kau 'ch'é sz² a lewd act, vile.

垢
Kau Dust grimed in, dirt, filth, scurf; impure, sordid, disgraceful; 'ch'an 'kau, dirty, sordid; 'kwát, 'kau, to scrape off the dirt.

詬
Kau To shame one, to rail at, to reproach, to taunt; unprincipled; 'kau peng² ashamed, blushing; 'kau má² to abuse, to rail at. Also pronounced 'hau.

韭
Kau Scallions or chives, a salad onion; a plant which grows a long time from one root; 'kau ts'oi² scallions; 'ch'éung 'ch'éung 'kau 'kau, entrails and scallions, sent to a mother by her parents on the birth of a child, symbolic of their wish for its long life.

糾
Kiu A threefold cord; to twist, to wind up; to collect, to bring together, to combine; to examine into, to bring to light; to inform; to head a sedition; perverse; to raise, to elevate; 'kau 'kau, loose, easy, cheerful; 'kau 'ch'áb, to examine; 'kau hòp, 'fí 'f'ò, to join hands with thieves; 'kau 'ch'ung² to join the multitude.

赴
Kiu To carry the head high; one who acts energetically and wisely; 'kiú 'kau, martial, brave, gallant.

媾
Kau To marry a kinswoman or a wife's sister; fondness, affection, love; to unite; sexual union; 'fan 'kau² a second marriage; 'kau² hòp, carnal union.

溝
Kau A winding path among hills; a defile between mountains.

構
Kau To drag, to pull; to scheme, to plot, to stir up, to implicate; 'kít, 'kau² pat, 'kái, to form an indissoluble connection with one; 'kau² 'ün² to contract a dislike for one; 'kau² wo² to bring misfortune on one.

構
Kau The truss of a roof; to roof over with beams; to construct; to unite, to join together; to copulate; finished, completed; to burst forth or take (as fire); 'kái 'kau² to sow enmity, to set at variance; 'kau² 'tsing, procreative action or operation.

購
Kau To buy, to procure for sale; to barter; hire one; 'kau² 'sin² to start a man on the track of one; 'kau² 'mái, to purchase.

覩
Kau To see one suddenly; to occur, to happen; accidentally; to complete; 'kau² 'kin² happened to see.

遘
Kau Used with the preceding; to bolt upon, an unexpected meeting with; happened to; 'kau² 'ü² to happen, a chance affair.

鞬
Kau A sort of vambrace or vambrace made of leather, used by archers, called 'pi² 'kau².

究
Kiú To examine into, to inform one's self of, to search out, to push to the utmost; to devise, to scheme; finally, at last; an examination; 'háu kau' or 'sham kau' to investigate thoroughly; kau' 'king 'tim yéung' how was it finally? kau' kau' to dislike, mutual ill-will; 'k'ung hok, kau' a poor but unsuccessful scholar.

欠
Kiú Poor and diseased and drawing to one's end; to dwell long in one place.

痲
Kiú A chronic disease, long ailing; dolorous, disheartened; 'tsoi' kau' still sick; noi' 'sing pat, kau' conscious of innocence.

灸
Kiú To cauterize with moxa, or the dried powdered leaves of the Artemisia; kau' 'ch'ong, to cauterize a sore; 'yung' 'fo kau' the actual cautery.

咎
Kiú A fault, defect, error; crime, wickedness; judgments, providential calamities; to blame, to reprehend; kau' 'yau yu kwai, the blame charged to the proper one; 'hoi kau' to reform; man' 'yau kau' to ask about one's luck; ki' 'wong pat, kau' not to criminate for what is past.

厩
Kiú A stable; a stall where horses are housed; usually called 'má kün'.

篋
Kau A bamboo frame for drying clothes upon over a fire; a 'chauffe-lit; kau' 'lung, a drying frame.

够
Kau Enough, sufficient for use; in excess, adequate, filled up; completely, thoroughly; 'm kau' 'yung' insufficient; kau' 'm

'kau' is there enough? kau' 'k'au' fully enough, an abundance; kau' 'pün, got first outlay; 'm kau' 'pün, not prime cost; kau' 'sün' enough, that will do, we'll stop now; kau' 'ok, thoroughly bad; kau' 'k'i, odd, unusual, singular; 'pú pat, 'nang kau' it is my sincere wish; kau' 'kong 'hò, superlatively good.

救
Kiú To stop, to cause to cease; to assist, to rescue, to liberate, to succor, to save from evil; to protect, to defend; to prohibit, to prevent from going wrong; salvation, rescue; a tassel; 'kau' 'sik, 'fo, to put out a fire; kau' 'nán' to save from distress; kau' 'kú' to save the emperor; kau' 'meng' to save life; kau' 'shai' to deliver the world (from misery); kau' 'shai' 'chü, the Savior; kau' 'ü' to deliver and protect from impending evil; 'á kau' to run to the rescue; kau' 'p'an, to relieve the poor; kau' 'tsai' to succor and assist.

舊
Kiú } Old, worn out, not new or recent; formerly, anciently, before; venerable, venerated; passed away, defunct; kau' 'shí, anciently, in olden time; kau' 'káu, an old customer; kau' 'yan, an old friend; kau' 'kau' bygone, ancient; nim' kau' to remember former things; kau' 'nin, last year; kau' 'üt, last month; kau' 'yan, an old servant; 'ying kau' 'tsò' do the same work as before; kau' 'ká' 'fung, relics of former prosperity; kau' 'kú' 'chi, an old and dear friend.

俗² A colloquial word; a loaf, a lump, piece, clod; *yat, kau² shek²*, a stone; *yut, kau² muk²*; *t'au*, a bit of wood, a dolt; *chün, mái yat, kau²* all doubled or bent over, as from cold or pain; *tá fung kau²* a high gale.

柩² A corpse laid in a coffin; a coffin with the body in it; *ch'ut, kau²* to carry out a corpse; *sung² kau²* to accompany a funeral; *kau² ch'é*, a hearse; *kau² ká* a bier; *t'ing kau²* to keep a body unburied; *wan² kau²* to remove a corpse home.

(175) K'au.

摳² To lift up the dress, when going up stairs; to feel for with the hand; to dilute, to mix with, to weaken or adulterate; *k'au mái*, to mix with; *k'au wan*, mix thoroughly; *tú² k'au*, mixed equally; *k'au shá*, mixed with sand; *k'au lún²* mingled, confusedly.

摳² A notch or catch at the end of a bow, to fasten the bow-string to; a ring.

求² To search for; to seek, to aim at; to beg, to ask, to supplicate, to wish for; ardently desirous of, to invite, to call out; to class with or make like; *fú'fú'oi k'au*, to intreat urgently; to implore with tears; *ho k'au*, to demand, to force from, to importune; *k'au tsak, tak, chí*, he asked and obtained; *k'i k'au*, to pray for; *k'au ts'oi*, to seek

gain; *k'au mau*, to contrive for; to suggest a plan; *k'au tsé* to request the loan of.

倣² A cap, a fancy cap, an ornamented cap; *k'au k'au*, a grave and complaisant man.

掾² Long, curved like a horn; to free; to help, to defend. Read *k'ü*, to fill a hamper or basket, to put earth into a basket.

椽² The cupule or cup of an acorn; a raft; the haft of a chisel.

球² A ball, large enough to play with, made of wool or leather; a bladder-ball; a globe, a sphere; *tá k'au*, to play ball; *t'ek k'au*, to kick a ball; *p'áu sau² k'au*, to throw the embroidered ball (and choose a husband); *sín² k'au*, a cap-knob made of cord.

球² A sonorous jade-stone, a precious stone, usually made round; a sphere, a globe, a ball; *t'in k'au*, a celestial globe; *tí² k'au*, a terrestrial globe. Interchanged with the last.

裘² Fur garments; furs after they are made up; *hing k'au*, fine fur dresses; *ching k'au*, taxes paid in peltry; *ú k'au*, a fox-skin dress.

觥² Crooked, like a rhinoceros horn, a long horn; a bow made of horn, usually of the buffalo.

綠² Urgent, pressing; testy; *pat, king² pat, k'au*, neither contentious nor hasty; rem², easy with, *festina lente*. Interchanged with the next.

逮
K'iu To collect, to gather together; to pair, to mate; to seek an alliance; a union, a marriage; pressing, urgent; *hò' k'au*, to seek an alliance; *Hò' K'au chün* the Fortunate Union, — name of a popular story.

仇
K'au Same as the preceding, in meaning to pair, to couple, to match, to unite in marriage; to join two together; a surname. Also, to hate; resentment, enmity; an enemy; proud; — in which senses it is usually pronounced *ch'au*. *K'au 'ngau*, to pair; *sü*, *k'au*, revenged.

賄
K'iu To corrupt, to suborn, to bribe; to seek in an underhand manner; to pervert or swerve from the right; a consideration, a request; *k'au tse* to seek for by means of bribes; *shau' k'au*, to receive bribes.

錄
K'iu A single headed ax or pick; a sort of stone-chisel.

搨
K'iu A spear with a three-sided head; vapor ascending high.

堧
K'iu A remote and sterile wild, far from habitations; the lair or form of a wild beast; *k'au 'yé*, a howling wilderness; *k'au sháu*, burrows of a sort of hog (or *hyrax*?) which are found arranged in a regular manner.

頰
K'iu The protuberance of the cheek bones; thick.

鼽
K'iu The nose stopped up and running from the effects of a cold; a cold in the head.

虬
K'iu A dragon with horns; to wriggle in going; an agitated, quick, movement; *k'au 'im*, a long, curly beard.

璆
K'iu A sounding gem; a beautiful precious stone.

舅
K'iu Maternal uncles, called *'k'au fü* and *'mò' k'au*; a wife's brothers, called *ts'ai' k'ou*; *tái' k'au*, wife's elder brother; *sai' k'au*, wife's younger brother; a father-in law; *'á' k'au*, a brother-in-law.

臼
K'iu A mortar, either a hole or made of stone; to pound in a mortar; radical of mortars; *shek' k'au*, a stone mortar.

柏
K'iu The tallow tree (*Stillingia sebifera*), called *'ú' k'au muk*; in Macao, this tree is known as the *kung shü*; *'ú' k'au 'yau*, vegetable tallow.

叩
K'au To ask; to prostrate, to knock head on the ground, when saluting a superior or in worship; *met.* humbly, respectfully; to agitate or discuss a subject; to strike, to knock upon, to tap; to raise the hand to the head; *k'au' 'sau*, the kotow; *sám kwai' 'kau k'au'* three kneelings and nine knockings—the highest act of worship; *k'au' man'* to humbly inquire; *k'au' 'pan*, to humbly petition.

K'au' A colloquial word, heard in Macao; to cry, to wail or scream, as children do.

扣
K'au To strike, to knock upon, to rap; to lead a horse; to deduct, to discount, to cut off; to hook in, to link on; a clasp, a buckle; to buckle, *k'au' shò'*

to reduce an account; *k'au' ai*, to deduct advance money or a loan; *k'au' s'au* discount; *pat, chit, pat, k'au'* no deduction allowed, the fixed price; *k'au' kung ngan*, to cut wages; *'kau' ng k'au'* 5 per cent. discount, i. e. the available sum is 95; *k'au' nau*, to button; *k'au' ch'ü*, to deduct from; *k'au' män*, to knock at a door; *k'au' tai'* a girdle and clasp, to buckle.

𨾏
K'au To stretch a bow to the full; archers or bowmen; enough, full, in which senses **𨾏** is now generally used.

寇
K'au To rob, to plunder and murder; to do mischief; banditti, thieves, robbers, highwaymen, ladrones; an enemy; an abundance, plenty; tyrannical, cruel; *k'au' ts'ák*, robbers, band of outlaws; *sz' k'au'* a criminal judge; *'hoi k'au'* pirates, dacoits; *'ts'ò k'au'* marauders, freebooters.

筧
K'au The reed or slat of a loom, made of bamboo.

蔻
K'au The nutmeg, called *tau' k'au'*; *tau' k'au' fá*, mace; the *yuk, k'au'* is the best sort; *tau' k'au' hò m pá*, 'the nutmeg fills the mouth,' said of marriageable girls.

(176) K'au.

交
K'iau To blend, to unite, to join; together, jointly; to deliver or hand over to, to communicate with; to pay to, to exchange; joined to other verbs to denote their action, as *k'au ki'* to

transmit; trade, barter, dealing; contiguous, counterminous; intercourse in society, a friend, friendship; *k'au yik*, trade; *k'au kéuk*, to cross the legs; *k'au kwán*, unmerciful, cruel; *'lá' k'au*, to fight, a row; *ái' k'au*, to wrangle; *k'au' i*, an arm-chair; *'m k'au tak*, 'ni' chun, I can't come up to your standard; *k'au p'ün*, to deliver [an office or shop] over to one; *k'au 'shau*, to deliver to one's hand; a trading constituent; *san k'au*, new acquaintance; *k'au tsip*, to give to and receive from; *k'au pi' k'ü*, give it to him; *k'au ts'ing*, sexual intercourse; *K'au' chi*, Cochinchina; *k'au chung'* give it for the public use; *sam k'au*, a cordial friendship; *k'au 'ch'i*, to dovetail; *k'au ngá' kòm*, biting each other (like two crickets), maddened; *p'ing 'shui séung k'au*, a slight acquaintance.

菱
K'iau Hay, fodder; pasturage; a kind of cress; *k'au 'sun*, an esculent water vegetable; *K'au-t'ong sz'* the township in Pwányú hien, in which Whampoa is situated.

蛟
K'iau The dragon of thickets and morasses; the Chinese description corresponds nearly to the iguanodon; *k'au jung*, a dragon, like a boa.

郊
K'iau Waste or forest land near or beyond the frontiers; waste common, fifty *li* beyond a city; the imperial worship of heaven and earth at the solstices; to worship heaven and earth;

the place where this sacrifice was held; *káu ngoi*² remote wilds, where civilization has not reached.

鮫
Kiáu

A sort of shark, whose skin furnishes shagreen; *káu yan*, a mermaid, which weeps pearls; *'má káu song*, mango-fish (*Polynemus*), common at Macao; *káu kák*, shagreen.

嘍
Kiáu
Hiáu

A cock's crow. Read *hiú*, verbose, to talk big, extravagant; *káu káu sheng*, bragging, boastful talk.

膠
Kiáu

Glue, glutinous or adhesive jellies, viscid gums; to glue; glued, or sticking together; obstinate, stupid, pertinacious, bigoted; to deceive; adhesive; compacted, intimate, bound by friendship or pledge; sound of fishes; *ngau p'í káu*, cow's glue; *'ü káu*, isinglass; *min² káu*, wheaten glue mixed with lime for joinery; *káu lín²* anything boiled till it is thick and viscid; *tung káu*, an ancient college; *káu yap² ts'at*, very intimate.

膠
Kiáu

Something indistinct and distant; *káu kot*, a row of spears, the glancing of arms; to transfer (as a debt), to hand over in charge to.

教
Kiáu

To cause, to induce, to make, to enable; *káu 'ní hò*, make you well; *shui káu 'ní wai*, who enabled (or made) you to do it?

覺
Kiáu

Káu káu, a lullaby, used by nurses when hushing a child to sleep. This character is merely used for these sounds.

姣
Kiáu

Beautiful, pretty, winsome, flattering. Sometimes interchanged with the next.

狡
Kiáu

A little black poodle, found in the north; doublings (of a fox); artful, crafty, specious, mendacious, deceitful; maddened, wild; cruel; *káu wát²* cunning, knavish; *'káu fò*, a wily fellow; *'káu kwan* a fraudulent villain; *'káu sing*, one who leads others into wickedness, a blackleg; *'káu kai* a tricky plan.

皎
Kiáu

The brightness of the moon; splendor of the sun; effulgent, bright; an immaculate, pure white; *'káu kú*, white and spotless.

絞
Kiáu

To bind about, to wrap around; to twist; to strangle; unceremonious; a sash; *'káu lám²* to twist ropes; *man² káu*, to execute by strangling; *káu mái*, to twist together; *'káu ch'éung shá*, cholera morbus; *'káu kan tik*, bind it a little tighter; *'káu ai²* to hang one; *'káu f'au pò* a turban, such as the Fuhkien men wear; *'káu fá*, to spin cotton; *sám káu shing*, a three-stranded cord.

攪
Kiáu

To stir up or about, to mix up; to beguile to evil, to disorder, to confuse, to trouble; to annoy, to incommode; to excite commotion; *'káu lün²* to make a disturbance; *'lá káu 'ní*, I have incommoded you—said by a visitor; *'káu 'iú*, to embroil a community, to stir up sedition; *'káu wan*, mix it well; *'káu shí² káu*

fi, to dispute warily; *yát*, *káu yé* *káu*, constantly doing evil; *káu chün ch'ü* to interrupt, to hinder.

校
Kiáu Stocks for the feet, in which prisoners are nightly secured; a lockup; a pen for wild beasts; to examine, to compare things; to collate or revise books; to judge criminals; to join battle, to fight; *káu ching* or *káu ting* to correct a book for publication; *pi káu* to compare.

較
Kiáu A pair of stones of a plano-convex shape, called *káu pui*, used in worship, to divine the answer; now made of bamboo roots split; Arca shells are also used; in throwing, if both plane surfaces come up, it is called *yam káu*; if both are convex, *yéung káu*; if one of each (the most favorable), *shing káu*.

較
Kiáu To compare; to measure strength; to try the accuracy of; generally speaking; *káu léung* to discuss, to argue upon; *káu chung* to compare weights; the heavier; *káu shé* a trial of archery; *káu ch'ing* to test weights; *m shai káu* no need to test, trustworthy; *káu chun*, like the measure or gauge.

鉸
Kiáu Pivots on which a door turns; a hinge; a joint; a clamp, a hasp; to inlay metals; *yat pá káu tsin*, a pair of shears or scissors; *káu teng*, the pin of a hinge; *ch'ang ngá káu* to boast of one's ability; *ün káu* immaterial, either way is the same.

窖
Kiáu A receptacle or bin in the ground for storing grain; a cellar; a souterrain; *tí káu* an underground store-room; *káu ts'ong*, stored up.

濬
An unauthorized character. A side passage, in which boats can enter at high water; the mouth of creeks; *shün kwo káu* the boat has entered the creek; forms part of the name of many places in Shunteh hien; *Tái wong káu*, Macao Passage fort, near Canton.

教
Kiáu To instruct, to teach, to show how; to command, to order; precept, principle, rule; doctrines, tenets; a religious sect, a school, or those who hold to the same opinions; *tang ngo káu ü*, let me show you; *hó káu mún*, an able teacher; *tá káu* to be severe in teaching; *mí ts'ing káu* what is your surname? *káu kün*, to teach school; *káu tá pá shat*, to teach boxing; *káu shau* a superintendent of education in a *fú*; *káu ü* the same in a *hien*; *ng káu* the five virtues; *sám káu* Confucianists, Buddhists, and Taoists; *ts'at káu* the seven social relations; *Tín chü káu* Romanism; *káu mún*, usually refers only to Mohammedanism; *ch'ün káu* to propagate a creed.

酵
Kiáu Leaven, yeast; it is the residuum left after distilling samshoo; *fát káu* to raise dough; *tsau káu* barm cakes; *ch'ü káu tsü*, feast of unleavened bread. Read *háu* in the Fan Wan.

(177) K'áu.

靠
K'áu To lean against; to rely on, to depend on another for aid; contrary, opposed to; *k'áu mat, shui*, whom do you depend on, who supports you? *tò k'áu shang i* trust wholly to trade; *k'áu fo*, to warm one's hands before the fire; *k'áu cham*, to lean on a pillow; *k'áu shán*, to rely on a stable friend; against a hillside—said of a grave; *k'áu tak, chü* he can be relied on.

(178) Ké.

嘅 The sign of the possessive; a possessive pronoun, mine, yours, his; that; for, to use for; *'ngo ké shü*, my book; *mat, shui ké* whose is this? *'ni ké* your's; it often ends a sentence, or follows an adjective, the noun being implied, as *'m tak, chan ké* not a true [saying]; *iú fi ké, iú shau ké* do you like fat or lean? *'kòm ké* is it so! why! indeed! *sú ké p'eng*, the plain is the cheaper; *fat, man ké* for killing musquitos.

(179) K'é.

茄
K'ia The culm of the lotus; the lotus itself; brinjal or squash; *fán k'é*, tomatoes; *tín k'é*, mad apple, dwale, or belladonna; *ho páu k'é*, the bottle squash.

伽
K'ia A Buddhist word; *k'é lám*, name of a Budha; *Lok, k'é shán*, a mountain where the goddess Kwányin dwells.

(180) Kéuk.

脚
K'ioh The foot; but applied to the whole leg; stable, based; *'ün kéuk*, placable, spiritless; *'hò t'í kéuk*, well established, trustworthy, possessed of means; *'káu kéuk*, to lead one into bad habits; *kéuk, chap*, stocks for the feet; *kéuk, shik*, profession, character, rank; *kéuk, 'ngán*, the ankles; *kéuk, 'pán*, sole of the foot; *tám kéuk, 'lò*, a coolie, porter; *kéuk, 'ngong 't'ò*, calf of the leg; *kéuk, 'áu* the knee-pit; *'tá ch'ik, kéuk*, bare-foot; *kéuk, lík, t'ái* influential, of high character; *Jou kéuk*, to detain one; *kéuk, tsik*, traces, footsteps; *fo kéuk*, poor goods, left after garbling; *wák, 'kwai kéuk*, 'write devil's feet,' is to guess by lines; *'p'ò Fat kéuk*, to clasp Budha's feet—when in distress; *chong kéuk*, actors disguised as women; *ch'i kéuk*, a hanger on, one who sponges for a dinner.

屐
K'ioh Shoes or sandals made of twisted hempen cord. The next is sometimes used for this.

躑
K'ioh Proud, valorous; *kéuk, kéuk*, caperings of a child; the immoderate antics of a successful fool; hempen sandals or shoes.

(181) K'éuk.

却
K'ioh To stop; to curb desires, to refuse, to deny, to decline doing or accepting; to retire, to go backwards; to look up; a particle used to strengthen an assertion, certainly, really, truly—and often needs no

translation; *k'éuk, hai* evidently; *k'éuk, yau' loi*, come again, eh! behold, again! *mong k'éuk*, I forgot it; *k'éuk, 'yá*, preceded by *sui*, is a disjunctive phrase, but that, still, nor, yet therefore, although—yet; an interrogative word, as *k'éuk, shí' wai' ho*, but why so, pray! then, therefore; *k'éuk, shü*, turn now to speak of, it is said; *nán k'éuk*, not easy to decline it; *liú k'éuk*, to disdain, to complete and put away; *k'éuk, shang*, to walk backwards, to go away; *t'úi k'éuk*, to decline, to put off with excuses.

(182)

Kéung.

僵 } Lying as if dead, senseless;
 僵 } prostrate, stretched out; to
 僵 } push over, to throw down;
 Kiáng rigid, stiff, yet uncorrupted;
kéung shí, a body in a trance;
 a corpse; *chik, kéung kéung*,
 stretched out stiff.

疆 } A boundary, limits, borders;
 疆 } to draw a limit, to bound;
 Kiáng *kéung kái* a limit; *kéung wik*,
 the frontiers; *mò kéung*,
 boundless, illimitable; *kéung*
ts'ám, exuviae of silkworms;
ch'ut, kéung, to emigrate.

搨 } The helve of a hoe, a hoe-
 搨 } handle; a lasting kind of wood
 Kiáng called *mán' nín muk*, used for
 bars and parts of carriages;
kéung kéung, vigorous, abun-
 dant.

薑 } Ginger; *ts'ong kéung*, pre-
 薑 } served ginger; *shang kéung*,
 Kiáng fresh ginger; *ts'eng 'yam*
kéung 'tsau, to invite to drink

ginger wine, after a birth; *loi kéung mi' ts'ang*, have you any children? *wong kéung 'fon*, curry powder; *'tsz' kéung*, tender ginger; *léung kéung*, galangal root; *'pún tí kéung*, *m lát*, home ginger is insipid, i. e. foreign things are best.

蠶 } The white exuviae of the
 蠶 } larvæ of silkworms, called
 Kiáng *kéung ts'ám*; it is used as
 a medicine.

韁 } A bridle; the reins of the
 韁 } bridle; *fong' kéung*, to give
 Kiáng loose rein; *shau kéung*, pull
 in the reins; *'yé 'má mò kéung*,
 an unbridled, wild horse, a
 runaway, a demirep.

姜 } The surname of the emperor
 姜 } Shinnung; *Kéung t'ai' kung*,
 Kiáng a famous general, B.C. 1122.

羌 } A tribe of aborigines in an-
 羌 } cient Tangut, shepherd no-
 Kiáng mads, belonging to the Scy-
 thian race; an initial particle,
 ah! strong, forcible; contrary,
 cross purposes; elegant; some-
 times erroneously used for
 the last.

蜚 } Coleopterous bugs found in
 蜚 } ordure; *k'it, kéung*, or *kéung*
 Kiáng *long*, the tumble-dung or
 Ateuchus.

(183)

K'éung.

强 } A black bug or weevil in
 强 } rice; a strong bow; violent,
 疆 } headstrong, surly, firm; over-
 Kiáng bearing, boisterous, by force,
 regardless of right, obstinately;
 able-bodied, sturdy, brawny,
 strong, full grown; a remain-
 der (in arithmetic); all years

with the 'stem' *tíng* in their cyclic name; *k'éung chong*² 40 years old, vigorous, hale; *cháng k'éung yéuk*₂ to wrangle, to quarrel; *k'éung 'shui*, acids; *'ní mok*₂ *ch'ing k'éung*, don't brag of your abilities; *k'éung 'mái*, a forcible purchase, to compel one to sell; *k'éung 'kang* resolute, fearless; *shú*₂ *k'éung*, double-tongued, specious; *tsz*² *k'éung*, self-willed, fixed in purpose *k'éung hat*, to beg with violence.

強
K'iang To compel, to force; to invigorate, to strengthen; to try, to attempt; *'k'éung k'au pat tak*, can not obtain with strong intreaties; *'k'éung hang*, to force to do. Read *k'éung*² reaction; *wat k'éung*² renitency, resilience, springing back; *'ní kòm*² *k'éung*² *sing*² why are you so set in your way?

強
K'iang Small roots, the branches of roots; a lily; *chuk*, *'k'éung*, whangoes, bamboo canes; *shú*² *'k'éung*, roots of trees.

襁
K'iang A swathing-cloth to carry infants pickapack; to carry pickback; *'k'éung 'pò*, a cloth to strap infants in.

強
K'iang The cord which runs through a string of cash; a string of a thousand cash; to string cash; money, coin, cash; *pák*₂ *'k'éung*, silver.

Kí.

(184)

幾
Kí The springs of motion, subtle, hidden, mysterious; what is within, interior, recondite; moderately, a little, few; dan-

gerous; having stated periods, the proper time; an omen, prognostic; to expect; to examine; almost, several; a qualifying word, nearly, about, rather, somewhat; *kí 'ú*, or *kí k'í 'ú*, at the point of, almost, not far from; *shú*² *k'í*, expecting, probably, yet for all that; *kí kán*² to gently remonstrate with a superior.

機
Kí Used for the last; changes, permutations; the origin, or spring of; subtle or moving influences in nature; the motive power in an operation or a machine; machinery, a trap, a catch, hidden contrivance; stratagems, secrets, schemes; a loom; *'ín k'í*, the natural and fixed bent of a mind, fate, destiny; *kí 'ú*² opportunity, occasion; *kí kwán*, intentions, designs; the springs in machinery; *kí fong*, a weaver's shop; *yat ká*² *k'í*, a loom; *shat k'í*, lost a battle; *kí mat*₂ secret, undivulged, not frank; *'kín k'í 'í tsok*, do it at the right moment, mind your chance; *kí lám*² a trap, a pitfall; *shan k'í*, skilled in the fates; *kí mau*, an artifice, a dodge; *Kwan k'í ch'ü*² the Imperial council chamber.

幾
Kí The park belonging to H. I. M. in ancient times; it measured 1000 *li* on each side, the court being in the centre; a border; inside of a door; a threshold; the Court; the lands of princes; *wong k'í*, the imperial demesnes; *kau k'í*, nine principalities under the court.

機
Kí

Pearls not perfectly round; a sort of armillary sphere, called *sün kí*, provided with a tube, which is called *yuk₂ shang*, by means of which observations on the stars were taken.

磯
Kí

Stones or rocks in a stream, producing a ripple; eddies caused by stones, a stumbling-block; to impede; to rub.

肌
Kí

The cheeks, the flesh which covers the jaws.

蟻
Kí

A louse; a nit; *kí shat*, a louse. Read *k'í*, same as 基 a bloodsucker.

肌
Kí

Flesh or firm muscle under the skin, and near the bones; *kí fú chong²* solid flesh, robust.

譏
Kí

To slander, to speak against; to ridicule, to mock, to satirize, to blame, to reprove, to remonstrate with; officious and contumelious speeches; to examine into, to test; machinations; *kí siú²* to laugh at; *kí ts'ü²* to reprehend; *cháu kí* to scold over another's shoulders.

饑
Kí

Failure of the harvest; famine, death, scarcity; hunger; to be hungry, famished, necessitous; *kí ngo²* starving; *tá kí fong*, to pretend hunger, to act the beggar; *kí shik*, a cadaverous, starved look; *kí hot*, hungry and thirsty; *kí 'sz'* starved to death.

魃
Kí

A sprite, a demon of the south, as Kwángtung; *á kí*, an elf, which bewilders men; *chong² á kí*, to meet a devil, to see a foreigner; the last are so called in Canton from their shrill voices.

基
Kí

The foundation of a wall, a dike on the river banks, or between fields; foundation, a rest, a basis; a beginning, a commencement, a starting-point, that on which a family or nation depends; fundamental; a patrimony, possession; farming utensils; place inside of the second door of a house, where visitors wait; *kí t²* basis, material, character, the quality of a thing, that from which it is made; *kí íp*, honors or possessions inherited or transmitted; *tang kí*, to mount the throne, to enter into possession; *san kí*, land gained from the river; *ch'ung pang kí*, the dike is broken in; *pang kí wai*, to burst in the dike; *hoi kí*, to begin, to lay the foundation of [a state].

基
Kí

An anniversary, the full revolution of a year, 354 days; *kí chí song*, a year of mourning; *pat, chéung² kí*, distant relatives who wear mourning a year; *kí ü₂* a return of the same month.

箕
Kí

A corn-fan; a winnowing-fan; a sieve; a refuse-basket; to spread out like a fan; the long striæ on the finger's ends; part of Sagittarius, the 7th of the 28 constellations; *met. rain*, because this star forebodes rain; a kind of wood, used for quivers; *p'o² kí* or *pái² kí*, a fine corn-fan; *shai kí*, a coarse sieve; *ím² ming kí 'tan*, look sharp at the rings and lines on his fingers (to find his future luck); *shü² kí k'au*

'to connect sieves and furs,' to carry on the profession of one's father.

其
Kí Blue and gray color, variegated; shoe-strings; the highest degree, very, the utmost; *kí kan*, a grayish coiffure used by girls.

其
Kí The stalks of pulse; tendrils of vines, pulse, &c.; *kí ts'ò*, a sort of aquatic grass woven into garments; an edible plant resembling fern.

姬
Kí The surname of Hwángtí; also of the emperors of the Chau dynasty; a queen; term for the imperial concubines; beautiful, noble women (like Houri, Hebe), because of the fame of the family of Kí.

羈
Kí A halter; a bridle; a girl's tuft of hair, a woman's coiffure; bridled; to bridle, to restrain, to hold in, to pull the bit on one; to economize; to detain in confinement, to arrest; to detain, to hinder; *kí 'sho*, or *ngoi' kí*, a lockup, attached to a yámun; *kí lau*, to stop, to seize; *tsín' mò' kí shan*, I was detained by business; *mò' sho kí*, unoccupied.

羈
Kí An inn, a hospice; *kí 'lū*, a wayfarer, a lodger; *kí hák*, a visitor, a sojourner.

几
Kí A bench or stool to lean on; a stand, a side table; the 16th radical; *ch'ú kí*, a teapoy, a light stand; *man kí*, a study-table; *kí kí*, tranquil, unaffected.

奇
Kí Odd, a single one; odd numbers; a surplus; *i' shap*, 'yau kí, twenty and odd; 'yau kí something over; *ts'é kí*, not upright, deflected.

己
Kí One's self, I, myself; self, added to pronouns; selfish, private, special; the 49th radical; to record; the sixth of the 'stems,' answering with *mò'* to earth; 'ngo tsz'' *kí*, I myself; 'k'ú tsz'' *kí*, he himself; 'ní 'ngo chí' *kí*, you and I know each other; 'fí' *kí*, it benefited me, specially advantageous; 'shau' *kí*, self respect, to mind one's own affairs; 'sz' *kí*, selfish; privily applying to one's own use.

岷
Kí A bleak bare mountain, such as a hermit chooses; a high hill.

杞
Kí A willow-shaped tree, called 'kau' *kí*; the fruit is used in medicine; name of a state.

紀
Kí To sort silk threads; to arrange, to separate; to record, to narrate, to book, to ascertain and write; to rule, to govern; a history, annals, chronicles, narrative; a score of 12 years; a year; a decimal or the completion of numbers; a dike; a skein of 40 threads; 'kí luk₂ to record [an officer's merit]; 'nín' *kí*, a person's age; 'ng' *kí*, the five divisions of time (i.e. hours, days, months, years, ages); 'kí kong puk₂ a servant who manages.

昔
Kí A kind of succory or sow thistle, often cooked and eaten, called 'kí ts'oi'; a sort of white millet.

幾
Kí Much or many of, rather, part of; nearly, few; an interrogation of quantity, how, many, how much; 'kí to, how many? 'tai' *kí*, which of them? 'kí shí, when? 'mò' *kí*, not much,

either of time or things; 'kí kò' a few, several; 'sho cháng mò 'kí, very little different, almost the same.

拮
Kí To drag one side, to pull out by one foot whatever has fallen in; pull out, to bring forth.

記
Kí To remember, to recollect; to record, to register, to make a note of; a written record, a history, memorial, account of; a style or name; a mark, a sign, a signal, something to be remembered; used after the abbreviated names of hong's or shops; 'ní kí tak, mo? don't you remember?; 'm 'hò kí sing' a bad memory; 'ní kí ts'o' you remember wrongly; 'kí hò' a mark; 'tang kí pò' a memorandum book; 'tá yan' kí to stamp; 'ní kí chü' you must remember it; 'kí ním' to call to mind.

計
Kí A colloquial sound, used in the phrase 'fo kí a comrade.

既
Kí A slight repast; to exhaust; to lose; ended, finished; already, when; since; a sign of past time, and is placed before the verb; 'kí kín' seen it; 'kí 'án, since; 'kí hai' 'kò'm, it being so.

寄
Kí To lodge, to remain a while in a house; to confide in, to commit to, to hand over, to deliver in charge; to send by, to transmit; to interpret; the east; 'kí kũ, to visit; a hanger on; the hermit crab; 'kí 'sun, to send a letter; 'kí 'loi, to receive from; 'kí 'ch'ong to give away an ulcer [to a tree—a branch of it dies]; 'kí

'shang, an epiphyte, a parasite; 'kí má' to send for sale; 'kí 'sheng, to send a message; 'kí lok, O' send it down to Macao; 'ts'eng kí to give a thing in charge to forward.

洎
Kí The broth or soup of boiled meats or sacrifices; fertile, rich; to reach to.

覲
Kí To hope for, to desire good; fortunate; 'kí 'ü' ambitious, desirous, coveting, longing.

罽
Kí A seine for taking fish; a kind of rug or carpet made of dog's or horse-hair.

妓
Kí A courtesan, a singing girl; one who is sent out to earn a living by singing and vice.

伎
Kí Ability, cleverness, talent; 'kí 'léung, artful, capable of devising; 'kí 'káu, ingenious at contriving, inventive, fraudulent; read 'k'í, six toed. Interchanged with the next.

技
Kí Skillful, ingenious at making or contriving; 'kí 'ngai' handy at making, the mechanic arts; 'kí 'yung, practiced in military drill; 'hau kí to imitate sounds.

忌
Kí To fear, to shun, to avoid; to hold in awe or be cautious of; distasteful, to dislike trouble; to suspect, to hate what is bad, to have a superstitious dread or horror of; 'chí pí' kí to know and avoid the dislikes of others; 'kí yat, or 'kí 'shan, the dreaded day or hour of the death of a friend, in which one feels sad; 'pái' kí to keep the anniversary of a death.

基
Kí Poisonous, injurious, venomous; to instruct, to institute or establish.

(185)

K'í.

崎
K'í
A steep rough path among the mountains; dangerous defiles and precipices; *k'í k'ü*, a hazardous road across mountains.

碕
K'í
A stone bridge; craggy. Read *k'í*, a craggy shore; winding and stony banks.

欹
K'í
Inclined, not straight or upright; to take up with nippers; *k'í h'í* vessels easily upset, owing to their shape.

觥
K'í
One horn elevated, and the other turned down; single; to obtain; *k'í ngau*, single and double, unequal and equal.

畸
K'í
Land left after marking out a square, odd parcels of land; *k'í ling*, odds and ends, overplus, surplus; *K'í ling k'íú*, a bridge in the New City at Canton.

其
K'í
A relative or personal pronoun, referring to the person, place, or thing spoken of; he, his, she, it, its, they; there; an indefinite pronoun, wherever, whoever, the, that, the subject spoken of; *k'í ü*, the rest; *k'í* follows a noun before a verb, to draw attention, as *t'in k'í wan² ü*, the heavens, do they revolve? *k'í ü*, as if, supposing; *k'í sz²* that affair.

期
K'í
A set time, a fixed period, a day agreed on; times, seasons; to meet; to expect, to wait for, to aim at; to engage to do; *mún k'í*, the time is up; *yal₂ k'í*, the set day; *shéung² k'í*, in advance of the date;

üt₂ k'í mong² full moon; *mo tung² k'í*, uncertain, no fixed time; *ü k'í*, at the time.

棋
K'í
Chess of 32 men, called *tseung² k'í*, invented by Wú wáng, B. C. 1120; *wai k'í*, a game of 360 men, half black and half white, invented by Yáu, B.C. 2300; a foundation; *k'í p'ün*, a chess-board; *k'í 'tsz'*, chessmen; *chuk₂ k'í*, to play chess; *háu k'í*, to take a man; *yal₂ kuk₂ k'í*, a game of chess; *k'í kuk₂* a board set out with a game for gambling.

淇
K'í
A tributary of the Yellow river in Honán; *K'í ò'*, an island near Kumsing moon.

祺
K'í
Fortunate, lucky, felicitous; composed, tranquil; *shing k'í* may you be promoted to a higher post.

其
K'í
A leach, called *ngau k'í* or *k'í 'ná*; a species of small land crab, called *p'áng k'í*.

騏
K'í
A dappled horse, marked like a chessboard; a fine looking horse.

麒
K'í
A fabulous animal, the Chinese unicorn; the male is called *k'í*, the female *lun*.

鶖
K'í
A kind of small goose, perhaps a sheldrake.

剗
K'í
A crooked graver or burin; *k'í küt*, a gouge used in carving.

奇
K'í
Extraordinary, rare, surprising, out of the common way; monstrous, miraculous, unnatural; unexpected, strange, new, wonderful; *k'í kwai²* strange; *ch'ut₂ k'í*, surprising;

k'í ts'oi, remarkably clever ;
k'í tak, unique, best of a sort ;
k'í wáng, perverse, stupid.

琦
K'í A valuable stone ; precious ;
a curiosity, a plaything, such
as are got for presents or rari-
ties.

騎
K'í To ride horseback ; to sit
crosswise or astride ; to mount
a horse ; cavalry, horse ; *k'í*
ma, (usually pronounced *k'é*
ma) to ride horseback ; *fi*
k'í, light horse, used in the
T'áng dynasty.

旗
K'í A flag, a standard, a banner ;
with devices or markings on
it ; *k'í há* Bannermen ; either
Manchus or naturalized Chi-
nese ; *k'í man*, persons con-
nected with the Bannermen,
not getting pay ; *pát k'í*, the
eight Banners, under which
they are marshaled ; *wong*
k'í, Danish flag ; *k'í kon*, a
flag staff ; *k'í hò* a signal flag.

旂
K'í A kind of pennon or mark-
ing flag, with bells or jingles
attached to it ; interchanged
with the preceding.

祈
K'í To pray, to invoke, to sup-
plicate the gods for happiness ;
to beg, to intreat, to request,
in the language of courtesy ;
k'í tò, to pray, to beseech the
gods ; *k'í 'ü*, to pray for rain ;
ts'in k'í, earnestly request.

圻
K'í A border, limit, confines ;
imperial domains ; *mò k'í*,
boundless ; *k'í fú*, a colonel
of the household troops. In-
terchanged with *ki* 畿.

祇
K'í Repose ; to console, to quiet ;
to reverence, to venerate, to
hold in respect ; to invoke ;

much ; the god who ani-
mates the earth ; *tí k'í*, the
divinity of the earth, he who
produces things on it, like
Hecate or Cybele ; *met.* Earth
or Terra ; interchanged with
the last. Often confounded
with and used for *chí* 祇

齧
K'í To ask for, to seek ; bit of a
bridle ; a labiate plant, used
in ulcers, &c., called *k'í*
ngái ; a district in Húpeh.

祁
K'í Full, abundant, much ; ex-
ceeding, very ; large, great ;
k'í k'í, numerous ; gently, re-
miss.

輒
K'í A nave or hub of an axle,
which projects beyond the
wheel.

頎
K'í Long, tall ; an erect head ;
k'í k'í, elegant, graceful in
stature. Read *'han*, to beg.

耆
K'í A sexagenarian, an old man
who should advise others ; old,
aged, a superior or elder ;
strong, violent ; to adjust ; a
scar on a horse's back ; *k'om*
k'í, the gentry and elders ; *k'í*
'lò, old people.

鬃
K'í A horse's foretop and mane ;
the dorsal spines on a fish.

岐
K'í A hill with two peaks ; a fork
in a road ; bicuspidate ; a
headland or cape ; to branch
off or diverge ; *'léung k'í wá*
double entendre ; *'léung k'í*,
two courses of conduct ; *k'í*
lò two ways, two roads, de-
vious, right and wrong.

底
K'í Constipation, disease made
by sluggishness of bowels ;
also read *'ti*.

葦
K'i
A medicinal plant, called *wong k'i*, used in asthma; a kind of lungwort.

踰
A colloquial word; the character is doubtful. In the house, at home, within doors; *uk, k'i*, home, in the house; *'m hai' k'i*, he is not in.

跋
A foot with six toes; the crawling of insects, or progress of animals; *k'i shang*, to crawl. Read *'k'i*, and used for the next; to sit with the legs hanging down; to stand on tiptoe and look at.

企
K'i
To stand, to stand erect; *'k'i mong'* to look at eagerly, to expect; *'k'i kd*, stand up higher; *'k'i nap, ti'* to refuse to stir; *'k'i shang 'lam*, to be very slow, *lit.* to make a hole under the feet; *'k'i lap*, to stand still; *'k'i 'm wan*, not stable, joggling; *hang 'k'i pat, tün*, uncertain in his actions; *'k'i hi shan*, get up; *'k'i ch'éung shau' dm*, to seek employment, or service; *'k'i k'ü'* tired from standing; *'k'i 'd ké' wong tai'* a *de facto* emperor, one who rules really.

冀
K'i
To desire, to expect, to hope for, desirous, eager; *K'i' chou*, one of the divisions of China in Yü's time, now corresponding to Shansi and part of Chih-li; also a department in Chih-li; *k'i mong'* to hope for; *k'i hang'* to wish one good luck.

驥
K'i
Violent, crafty, overbearing.

驥
K'i
A horse of noble breed, great speed, and good points; a perfect horse; a white carp is

called *pák, k'i* in Shántung; *fü k'i' mi*, to tag on a steed's tail, *i. e.* to look to one for promotion, to follow a man of power.

暨
K'i
The sun peeping out; and, also, further, moreover; together with; to give; the end, the extremity; exactly, just; *k'i kam*, just now; *'i king k'i' k'ap*, have just got to it, or seen it; *k'i' k'i'* strenuously, daring; *k'i' hau'* to send respects; *'ü pat, tsun' k'i'* the rest need not be detailed;—phrases used at the end of letters.

暨
K'i
To plaster and color a wall, to stop up holes or cracks in a wall; to take, to collect; to be quiet, to rest; a breathing-spell, a little.

穉
K'i
To plough deep for sowing; plants set out close, thick-set; rice growing close.

(186)

Kik.

激
Kik
To impede and set back water, as rocks or a dike do in a current; a rapid place in a stream, made by an obstruction; to excite to gratitude or anger, to rouse the feelings; to stir up, to vex, to irritate; excitement, anger; *kik, nuu' k'ü*, to vex, to annoy and anger him; *'kòm kik*, deeply affected by kindness; *kik, 'sz' ngo*, worry me to death; *kik, peng'* made sick by anxiety; *kik, fän léung man*, to exasperate loyal subjects; *kik, tò' hing'* teased to anger.

擊
Kih To strike, to beat, to tap or knock on; to rush upon or against, to charge, to attack or kill, as in battle; to interfere with to injury—as in eating things disagreeing with each other; to see, to examine one's self; *kik*, 'kú, to drum; *háu kik*, to beat, to pound a thing; *kik*, 'tá, to fight.

殛
Kih To put to death, to punish capitally, to leave to perish.

戟
Kih A lance with three points, a kind of halberd with a crescent knife on the side; it is carried in processions for good luck; *kím* *kik*, swords and spears; *ch'i kik*, to grasp the spear, to take arms; *chap kik*, *jong*, imperial halberdiers in former days.

棘
Kih Species of Rhamnus or Zizyphus, used for hedges; thorny bushes generally, thickets, thorns, brambles; *met.* troublesome affairs; *ts'ung kik*, a lockup; also, thorny.

褸
Kih A collar of a coat, the part which envelops the neck.

繫
Kik, or Kek A colloquial word; to bind, to take a loop, or tie up with a chain or cord; *kek*, *chü* 'k'ü tie it fast, as a boat; *kek*, 'keng, to fasten by the neck.

亟
Kih Haste, speed, in a hurry; prompt, ready; irascible, hasty; to hasten; *kik*, 'ts'uk, urgently.

極
Kih The ridge-pole of a roof; hence the utmost point, apex, place, verge, degree; very, exceedingly; sign of the superlative; the end, limit; to exhaust, to carry to the utmost,

to reach to the end; to take; to let go a full drawn bow; weary, exhausted; *kik*, 'hò, the best; *kik*, 'ün, the furthest; *kik*, 'tí the verge; *met.* done his best, can do no more, the last resort; *kik*, 'miú³ admirable, excellent, first-rate; *sz* *kik*, the four quarters; *luk*, *kik*, zenith, nadir, and the four quarters; also, six calamities which happen to man; *pát*, *kik*, the four cardinal points and their halves; *pak*, *kik*, the north pole, north star; 'l'ái *kik*, the primum mobile, or cause of things, the ultimate immaterial principle of Chinese philosophers; *wong kik*, indisputably correct, a fixed principle, such as are laid down by sages; *kik*, 'to, very plenty, in abundance; *kik*, 'pat, 'tsok, unserviceable; 'ní 'cho 'ngo 'chí *kik*, you hinder me very much.

(187) K'ik.

These two characters are usually pronounced *k'ek*.

劇
K'ih Unhappy, sad, miserable; troublesome; to increase, to add to; very; a comedy or farce; to trifle, to play, to gambol, or sport in any way; *tsak*, 'k'ek, to skip and play, to enjoy or divert one's self; *hi* 'k'ek, plays on the stage.

屐
K'ih Wooden-soled clogs or pattens; *hung*, 'p'i 'k'ek, red-top clogs; *muk*, 'k'ek, wooden overshoes; 'l'ò 'k'ek, an open heeled galoche.

(188)

Kím.

兼
Kien A conjunction, moreover, together with, and, and also, with, in addition to; equally, same; to attend to several things; to join, to connect several together; connected; to push one's self through a crowd, to squeeze through a crevice; *kang' kím*, or *kím 'yau*, still also, there are more; *kím mái*, put in together with; *kím hoi*, take one with another; *kím hoi shik*, 'shui, to contrast colors—as in a dress; *kím ping'* to coalesce, to connect; *noi' ngoi' kím*, to oversee everywhere; *fó' séung kím*, to lump the goods; *kím chí 'kóm ching tsò' tak*, it will do when it is made complete; *kím ship*, in addition to, assistance; *kím yap, hū'* force your way through; *kím chí' jai tsò'* he can do all, or make him do them all; *kím yan chí léung'* a trencher-man, one who eats double of others.

鎌
Kien A thick kind of lustring, woven close so as to shed rain; it is now called *kün'*.

兼
Kien A marshy plant, a kind of sedge, called *kím ká*, which cattle fatten on.

兼
Kien A fabulous bird, with one wing and eye, which needs the help of another like it, to be able to fly; birds flying in pairs.

兼
Kien The sole fish, (called 'pi muk, ũ, or paired-eye's fish,) supposed to have one eye, and swim in pairs, clasped to each other.

檢
Kien An envelope; a label or title put on a book; a model, a pattern, a rule; to sort, to arrange, to collate; to compose a book; to examine; *ts'un kím*, the magistrate of a 'sz' or township; *'sau kím kún*, an officer who searches literary candidates on entering the examination-hall.

檢
Kien To coerce, to repress; to gather and bind together; to collect, to collate; to choose; *'kím 'lím*, to arrange in order; *'kím ch'uk*, to keep in order, to restrain; *'kím p'in*, to collate a book for binding. Used interchangeably with the last. Also read *'lím*.

鮮
Hán Read *hóm*, same as **蚌**, a species of Arca, or bivalves with furrowed shells. Read *'kím*, the name of a kind of silure (*Silurus sinensis?*) common in the markets and tanks of Canton.

劍
Kien A two-edged sword, a rapier; *yat, 'pá kím'* a sword; *shū kím'* a student's sword; *'fi mò kím'* a sharp sword; *'mò kím'* to fence; *kím' hok*, a scabbard; *kím' shut*, art of fencing; *shít, kím' shun ts'éung*, tongue and lips like swords, sarcastic.

儉
Kien Moderate, temperate, frugal, economical, sparing: close fist-ed, stingy; *'ái' kím'* over-frugal, mean; *kím' yung'* economical; *kím' lun'* niggardly, miserly; *kím' pok'* to act meanly to one; parsimonious; *kím' iú' tak, k'í 'shó*, we want just enough for his needs.

拈 Used for the next, as a verb, to pinch, to nip, to grasp; *k'im hau*, silent, afraid to speak, gagged; to carry under the arm; *k'im chü* to seize firmly.

鉗 Pincers, nippers, tweezers, forceps, tongs; a ring on children's necks; a kind of collar put on prisoners; to pinch or grasp with pincers, to gripe; in Húnán, used to mean to rail at or upbraid; *t'ü, k'im*, iron forceps; *fo k'im*, fire tongs; *k'im hau*, to gag one; *k'im káp*, to take up with pincers or chopsticks; *shau k'im* manacles; *keng k'im*, a torque for the neck, worn by children; *hò hau k'im*, a good enunciation.

鈐 Often interchanged with the last in its meaning of pincers; a kind of door-lock; *kau k'im* two stars in Scorpio, used in astrology; *k'im kí* a wooden seal, used by officers below a district magistrate.

箝 Tweezers; to lock; used with the last two; *k'im ü*, to interdict free speech, to forbid or gag public opinion; *má k'im*, the bit of a bridle.

黧 Black hair; *k'im shau*, "black heads," a name given to the Chinese by Chí Hwáng-tí from their black kerchiefs; a name applied to Kweichow province.

髻 To remove a criminal's hair, as a punishment; a purplish color.

堅 Hard, solid, firm, durable; sound; stout, hale, robust; determined, persevering, constant, resolute, unwavering; to establish, to confirm, to strengthen; to harden, to congeal; *kín kü* solid, durable; *kín shat*, firm, well made; correct conduct; *kín ngáng* unbending, hard; *sam k'in*, resolute; *kòm' k'in*, so fine! elegant, indeed! *kín ying*, hardened, concrete, stiffened; *kín sam ngái* a firm resolution; *kín chap*, fixed in one's way.

肩 The shoulder; the scapula; to take upon, to bear, to sustain, competent to; firm; an animal three years old; *kín t'au* or *kín pok*, the shoulder; *kín pong*, the fleshy part of an arm; *p'ing k'in*, equals, of the same grade, co-equals; *hau shui k'in*, a bib; *kín t'ü p'ü* *fú* hard labor, moiling and toiling for support; *sik, k'in*, to withdraw the shoulder, to desist; *wan k'in*, a kind of mantilla worn by ladies; *yat, k'in t'ám tái* to engage to do a thing, to carry it through.

肩 Equal, level; hands lifted up even; a surname; name of a district.

汧 A tributary of the river Wai in Shensi, and a district in that province is called Kien-yáng hien; water forming in pools, stagnant water.

豨 A pig three years old, a full grown hog; a hornless animal like a deer.

健 A castrated ox, a strong ox; a fabulous monster, half leopard half man.

Kien

蹇 Lame, halt, weak in the legs; feeble, unable to work; difficult; disastrous, unhappy, unfortunate, afflicted; the 61st diagram, which denotes ill-luck; to pull up; crooked; lofty, proud; *ming² kin shí kwái*, fates against one, unlucky; *kin nán*, difficult; *chun kin*, infelicitous; *pai kin*, unfitted for work.

Kien

見 To see, to look at, to notice; to perceive by the senses; to visit; the 147th radical; an opinion, a mental view; seeing, observing, feeling, impressed by; forms reflexive verbs; and denotes the passive voice and past time; *t'eng kin* to hear; *kin' kwó* seen; *kin' sau' ch'í*, to feel ashamed, to be mortified; *kò kin'* your opinion; *ts'ing kin' káu'* please tell me, or let me know; *mok₂ kin' siú'* don't smile, don't laugh at it; *kin' hí'* rejected; *ho' í kin' tak*, by what will it be seen? *yá pat, kin' tak*, perhaps it will be, it is uncertain; *kin' k'ü' yau peng'* seeing that he was ill; *kin' lí'* profitable, advantageous; *ho kin' 'hò' ch'au*, can thus know its quality; *kin' ts'an' m' ts'ang*, have you seen it yourself? *kin' 'tò' pán*, eaten enough; *mò mat, chü kin'* I do not know what to do, I have no plan; *kin' shik. kò*, extensive knowledge; *kin' 'lai*, to be polite; *séung kin'* an inter-

Kien

view, to see one; *chéuk, kin'* see it clearly; *kin' í*, suspicious; *'yan kin'* to introduce to; *kin' ki' í' tsò*, sagacious, to see a chance. Read *in'* in the same sense as **現** *in'*.

建
Kien

To establish, to confirm as laws or institutions; to erect, to place, to set up, to constitute; to build; *kin' lap₂* to establish; *kin' tsò'* to build, to erect; *kin' kung*, to act meritoriously; *kin' tó*, to build or found a capital; *kin' sing*, π in Sagittarius.

鑰
Kien

The bolt, or key of a lock, commonly called 'so' 'sò'; a nave or hub; *kin' pai'* the two parts of a Chinese lock.

健
Kien

Strong, enduring, vigorous, hale, healthy, robust; indefatigable, unwearied; *k'éung kin'* able-bodied, in the prime of life; *'hò kin'* healthy; *tsing kin'* feeling well; *kin' tsung'* a legal process, to go to law; *pat, lík, kin'* a rapid penman. The second and common form is unauthorized.

件
Kien

To divide, to partake, to separate; a classifier used to denote a particular article, subject, or affair, and therefore applied very widely to dress, food, incidents, goods, things, &c.; often means merely a or an, one; *kin' kin' tó' yau*, we have everything [we need]; *yat, kin' mat, kin'* a single thing; *yat, kin' sz'* an affair; *íú táí' sz'* *kin'* things hanging from the girdle; *fan hoi yat, kin' kin'* arrange each by itself.

(191)

K'in.

乾
K'ien

Heaven, the power or agency of heaven; a sovereign, a father; the first diagram; enduring, stable, superior, strong; diligent; *k'in kw'an*, heaven and earth, father and mother, prince and minister.

虔
K'ien

The firm step of a tiger; determined, pertinacious, sincere, ingenuous, inflexible; attentive, correct, pious, devout; to venerate, to respect; to take by force, to kill; a tiger killing his prey; a cleaving-block; trifling, unimportant; *k'in kit*, clean, spotless, pure in person; *k'in shing wan*, exceedingly correct, fastidious; *k'in sam*, honest, guileless; *k'in kò* respectfully to inform.

驢
K'ien

A dun horse with a yellow back.

捷
K'ien

To raise up or carry on the shoulder, to lift; to fix a frontier, to establish; to stop up, to close.

掀

A colloquial word; to lift off a cover, to take off; to turn over a leaf; *k'in 'm 'hi*, I can not take off the cover; *k'in 'p'i 'k'am*, to pull the coverlet over one.

(192)

King.

京
King

Great, lofty; top of a mountain or hill; extensive; a capital or the metropolis of a kingdom; ten millions; *'shéung King*, to go to the capital; *Pak King*, Peking;

King ch'áu, or *King pò* the Peking gazettes; *King 'kwo*, dried fruit; *King tò*, a metropolis; *King ts'ing pò* blue nankeen.

兢
King

To fear; to forbear from; *King King*, wary, cautious, respectful, guarded, uneasy, watchful, anxious, &c., according to the context; *chin' King*, trembling.

經
King

The threads of a web, the warp; meridians of longitude; veins; the menses; to pass through, before, by, or across; a sign of past time; to weave or interlace; to manage, to regulate, to superintend; the person through whose hands business passes; what is regular, right, or orderly; laws, canons; canonical books, standard books, classics; *tsz' King*, to hang one's self; *King 'wai*, warp and woof; *King ying*, to ponder upon, to speculate, to trade; *King 'ki*, a broker, a midsmen; *King shing*, head clerk in a custom house; *King lik*, or *King d'ing*, chief secretary in the yámun of a commissioner or prefect; *King 'shau tsok*, did it with my own hand; *'m King 'shau*, it did not pass through my hands; *King kwo* to pass by; *ts'ang King kin' kwo* I have seen it; *sün King*, after this, thereupon; *pal King sz' 'chi yan*, a new hand, inexperienced; *King 'shui*, the menses; *nim' King*, to read prayers, incantations; *King kwai* excellent, superior; *King 'kún*,

under or within the jurisdiction of; *shing' king*, the Bible; *king ship*, *kwó* I have formerly done or carried it on.

濟
King
A large tributary of the Yellow River in Shensi, whose waters are muddy; to flow through or straight across, to join by water; a fountain.

荊
King
To pity, to compassionate, to feel for; concerned for, regretting; sparing, careful of, regardful; conceited, boastful, bragging; to control one's self, self-respect; dangerous, hazardous; to esteem, to value; *king jin*, to commiserate; *'ho king*, pitiable; *king kw'á*, bragging; *ü king jun*, fish scales growing apart or large; *pat king sai' hang*, to disregard small affairs. Read *kan*, the haft of a pike, a staff or club.

荆
King
A bush found in Húnán, slender and lithe, formerly used for punishing criminals; there are several species; spinous, prickly; furze, brambles; *king kik*, thorny, difficult of accomplishment; *king ts'ai*, my wife; *sü' mi' shik king*, I have not before seen your face; *King chau' fú*, a department in Húpeh; *king shán*, a hill where gems are found; *king t'ü*, a rod.

(This and the next character are usually pronounced *keng*.)

敬
King
A shy horse; to terrify, to affright, to scare, to alarm; perturbed, alarmed, scared; astonished; *keng tung'* much excited; *keng hoi*, afraid;

po long' keng, fear of drowning; *mok' keng 'k'ü*, don't alarm her; *ch'ut, keng*, to remove timidity in children by some incantations; *keng p'á'* to fear; *keng p'ó' 'ám*, dead from fright.

頸
King
The neck, specially the front of the neck, the throat; also applied to the narrow part of things; the temper, the disposition; *'ting' keng*, ill matched, disliking each other; *'hò' keng*, patient, mild; *'keng kap*, quick, not tardy; *mok' shai' keng*, don't be obstinate; *'fo' keng*, irascible, restive; *'keng tai'* a neck-ribbon or cloth; *chá' keng*, to hold one's peace; *no' 'mai' keng*, weak, mild; *'m' hò' keng kwat*, a bad disposition; *'man' keng káu*, intimate friends; *shang' keng lik*, lumps growing on the neck; *'pán' keng*, intractable.

敬
King
To warn, to caution, to enjoin, to threaten with a penalty; to forbid, to arouse, to urge to reform; to disturb, to alarm the secure; *'king shai'* to arouse the age; *'king kái' há' ts'z'* to strictly forbid a repetition of; *cham' king*, rules for guidance.

景
King
Bright clear, sunlight; brilliant, illumined by the sun; a good site, a fine view, a prospect; the appearance, figure, aspect, or circumstances of a place or thing; a lion, a rarity, a curiosity; great, extensive; a resemblance, form, imagining, fancy; to look up to or regard with affection,

longing for; the style or make of dress; 'king hang' hang 'chí, striving to adhere to high principles, to act up to principle; 'king chí' a prospect, a vista; 'kwong' king, circumstances, situation, prospects; a landscape, appearance of nature or of a country; 'pái' king, to display rare things; 'yéung sheng pái' king, the eight lions of Canton; 'mò' king, has a bad face, disreputable; 'ní mok, tong' king, don't think too much of it; 'ts'ing' king, neat and tasteful; 'kái' king, fine scenery, easy, pleasant circumstances; 'ts'ai léung' king, looking sad, got the blues; 'hò' 'mán' king, a good sky at evening, fair prospects, promising circumstances; 'kin' king shang ts'ing, suspicious, to act according to circumstances; 'shí' king, signs of the times.

竟 King To exhaust, to finish; to examine fully; the end, the close, a confine, termination, the utmost; then, at last, finally; 'king' mò yat, ín, never said a word; 'mò' king, unlimited; 'pat' king, to the last, after all; doubtless; 'king' ín 'm lai mé, wont he come at all? 'king' 'm' hiú, did not at all understand; 'king' tsz' hū' 'liú, still you went.

境 King A limit, boundary, frontier, border; marches, confines; abode, place where one lives; a neighborhood; a district; state, condition of life, status; 'kwai' king, your residence or

street; 'king kái' a boundary; 'shun' king, good circumstances, pleasantly situated; 'p'ung loi sin' king, fairy land, supposed to be in the west.

(As a noun, usually pronounced keng.)

鏡 King A mirror, a glass, a looking-glass; to reflect, to illustrate; clear, bright; 'ngán keng' spectacles; 'ts'in' 'li keng' a spy-glass; 'pák' fá keng' a glass cut into segments; 'mín' keng' a looking-glass; 'chiú' há' keng' o', look in the glass! 'keng' 'chong, a dressing-case; 'keng' kòm' ming, clear as a mirror, perspicacious; 'ming keng' 'kò' 'ün, it is clearly reflected in your mind—said in praise of astute officers. 'hin' mí keng' a microscope; 'chiú' shan keng' a pier-glass.

敬 King Attentive, sedate, cautious, serious; respectfully; to show respect to, to esteem, to honor; to venerate, to worship, to adore; to watch one's self, to apply the mind to; 'king' shan, reverence the gods; 'hò' fung' king' a present to a parent or friend; 'king' shan, self-training; 'king' sik, tsz' 'chí, have respect to written paper; 'king' 'tsau, to present one a glass of wine; 'king' chung' to hold in high esteem; 'king' tát, 'ché, I respectfully inform you.

徑 King A sideway, a path, a byeway, a short cut, a bridle-path, a goat-path among hills; straight through, direct; the diameter; quick, prompt; to go, to pass by; 'tsit' king' an easy way, a

short mode; *king' ló* a near path; *ts'é king'* smart, underhand, tricky conduct;—the opposite of *king' ts'ing*, straightforward.

逕
King Interchanged with the preceding; to approach, to near, to pass by, to go up to; *king' t'ing*, widely unlike, far apart.

脛
King The leg-bone; the legs of birds and animals; *k'au' king'* hit his shins—to teach him; *king' kwat*, the shank.

勁
King Hard, firm, stiff; strong, robust, vigorous; unyielding, overbearing, indefatigable; *fung king'* a stiff breeze; *king' tik*, well-matched enemies.

競
King Violent, strong; great, abundant; emulous, pragmatic, bickering, testy, boisterous; to contend, to force, to struggle for, to drive off; *hoi king'* to begin a fray; *cháng king'* wrangling; *ch'ut yan t'au king'* excelling others, distinguished; *mo king'* unambitious.

(193) K'ing.

傾
King The head leaning; one sided, aslant, inclined, falling; entirely, wholly; to overturn, to subvert, to prostrate; to waste, to squander; to smelt, to assay, to purify metals, to test; to talk, to debate, to wrangle; *king' t'ò*, to pour out, subverted, fallen, prostrated; *king' t'ò k'ü*, silenced him, I convinced him; *king' p'uu*

sz' to maintain one's own merits; *king' ngan*, to assay silver; *king' sam ü, fuk*, cordial, hearty submission; *king' nong séung tsang'* gave him all his purse; *king' lán'* broken down, ruinous; *king' 'i*, to incline the ear; *king' ká 'ch'án*, to ruin an estate; *máu' tsuk, king' sheng*, the city was lost from her great beauty; *king' pái'* defeated, destroyed; *king' ché* a game of striking sugar-cane; *king' há' léung'* to discuss one's ability to drink; *king' 'hóm*, to break by hitting against each other; *king' 'hi shan ká*, spent his money; *king' yat, 'mán*, to talk the livelong night; *king' no' tik*, stay a little longer.

瓊
K'iuung A carnation or red gem; precious coral; small, pretty gems; *King' chau 'fú*, the island of Hainán; *king' jü*, fairy land.

冢
焚
孀
K'iuung Alone, desolate, no relative or protector; downcast, sorrowing; *king' 'ngán mong'* to stare at fixedly; *king' k'ing mo' kò'* without any one to open the heart to; no resource. The third character also means childless.

勦
K'ing Strong, violent; *king' tik*, a powerful enemy.

鯨
K'ing A whale, the largest of sea monsters, fabled to be a thousand li long; *king' t'an*, to swindle, to take or swallow all; *k'é king' 'shéung t'in*, to ride a whale to heaven—as Lí Tái'pé' did.

黥
K'ing

To mark the face with black spots; *k'ing min*² to brand the faces of criminals; called also *ts'ik, tsz'*²; *mak, k'ing*, to ink the face, to tattoo.

擎
K'ing

To elevate, to raise up high with the hands; *k'ing k'un*, to bow with the hands above the head; *k'ing t'in 'ch'ü*, a pillar of state, an officer who can raise the state to heaven. A colloquial word, to settle, as turbid fluids; to freeze, to coagulate, to curdle; *'tang k'ing ts'ing*, let it settle clear; *k'ing kon*, to stand till dry.

檠
K'ing

A stand for a lamp, or a wall-light; a frame to set a bow in when stringing it; *'tang k'ing*, a lamp-stand, a wall-shade.

頃
K'ing

A hundred 'mau, equivalent to 15 $\frac{1}{100}$ sq. acres, the largest of land measures; an instant, a moment, a glance; a basket; in epitaphs, has the meaning of trembling, respectful; the head inclined; *'k'ing hák*, a very short time; *'k'ing ü*, a brief glance at, a cursory reading; *mán² 'k'ing*, a wide range, a vast expanse; *'k'ing man*, I've just heard; *'ki to 'k'ing 'mau*, how many acres are there?

(194)

Kíp.

劫
劫
Kieh

To plunder, to rob openly, to take violently; a kulpa or Buddhist period of five hundred years; ages; *'tá kip*, robbery with fighting; *kip*,

léuk, yat, hung, to plunder everything; to make a clean sweep; *shau² kip*, to be robbed; *kip, shik*, to seize women for ravishing; *kái 'yau kip, shò'* all came to an end through means of the robbery. A colloquial word, meaning astringent, bitter, puckering the mouth; sleepy; *'ch'á yung tò' kip*, the tea is very strong; *kip, kip, nak, nak*, sour and astringent; *'ngán kip*, eyelids heavy, dozing.

挾
Kieh

To pinch; to clasp under the arm; a clasp; a wrapper, a portfolio; *'hái kip, kéuk*, the shoe pinches the foot; *kip, shü kip*, take the portfolio under your arm; *kip, ts'an 'shau 'chí*, to pinch the finger.

(195)

Kít.

潔
Kieh

Limpid, pure, clear; untainted, above bribes, clean-handed, pure-minded; neat, clean, trim, tidy; to purify, to cleanse, to correct; *kit, ts'ing*, or *ts'ing kit*, clean (as water), pure, white; *kit, tsing²* clean, undefiled; *kit, 'ki fung² kung*, to refuse bribes in the public service; *kit, shan kwai*, to retire from office with unsullied fame.

絜
Kieh

The end of a thread; a marking-line; a rule of action; to measure, to reduce to order, to bring within bounds, as a river; *kit, tok*, to adjust; *kit, tsing²* pure. Used for the preceding.

結
Kieh A knot, a knob made of cord ; a skein, a hank ; to work or weave in knots, to knit ; to tie, to fasten, to bind ; to contract, to bind parties ; stiff, as dry paste or dough ; to set, as fruit ; to induce, as ill-will ; an agreement, bond, compact, engagement ; united, banded together, engaged, tied, fixed ; *kít, hdp₂*, contracted, completed, as a bargain ; *kít, chéung²* or *kít, ngan*, to pay money on account ; *kít, ts'an*, to contract a marriage ; *yat, kít, sz² sin* a skein of silk ; *kít, üt₂* the 12th month ; *kít, pái²* to pledge friendship ; *kít, on²* to decide a case ; *kít, tsung²* to open a case in court ; *'kwo kít, 'liú*, the fruit has set ; *kít, 'mong*, to knit nets ; *kít, 'nau*, to braid a button ; *kít, 'ts'oi*, to hang festoons ; *wat, kít*, sullen ; *kít, 'ín*, the last words ; *yat₂ hau² kwei kít*, to settle it up afterwards, to see how an affair turns out finally ; *kít, 'kwo sing² ming²* to take one's life ; *'shui 'shiu hai² kít*, it will be stiff if there is too little water ; *kít, 'mái tik, hüt*, coagulated blood.

結
Kieh To carry off something in the skirt of a dress, to lift up an apron or skirt.

契
Kieh Suffering, laborious ; separated from friends ; wide, parted ; to carve, to cut off ; *kít, fú₂*, open, as a place ; parted, as friends.

桀
Kieh A hen-roost ; courageous, excelling, gifted with great qualities, magnanimous ; one of a thousand, a hero—for

this the next is used ; harsh, cruel, villainous, murderous, truculent ; to lift a stone ; *Kít, Kwai²* the last monarch of the Hiá dynasty, B. C. 1818.

傑
Kieh Eminent in talents and virtue, a hero ; proud, self-willed, opinionated ; shoots of grain ; *yíng kít₂* a heroine, a person of great parts.

木
Kieh Name of a famous statesman called (*Ngai² Kít₂*) Wei Kieh, A. D. 956, in the days of the After Chau dynasty.

(196)

K'it.

揭
Kieh To lift up, to lift or take off, as a hat or cover ; to raise the dress ; to borrow ; to take upon, to bear, to undertake ; responsible for ; to publish or make known ; *k'ít, hong²* borrowed capital ; *k'ít, tán*, a note of hand ; *k'ít, 'í'p*, a placard, a pasquinade, an anonymous statement ; *k'ít, tsé²* to borrow ; *k'ít, 'hiú*, to issue a list of graduates ; *k'ít, fung p'i*, to take off the seals from a door, remove the fastenings ; *k'ít, shò²* an account due ; *k'ít, 'tün*, to post one, to censure.

竭
Kieh To exhaust, to carry to the utmost ; to sink away, wanting ; to carry on the shoulder ; exhausted power, like that of the five elements, which are then succeeded by others ; defeated ; *k'ít, lík₂* weakened, to exhaust one's strength ; *ts'oi k'ít*, impoverished ; *k'ít, küt, 'í fú²* to exert one's utmost strength to reach.

偈, Martial, urgent; exerting one's strength; *k'it, k'it, wai* sedulous or diligent in observing or doing right. Interchanged with the last.

碣, A round stone pillar with an inscription; an iguille or sharp projecting rock like the Skillig rock near Ireland; there is one on the coast of Chihli, near the Great Wall; the fluttering of birds.

揭, To go and come, to depart; a brave, valiant look.

詰, To judge, to demand of, to interrogate with authority, to inform one's self; to prohibit, to correct and lay restrictions; to reduce the rebellious to order; *k'it, wai*, intractable, cacophonous, as sounds; *k'it, hau, kung*, to take evidence of prisoners; *p'un k'it*, to examine; *k'it, chiú*, to-morrow morning.

頡, A stiff or straight neck; to fly upwards; *k'it, wai*, difficult to do; artful speech to deceive; to rob, to plunder.

訶, To discover secrets, to publish, to reveal, to bring to light; to charge with a fault, to question in regard to an accusation, to reprove; *k'it, yan 'tün ch'ü* to remark on people's faults; *min' k'it*, to personally reprove.

褻, To lift up and put the skirt in the girdle to hold something in it; to carry something in the dress.

孑, A man without his right arm; alone, solitary, abandoned, orphan-like; a remnant, short, left, or behind; a kind

of halberd; strong, hale; *k'it, k'it*, the larvæ of musketoos; preëminent, alone; *k'it, ying kú tang*, solitary before a lonely lamp; *k'it, shít*, tonguetied; *k'it, ín yat, shan*, quite alone.

挈, To raise from the earth, to hold up, to dangle or suspend; to protect; to put in order, to adjust; *tái k'it*, to lift and carry; *k'it, ch'ut, fán, ch'au*, raised him above (or beyond) the world. Read *k'ai*, and used for **契**.

(197)

Kiú.

嬌, Beautiful, comely, graceful, delicate, tender; dear, lovely; an affected, elegant, polished, manner; a stylish figure or form; to cry or whine for, petted, spoiled; *kiú kwai* dainty, delicate; *kiú 'yéung*, to bring up tenderly, to spoil by overfondness, to wink at vice; *kiú hák*, a son-in-law; applied also to distinguished guests; *íú kiú*, like a syren, seductive, a fairy; *chá' kiú*, teasing, crying for, as spoiled children; *kiú sheng*, a kind, winning voice; a querulous, high keyed tone; *A' Kiú*, a beautiful woman in the days of Wúti, B. C. 100; applied as an endearing name; *to kiú*, your daughter; *kiú ts'ai*, my dear wife; *awong kiú*, the "yellow beauty," i. e. wine; *kiú t'ai* lady-like, genteel; *kiú 'mí*, fresh, beautiful.

驕
Kiáu
A stately horse, a wild, restive horse; proud, haughty, ungovernable, self-confident, conceited; to glory in, to disdain; *kiú ngò*² proud, overbearing; *kiú kw'á*, presumptuous; *kiú ch'é wan*, pride and waste, showy; *kiú tsung kwán*² indulged till he is conceited.

雉
Kiáu
A small species of pheasant, with a long tail, and perhaps akin to the barred-tailed or Reeves' pheasant (*Syrmatiscus*); it constantly clucks *kiú kiú*, whence its name.

澆
Kiáu
To sprinkle, to irrigate, to water; to dip; false, perfidious, ungrateful; *kiú láp, chuk*, to dip candles; *kiú fá*, to water flowers; *kiú pok*, false, hardhearted. Read *liú*, an eddy.

嶠
Kiáu
A high peak, where no water remains; *ün kiú*, one of five lofty hills in Shántung, where genii dwell.

蛟
Kiáu
The writhings and squirmings of a snake; to stretch or wriggle one's self; a kind of ant.

矯
Kiáu
Straight; to straighten; to bend to; to rectify, to correct what is wrong; martial, strong, to simulate, to deceive; fraudulent; to usurp, to exercise undue authority; *kiú k'éung*, to force the unwilling; *kiú ming*² to feign orders; *kiú kín*, oppressive, seizing by force; *kiú 'yau tsò' tsok*, to act for one's interest, time serving. Often interchanged with the next.

橋
Kiáu
To lift up the hand, to grasp; firm, unyielding; to straighten; false, feigning; used colloquially to wipe, to rub; *kiú 'ngán lui*² to wipe away tears; *kiú 'tsui*, to wipe the mouth; *kiú kon tseng*² wipe it clean. Read *kiú*² to take a little; to pry open, to pry up with a lever; to stick in, to obstruct; *kiú cham*² to pin; *kiú 'ín kong*² a spendthrift, lit. one who carries off land; *kiú chü*² *'má kéuk*, to "prevent the horse's legs," to argue with one against a plan, to hinder a thing, to interfere with; *kiú chü*² *'ngán yan*, he is an eyesore to me.

繳
Kiáu
To bind, to wind around; to reel; to pay to; to deliver up, to hand to an officer; leg wrappers; *kiú sin*² to wind thread; *kiú wán*, to pay back; *ün kiú*, paid up, settled; *kiú k'un*, to hand in an essay; *kiú k'un*, to surrender up; *kiú chong*, to deliver up stolen goods. Read *chéuk*, to tie a string to an arrow when it is shot.

皦
Kiáu
White, lustrous, refulgent, like a bright gem, such as an opal; *yau ü kiú yat*, bright as the sun.

蹻
Kiáu
To raise the feet; caracoling of horses; to march; *kiú kéuk*, to cross the legs.

輦
Kiáu
A sedan; formerly denoted a covered chaise; *yat 'ing kiú*, a sedan; *chuk kiú*, bamboo sedan; *chong kiú*, tilt the sedan; *kiú kong*² sedan thills; *fú kiú*, a bride's chair; *ming*

'kiú, an open chair, used by officers; 't'oi 'kiú 'lò, sedan-bearers; 'tso' 'kiú, to ride in a sedan; 'pát, 'kiú, a sedan for eight bearers.

叫 } To call, to send for, to call
叫 } upon; to cry out; to name;
叫 } to cause; to command, to tell

K'iau } to do, to persuade; named,
ch'ieu } called, termed; 'fú 'tsz' kiú
k'ai, the beggars cry in the street; 'm séung kiú' not on speaking terms; kiú' hoi kiú' mái, one who can run errands; kiú' p'o' hau lung, to call till one is hoarse; kiú' mat, 'meng, what is your (or its) name? yat, kiú' tsau' tò came as soon as called; mat, shui kiú' 'ní tsò' who told you to do that? 'ní mat, 'yé kiú' tak, 'ngo kòm' 'm on, why do you thus disturb me? kiú' ts'ák, to cry thieves! kiú' kau' meng' to cry out for help; kiú' 'seng, wake him up; kiú' á' you are called.

(198)

K'íú.

橋 }
橋 }
K'iau }

A bridge; planks laid across streams; a thwart, or cross beams supporting frames or other parts, as in a well-sweep; a viaduct; the arch of the foot; a vacant part, where the ends are supported; a stately tree, whose branches grow upward like a cypress or poplar; met. a father, in the phrase 'k'íú 'tsz'; ling' k'íú 'tsz' you father and son; yat, tò' k'íú, a bridge; kwo' k'íú shüt, wá' news, street talk; kwo' k'íú ch'au

'pán, to pass the bridge and raise the board, *i. e.* to make a catspaw of one; 'ng 'ngán k'íú, a five arched bridge; 'mún k'íú, a door-lintel; k'íú 'tan, the buttress of a bridge; ts'ëuk, k'íú, the crow's bridge; made for Chih-nü—a fairy story; 'hang k'íú, a suspension bridge; 'fau k'íú, a floating bridge, a temporary bridge

喬 }
喬 }
K'iau }

High, stately, lofty; looking upward, aspiring, like the branches of a tree; curved, crooked; proud, discontented; k'íú 'tsz' two trees growing different ways, met. father and son; k'íú 'nín, aged; k'íú muk' lui' stately forest trees, an order of plants in Chinese botany.

僑 }
僑 }
K'iau }

An inn, a lodging-place; a temporary lodgment; high; k'íú k'ü, to visit, to sojourn. A colloquial word, avaricious; k'íú 'nau' á' tá' very greedy, hard to suit.

翹 }
翹 }
K'iau }

Long tail feathers; a kind of alarm flag; high, elevated; to raise the head, to look; to elevate, to excite; to lift up the tail; dangerous, imminent; suspended; distant; k'íú 'shau, to raise the head; k'íú k'íú, high, as trees; in danger, as a house of falling; ts'ui' k'íú, a kind of feather coiffure.

蕎 }
蕎 }
K'iau }

A kind of grain, called k'íú mak, perhaps a sort of buckwheat, the culm is reddish, 2 or 3 feet high, flowers white, and leaves hastate; it is reaped in October.

竅 K'íáu A hole, pore, orifice, aperture; a cavity, a hollow, an interstice; 'kau k'íú' the nine passages of the body; kòm' 'lung k'íú' 'such open passages!' i. e. clever, astute; 'lung k'íú' yéuk₂ sudorifics and sternutatory remedies; 'shū mí' chung' k'íú' you are wide of the mark; hòp₂ k'íú' in good time; yat, k'íú' pat, 'lung, he understands nothing, thoroughly stupid.

schemes, plats of land, &c., more widely than any other; denotes objects when spoken of individually; an individual or thing, as in the phrases ché' ko' or ní ko' this one; 'ná ko' or ko' ko' (often pronounced 'ko ko', to distinguish it from ko' ko' every) that one; a pronoun, this, this one, but need not always be translated; stands for the possessive case, as 'ngo ko' 'sau, my head; when following the negative mok₂ or 'mai, specifies the following noun; as mok₂ ko' hū' don't go, i. e. don't [do] that going; 'mai ko' 'hai ch'ū' don't stand there; ko' ko' tò 'yau, every body has it, we have all things; sai' ko' the little thing, the darling, the pet; ko' tik, is used with less speciality than ko' ko', as ko' tik, hai' mat, yan, whose is that? mat, 'yé wá' ko' 'm hai' who says it is not so? 'mò ko' 'm nau, who is not angry? tai' i' ko' another; 'kí ko' séung, several boxes; 'm fan tak, ko' shò' the kinds can not be sorted; 'ní ko' pín' 'yau' ts'ák, 'mò, are there thieves in your place? lun' ko' 'sau mái' sold by the piece; ko' pok, ko' one pitted against one; ko' yat, 'sháng, in that province; yat, ko' tò hū' sái' every single one has gone; ko' tik, ngám, that's right, that will suit; 'múi ko' each; tsak, ko' a kind of catch-note at the end of a song.

(199) Ko.

歌 Kō To sing in a recitative, to chant with music accompanying; a song, a ballad; ko sheng, the sound of singing; ko 'pín, a song-book; ko sheng, líú léung' sweet sounds of music; 'ch'éung hau' ko, the lonely wife's ditty—name of a song; Chiu ko, former name for Weihwui fú in Honán.

哥 Kō An elder brother; a designation of the emperor's sons is á' ko; ko ko, a polite term for a stranger, or an elder; tái' ko, my elder brother; 'lò ko, venerable sir; á' ch'ò ko, a novice, a raw hand; i' á' ko, sám á' ko, the emperor's second and third sons; pí' ko, the nose.

箇 Kō The first of these is a bamboo stalk; a classifier applied to human beings, to inanimate things, particularly of a roundish or compact form, periods of time, coins,

(200)

Kò.

高
Káu High, lofty, elevated; loud; eminent, exalted; excellent, sublime, noble; a high degree of; a periphrasis for your in direct address, as *kò sing' á'* what is your surname? the 189th radical; old, advanced; *kò tái*² tall, well-proportioned; lofty; *kò lau kún*, an eating-house; *kò kò*, very high; *m fan tak, kò tái*, can not nicely distinguish, not much difference; *kò hing*² pleased, gratified; *'tái kò hing*² to see the show; *kò wái tak*, a beggar; alluding to a man of that name in the Sung dynasty, A. D. 960; *chí hí kò*, aspiring, ambitious; *kò ká*² high-priced; *hok man² kò*, learned, well-read; *'ngán kò*, supercilious; *kò ming*, intelligent.

篙
Káu A pole used to push boats; *ch'áng kò*, to pole; *yat, chuk, kò ch'áng hoi*, push it off with a pole.

膏
Káu Fat, grease, ointment; suet; rich food; glossy, greasy, unctuous; genial, fattening, rich, fertilizing; *chü kò*, lard; *kò yéuk₂* a plaster; *kò yau*, clarified fat; *kò léung*, sumptuous fare, rich food; *kò fong*, the vitals, the part beyond the reach of medicine.

羔
Káu A lamb; a kid; *'oi kò p'í*, unyeaned lambskin; *hák, kò p'í*, black lambskin; *chan chü kò*, curly-haired lambskin.

糕
Káu Cakes, pasty, or dumplings of flour or arrowroot, steamed, with or without leaven, and

usually with fruit mixed in; *pák, 'kwo kò*, fruit cakes; *sung kò*, leavened dumplings; *nín kò*, dumplings of oldman's rice; *tán² kò*, sponge cake.

饅
Káu Interchanged with the last; pastry; steamed cakes; a bit, a tidbit; *kò fan*, rice flour.

皋
Káu To inform, to call to or announce; to harangue; to drawl out, to whine; high, eminent; a bank; a marsh; *kò mún*, a palace-gate; *'kau kò*, a marshy bank.

棹
Káu A kind of tree; a well-sweep is called *kat, kò*.

橐
Káu A case or sack for a bow, or armor, attached to a car; *kò kún²* a quiver for bow and arrows.

磬
Káu A drum, said to be 12 *ch'ek*, long, anciently used to incite workmen in their work.

槁
Káu Dry, rotten, as wood; a kind of tree, its wood is like chestnut; others describe it as like the tallow-tree; *'kò muk₂ 'sz' fai²* all desire gone, wearied out; *ying yung fú kò*, attenuated, cadaverous; *kon kò*, dried fish.

稿
Káu The culm of grain; straw; an original, the first draft of a paper; a sketch, a proof; *'wo kò*, paddy straw; *'ts'ò kò*, a first copy; *'tá kò*, to make a copy; to take a proof of (a printer's term); *kò kung*, a head clerk, who revises papers; *ch'éung kò*, a theme.

皜
Káu White; gray and lustrous; *'kò kò*, very white. Also read *kò²*.

藁 Interchanged with 稿 & 稿; rotten wood; straw or thatch for huts; a draft or copy; 'kò kün' the rough draft, the originals of papers.

高 Clear, pure, distinct; white, applied to hair; 'kò shan ch'ik, tsuk, bright apparel and barefeet.

綰 Plain, white and fine silk; unornamented, simple, plain; 'kò í, plain garments; 'kò sú unadorned, of one color.

杲 The sun shining over trees; clear, bright; high, lofty; 'kò 'kò ch'ut, yat, glorious as the sun breaking from the clouds.

告 To gore; to accuse, to inform against, to impeach, to tell of; to announce to a superior, to inform any one, as in courteous language; to ask, to request; to order; 'kò' shí' a proclamation, an edict; 'ün kò', pí' kò' the plaintiff and defendant; 'kò' sú' the accusation and reply; to inform of; 'kò' ts'z' to intimate one's departure, to take leave—said by a visitor; 'kò' chéung' to sue for a debt; 'kò' shing, to finish [a work]; 'shéung' kò' to appeal; 'kò' ká' to ask leave of absence.

詔 To enjoin upon, to order, to direct, to give commands to, to signify one's wishes; a patent; a decoration; 'kò' shan, letters-patent, credentials; 'kò' fung, to confer a title or rank on; 'kò' shü, a scroll from the emperor, honors.

(201) Koi.

該 An agreement, an enlisting contract; to connect, to prepare, to arrange; fit, proper, just, what ought to be, or is right, necessary, permissible, or convenient; deserving; to owe; the said, the, that, the aforesaid, what has been mentioned; 'm koi, I beg pardon, I should not have done it; 'koi úi, useless, improper, foolish; 'koi shui, unlucky, disappointed; 'koi tong 'tim yéung' ní, how ought it to be? 'koi tsoi' ch'ü' it (or he) ought to be there; 'há' kwei' 'koi ting' ü, it should be (or is usually) hot in summer; 'koi ngan yéuk, kon, how much money does he owe? 'koi mé, all wrong, done badly; 'koi 'kún, belongs to his rule, he has the oversight of; 'pún koi, it is incumbent on, belongs to you to do, or to see to; 'koi kóm' do, there should be so much.

垓 A bank; a boundary, circuit, limit; to guard or reinforce a frontier; a hundred millions; 'kim koi, everywhere, the wide world. Interchanged with the next.

陔 Step, bank, terrace; a gradation, a succession, an order; certain music; 'kau koi, the "nine ascents," heaven, the empyrean.

藁 Roots; 'ts'ò koi, the roots of plants; 'ts'é koi, bad roots, met. evil principles.

改 K'ai To change; to alter; to exchange; to reform, to do better; to correct, to amend, as a composition; 'koi yat, 'ting káu' another day I will call; 'koi kwo' exchanged; to reform; 'koi ngá mún, to carry a case to another court; 'koi ká' to leave a husband or betrothed, and marry another; 'koi ún' to exchange, to put another in place of; 'koi shéung, unusual; to grow worse; 'mò 'koi, flagitious, irreclaimable; 't'ung' 'koi ts'in fi, you must reform your misdeeds; 'koi pin' to alter, to do better; 'koi fung' 'shui, to improve one's luck by incantations.

(202) K'oi.

蓋 K'ai A kind of coarse grass used for thatch; a cover, a covering, a roof; a canopy, a vault; to cover, to hide, to roof; to screen, to conceal, literally and figuratively; to overshadow, to overtop; is; a conjunction, since, for, for that, now then; 'shéung' k'oi' the roof; also, heaven; 'im k'oi' to shut up or close; 'pi' 'pán k'oi' chü' cover it with a board; k'oi' chung, a covered tea-cup; k'oi' üt, now it is said; 'ché k'oi' mín' shade the face; k'oi' tak, kwo' to hide out of sight; k'oi' 'há mín' to veil the face; to hide one's real feelings; k'oi' kwo' 't'au, pull it over the head; k'oi' kwo' ko' 't'au hii' cover or shade it more that

way; k'oi' 'loi, having come, since you are here; k'oi' 'yan, because that; k'oi' 'hiü, seeing that he understands; sek, k'oi' yat, fú' a set of tin dish-covers; fán' k'oi' a wooden cover used in cooking rice; k'oi' shi, now at that time, then it was; k'oi' 'ngá, to lay tiles. Often confounded with and used wrongly for hóp. 盞.

慨 K'ai To sigh, to lament for; k'oi' 'án' pat, nang tak, to regret with unavailing sighs and laments, to sorrow that one's desires are disappointed.

概 K'ai A striker to level grain; to even, to adjust; a summing, a resumé; yat, k'oi' altogether, without exception; yat, k'oi' 'tò hü' all gone off; 'tái' k'oi' generally speaking, on the whole, the most of; hii' k'oi' resolute, magnanimous, generous-hearted; k'oi' 'hai' 'kòm, they are all about the same.

慨 K'ai Generous, noble-minded, loving integrity; 'k'ong k'oi' disinterested, above meanness; 'kòm k'oi' moved by, commiserating. Interchanged with the last.

漑 K'ai To wash or scour cooking utensils; to wet, to moisten; to roll on like a torrent; inundating, swashing; name of a river in Liáutung.

丐 K'ai To ask alms; to demand, to beg; to give; hat, k'oi' to beg; k'oi' 'ts'in, to ask for-money; k'oi' shik, to beg for food.

愠 K'ai Anger; gasping from rage; han' k'oi' furiously angry.

(203) *kok* Kok.

各
Koh
Calling to and being disregarded; separate, apart; a distributive adjective pronoun, each, every; various; *kok, yan*, each man; *kok, yan kok, kin* each one has his own opinion; *kok, 'yau 'sho ch'éung*, each man has his own gift; *kok, 'yau yat, shüt*, each has a different tale; *kok, shik, fo* various kinds of goods.

閣
Koh
A door screen; a loft, an upper story or balcony, a lookout room; a porch, a vestibule; a corridor or gallery, a room; female apartments; a council chamber, a court-room; *met.* the officers assembled there, the court; a cupboard or safe for eatables; *kok, 'lò*, a courtier, a cabinet-minister; the word *Colaò* is corrupted from this term; *kok, há* your excellency, your honor, Sir; *noi² kok*, the Inner Council; *yap, kok*, to be a cabinet-minister; *'shui kok*, a summer-house over the water; *kwai kok*, the female apartments; *'tsoi² kok, shéung²* he is upstairs; *kok, tò* the stars ν , ξ and π in Cassiopeia.

攔
Koh
To obstruct, to hinder; *tám kok*, or *kok, chü²* to defer, to adjourn, to impede, to put difficulties in the way.

角
Koh
A horn; 148th radical of words relating to uses, appearance, &c., of horns; to dispute, to try or test one's powers or strength with another; to butt, to gore; horny, hard;

a corner, a point, an angle; a protuberance or jutting out; a tuft of hair; a headland, a cape; a quarter or one fourth (as of an hour or an orange); a wine-jar; wing of an army; one of the 28 constellations, α and ξ in Virgo; *kok, shing'* to drive (as cattle do), to beat; *yat, kok, man shü*, an official dispatch, perhaps because it used to be carried in a horn; *hi kok*, to borrow money; *kwò² tak, kok*, flush of money; (phrases taken from gambling); *'pi kok, ch'ong'* to gore; *chün² wán pát, kok*, to idle about, to loaf; *kok, lok, t'au*, a corner in a room; *chai mái yat, kok*, put it aside (as worthless); *kok, 'hau* or *kok, 'tsui*, to wrangle; *pát, kok*, star-aniseed; *'á kok, kai²* tufts of hair on children; *siú 'ngán kok*, to ogle, to glance; *chik, tun²*, and *yui² kok* are terms for right, obtuse, and acute, angles; *'tsung kok, shí*, childhood; *siú 'sám kok*, to pitch cash into a triangle.

擄
Kioh
To seize an animal and drag it along by the horns; to stab an animal.

楸
Kioh
A rafter, the strips on which the tiles rest; a mallet; a handle; a tree in Kwángtung, called *tò kok, 'tsz'*, whose fruit is the size of an egg.

壟
Kioh
Rough land, hilly and rocky; bad, poor land, like barrens; a rugged country.

覺
Kioh
Grand, exalted; correct, upright; to understand, to perceive; intelligent; to notice,

to advert to; awake, aroused to; conscious; to feel; to bring to light, to manifest; 'ngo 'm kok, p'ung' ts'an 'ni, I ran against you inadvertently; kok, 'ng² aroused to a sense of; fāt, kok, divulged, discovered, transpired, brought to light; kok, wong, Budha; kok, tak, t'ung' it hurts, I feel the pain; shat, kok, inattentive; 'ts'z' kok, hai² 'kòm, I think it was like that; Kok, lo, the Ghioro, the surname of the reigning family in Manchú; fan mai pat, kok, stupid from grief; 'ngo kok, tak, 'kòm, I understood it in this way. Read káu' to awake.

較
K'ioh. Brazen horns used to support the flagstaffs and spears in a chariot; a boot in a car; to wrangle.

(204) K'ok,

確
K'ioh. A rock very prominent; hard, firm, solid; really, certainly, in fact, indeed; sincere, truthful; resolute; 'm k'ok, doubtful; k'ok, shat, hai² verily so; tik, k'ok, in fact, even so; k'ok, tsok, substantial; k'ok, 'ín, surely.

慇
K'ioh. Sincere, guileless, good hearted, ingenuous, upright. Much the same as the preceding.

權
K'ioh. A kind of drawbridge, where toll is gathered; k'ok, shui² toll; a species of Hovenia.

篚
K'ioh. A lifting-net for fish, made of fine bamboo network.

涸
Hoh. Dry, dried up, exhausted, run out; kon k'ok, thirsty, parched by the sun, out of funds, needy; sú k'ok, ch'it, to supply one in need, to give life [to a fish] in a dry rut.

壑
Hoh. A valley, bed of a torrent, a deep gully; a fosse, a city-ditch; ngai ngám tsüt, k'ok, an abrupt precipice, a road impassible from gulches and ravines; tái² k'ok, the ocean; k'ai k'ok, mountain streams.

郝
Hoh. A place in Táyuen fú in Shánsí, called Hoh, chiáng; a surname.

貉
Hoh. A kind of animal, allied to the fox; it burrows, and sleeps much; has a sharp nose and long piebald fur; a badger? 'á k'ok, shui² sleepy, lethargic.

恪
K'oh. Diligent, attentive to, careful of, as one who serves in a temple; to respect, to regard, to revere.

(205) K'òm.

甘
K'án. Sweet, grateful, relishing, agreeable to the taste; pleased, happy; voluntary, willing; pleasing, delightful, specious, winning; the 99th radical of characters of taste; k'òm sam, pleased, contented, resigned; k'òm mi² luscious; k'òm k'òm tik, rather sweet; k'òm 'chi, pleasant food, such as is given to aged parents; k'òm lam, a timely rain; k'òm 'fú, prosperity and adversity; k'òm 'ín, a soft answer, kind words; k'òm lat, 'í, very sweet;

kòm yam yam, delicious; *kòm 'k'ü kè* it was stolen.

柑
Kán

The coolie-mandarin orange (*Citrus margarita*), called *ch'á chí kòm*; *kòm p'í*, orange peel; *hoi kòm piú*, to gamble with guessing orange seeds; *fan kòm lung mí* to have the same taste after dividing the orange, to divide a delicacy with others; *kòm kòm' tái' pí* a nose as big as an orange, supercilious.

昔
Kán

Liquorice, much used in Chinese pharmacy, called *kòm 'ts'ò*.

泔
Kán

Water in which rice has been washed, called *'mai kòm 'shui*; it is used for washing sores.

疳
Kán

A disease of children arising from imperfect digestion or bad treatment; *kòm tsik*, pot bellied; *kòm ch'ong*, venereal ulcers.

橄
Kán

The Chinese olive, called *kòm lám*, the *Canarium*. It belongs to the Terebinthaceæ, and resembles the real olive chiefly in shape.

敢
Kán

To walk up to and take; to dare, to have the hardihood, to venture; presuming, bold, rash, intrepid; saucy; to offend good manners; at the beginning of a sentence, it answers to how, can; *'m kòm tsò* dare not do it; *'m kòm tong*, presume not to take it, can not venture; *hi kòm*, how can I presume?—are all polite expressions; *tám kòm*, fearless, valorous; *kòm tsok*, *kòm wai*, not afraid of doing.

鹹
Kán

A mudfish; *kòm ũ* or *fá 'kòm*, a dusky green silure, the *Pimelodus guttatus*, common in Canton in the spring months.

感
Kán

To move the feelings, to excite; affected by, influenced, physically or mentally; *kòm yan*, grateful, thankful; *kòm t'án* moved to tears, sorry; *kòm kák*, to act upon beneficially; *kòm tse' ní*, obliged for, thank you much—the word *cumshaw* is corrupted from this phrase; *to kòm*, many thanks; *kòm fá' yan sam*, to transform the heart, converted; *káu kòm*, influence of the dual powers, conception; *kòm mò' fung hon*, affected by the weather; *kòm tak sham*, or *kòm kik*, deeply thankful; *kòm kòm*, thanks.

噉

An adverb of quality, so, thus, this manner; an interjection of surprise; *kòm 'yéung tsò' tak*, this will do, very well; *tsau' kòm*, stop, well; *kòm 'yéung 'tsz'* such a style! used in depreciation; *kòm wá* if you say so, if it be so; *lung tò hai' kòm kè* they are all just so, all alike; *kòm kè!* *'m 'hò kòm*, so! don't do so, that'll not do; *kòm 'tám tsò* so daring, brave.

咁

An adverb of quantity; so, such; *kòm' 'ün*, so far! *kòm' tsò*, so early! *kòm' mat*, 'yé, why so? what is the reason? *séung' mau' kòm' 'ch'au*, such an ugly face; *kòm' shá' tám*, great courage; *kòm' do*, so many.

紺²
Kán A violet color, a rose red, which the good man, it is said, does not wear.

贛²
Kán The prefecture of Kánchau in the southern part of Kiáng-sí; Kán hien is a district in this department.

瀨²
Kán The large river of Kiángsí which flows north into the Poyáng lake.

(206) Kon.

干²
Kán A shield, a buckler; arms, defensive armor; what protects, or fends off; a bank of a stream; to seek, to try and obtain from, to procure; to provoke, to draw down on one; to oppose, to offend, to break laws; offense, crime, guilt; incumbent, appertaining to, concerning, bringing results to one; trunk of some plants, a stem; a frontier; *kon kwo*, arms, war, tumult; *kon fán* to commit a fault; *kon ching* yan, a witness; *m séung kon*, no matter, does not concern me; *mò mat, kon hai* no great consequences; *ü ngo mò kon*, none of my business; *kon lin*, bad results, involved in; *l'in kon*, "celestial stems," or *shap, kon*, "ten stems," are ten characters used in the cycle; *ngo mò kon ship*, I had no hand in that, I'm not implicated there; *kon ki tai* a great affair; *kon au chung mat, yung* no use to contradict so.

杆²
Kán A valuable tree, good for spear handles; a club, a staff; post in a railing; *wai kon*, a

mast, a flag-staff; *k'i kon káp*, the clamps or fids which uphold a mast; *pin kon*, a walking stick.

竿²
Kán Culm of the bamboo; slender wooden things as a rod, pole, cane, shaft, staff, &c., often made of bamboo; *ch'ing kon*, beam of the dotchin; *liu kon*, a fishing-rod; *yat, kon chuk*, a bamboo; *tsin kon*, shaft of an arrow; *chéung kon chuk*, stick for a curtain valance.

玕²
Kán An inferior gem, a kind of coral; *long kon*, name given to ornaments made of branching coral of the genus *Isis*.

肝²
Kán The liver; it belongs to wood, and rules the system; intimate; the feelings; a brown, umber color; *pi tong sam kon*, he is as my heart and liver, as myself; *chü kon shik*, dark brown, color of pig's liver; *kon ch'éung ts'un tin* liver and bowels cut into inches, greatly afflicted.

乾²
乾²
Kán Dry, exhausted; to dry; clean, entirely; *kon tseng* limped, pure; *mai kon tseng* all sold; *kon mút*, to defraud; a defalcation, use of another's goods; *kon fú* an adopted father of different surname; *kon fo shau*, a shoplifter; *shái kon*, to dry; *kon ts'ò* feverish, heated; *kon shong*, dry, airy; *hong kon*, to dry at a fire; *kon hong hi lai*, deluded by vain promises; *kon kung*, "dry work," a sinecure; *kon nái*, a dry nurse; *kon üi pò* to gull one, to report falsely, or without inquiry.

趕
趕
Kán

To pursue, to run after; to hurry, to do quick; to expel; to strive with, to emulate; busy, urged by, hastened, in a hurry; 'kon fái' in a hurry, haste; 'kon kan tsò' do it quick; 'kon ch'uk, to drive out, to eject; 'ngo 'kon 'shéung 'ní, I'll catch up with you; 'kon 'yau sz' hurried by business; 'kon lò' to hasten one's pace; 'kon ch'ám' to hurry home; 'kon tò' 'mò lò' driven into a corner, no means of relief; 'kon shun' 'shui, to avail of the tide; 'kon kwò' 't'au, needlessly fast.

秆
秆
Kán

Stubble, straw of rice; 'kon tsò' a straw broom; 'kon yan, an effigy; 'wo 'kon, paddy straw; it is called 'Kwong tung chin, i. e. a Canton blanket; 'kon 't'au, roots of grain, stubble.

幹
幹
Kán

The trunk of a plant; the material of, the basis or original; to bribe, to give money; capable, skillful; business, affairs; to do business, to attend to; a well curb; 'tá kon' to bribe; 'mò mat, kon' lò' indifferent to bribes; 'kon' sz' to do business; 'kon' kò' k'üt, 'ngán, to buy an appointment; 'kon' ying shang, to pay for a situation with a trader; 'yau mat, kwai' kon' what is your business? 'kung kon' public affairs; 'kon' fú' 'chi 'kú, to follow a father's occupation; 'kon' sùn tái' sz' to bring about a settlement of, to make peace; 'kon' 't'au yan, to buy the post of a headman.

骨
骨
Kán

The tibia; the ribs; applied to the bones of the body generally.

(207) Kong.

岡
岡
Káng

The ridge, the watershed of hills; a summit; the culminating point; 'kong pui' fung, a side wind; 'shá kong, a sand hillock; 'kong 'tsai kòm' tái' large as a hommock (speaking of waves, piles of dirt); 'kong 'teng ts'ung, [like a] hill-top fir, unapproachable.

剛
剛
Káng

Hard, solid, unyielding, firm, rigorous, inflexible; intrepid, enduring, valorous; an adverb of time, just now, recently; 'kong 'yung, valiant, courageous; 'kong and 'yau are opposites, odd even, hard soft, positive negative, &c.; 'kong sing' obstinate, overbearing; 'kong kong hū' 'liú just gone; 'kong ching' firm, upright, integrity; 'fong kong, athletic; 'sz' tái' kam kong, four giants which guard Buddhist temple-doors; 'kam kong shek, corundum, diamonds; 'kam kong shá, emery; 'kong ts'oi, recently; 'kong kong kau' just enough.

綱
綱
Káng

The large rope to which a net is strung; a bond or institution of society, great principles; 'kong ling a controlling or guiding power; argument of a book; 'sám kong, "three bonds," are the relative duties of a king, father and hus-

band; *kong muk*, a synopsis of; *kong kám* a survey of (dynasties, or) princes, a history.

鋼
Káng Iron assayed by fire, steel; hard; *'lau hok*, *'yau kong* hardheaded; *kong' pín* a steel whip, a sort of mace.

星
Káng A star; *'in kong*, the seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, the Dipper; much used in charms.

扛
Káng To carry between two; to bear burdens on a pole; several lifting a thing; *pat₂ lik₂ kong*, to draw and paint; *kong' kiú*, to carry a sedan; *kong' f'oi*, to carry; *kong' p'ai kéuk*, *shil₂*, boasting of one's honors, a braggart.

江
Kíang A river; par excellence, the Yángtsz' kíang, also called *tái² kong*, the great river; *kong' ho*, or *kong' shán*, the empire, the government, the country; *kok₂ kong' fo' mat₂* goods from every quarter; *kong' ú hák₂* itinerant professional men; *kong' chü*, a cetacea found in the Yángtsz'; *'lau kong*, to drown one's self; *kwó' kong' hing tai²* brothers in affliction; *ngoi² kong' yan*, people from another province, northerners.

缸
Káng An earthenware jar, usually glazed; *kong' ngá*, pottery generally; *kong' ung'* glazed jars, used to contain water, oil, &c.; *tin' kong*, dyeing jars; *'pi ung' kong' 'ni tsò' 'tám*, give you a jar for your gall-bladder—you want more spunk.

缸
Kíang An iron-tire on a hub; a sconce, a globular shade in which to hang lamps; a lamp; *kam' ú kong*, globular jars for fish; ornaments or fastenings on the ends of beams.

肛
Kíang The colon; the large intestine; the anus; *kong' mún*, the rectum; *'an' kong*, the piles.

講
Kíang To converse, to talk, to speak about, to narrate, to relate; to explain, to unfold, to discourse, propound, or preach; to investigate; to plan; to confer; to reason upon; discourse, talk, explanation; *'m' hò' kong*, don't speak about it, better be still; *kong' kéuk*, to boast; *kong' wo*, to propose peace; *kong' kú*, to tell stories, to talk on former things; to preach the Gospel is so termed; *kong' kau'* to investigate, to search into the truth of; *kò'm' 'kong' kau'* so fine! superior, beautiful, first rate; *kong' tsáp*, to hold disputations, a colloquy; *kong' 'kái' mau ngai'* to lecture on literature; *kong' shüt, wá'* conversation, speech; *'ngo' 'm' 'úi' kong*, I know not how to speak it; *'m' tsò' 'kong*, no need of telling of it, I know all about it; *kong' sam*, honest, plain talk; *'mò' tak' kong*, nothing more to be said; *kong' mín' 'tsz'* of good credit, worthy of trust; *'kon' wáng' kong' tím'* to carp at; *kong' tò' 'k'ü' fuk'* to convince one by reasoning; *'kú' 'ni' kong' siú'* I think you are joking.

港³ Streams diverging, as one ascends a river; a passage for ships, a reach; a frith, an estuary; a rivulet running into the sea, a cove; 'kong 'hau, a port, a mart, a spot where traders meet; 'kong kéuk, shün, ships from India are so called at Canton; 'pün 'kong shün, native junks; 'kok 'kong fo' the products of every port.

降³ To descend, to come or fall down (as rain), to go down; to send down, to confer; to subject, to reduce to submission; to degrade; 'kong' fuk, to bless; 'kong' k'ap, to degrade, really or nominally; 'kong' lok, to descend (as a bird); 'kong' shai' to come into the world; 'kong' kái, to go down the steps; 'ming shing òn' 'kong' apparent gain or rise, but real loss; 'kong' tán' to be born; 'ní 'kí shí kwong kong' when will you deign to visit me? 'há' kong' to come down, to visit; 'tá kong' to erase, to draw a line through; also to fire at a picture of 'Séung kong' shan, a custom known at Canton in the month of October.

洩³ Waters overflowing, an inundation; waters swelling over their banks, and running in many directions.

絳³ A deep red, like the petals of the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, a deep rose color.

虹³ A vapor on a hill-top; the rainbow, vulgarly called 'tú kong'.

扛³ A cross-piece on the legs of a bed; a flag-staff; a foot bridge; thills of a sedan; the yards on a ship; cross-pieces in frames; 'tá kong' highway robbery; 'foi kong' altercation, tiresome bickering.

(208)

K'ong.

亢³ The neck of a man. Read 'k'ong' strong, overbearing, domineering; unbending; to oppose, to resist; to shelter, to protect; a star near Arcturus; 'séung k'ong' are equally matched.

吭³ The neck or throat of a bird; an important pass into a country; to swallow. Usually read 'hong.

慷³ Generous-minded, magnanimous; 'k'ong k'oi' noble, liberal, unmoved by slander, firm, grieved at wrongdoing.

抗³ To compare with, to match; 'k'ong' lai' a pair, a man and wife, a match at a game or fighting; to hate, to oppose, inimical.

匡³ A wide couch or sofa, having a low table in the middle, and placed at the head of the room; a bedstead, or sleeping-place, made of brick, so that it can be warmed underneath; 'k'ong' k'í, the stand in a wide couch; 'fo k'ong' a fire warmed bed.

抗³ To raise with the hand, to lift; to oppose, to withstand, to resist, to rebel against; to screen, to shield; to rescue; 'k'ong' kún, to oppose the

government; *k'ong' sing'* perverse; *k'ong' 'k'ü*, to prevent coming, to resist, disobedient; *fan t'eng k'ong' 'lai*, disputing about precedence; *'léung séung kíl, k'ong'* the two contracted an enmity, two parties matched against each other.

(209)

Kòp.

合

Koh

A measure, containing about a gill; ten make almost a pint; to join together, to come together, to meet, to correspond, like the edges of shears, or two lids; *'hò 'ts'oi! kòp, tái wá'* good! it matches his lie; *i. e.* he lied, but it happened to be true; *kòp, káu' 'tsin 'hau*, scissar blades meet; *kòp, mái*, to join, to make one. Often pronounced *kòp*, in many phrases, with the same meaning.

蛤

Koh

Bivalve shells, thin and marked, like a Tellina or Donax; *man kòp*, shells with ribs or lines; *shán kòp*, a sort of striped toad; *t'in kòp*, or *kòp, 'ná*, a frog; *kòp, kái'* a kind of gecko, brought to Canton as an aphrodisiac, and commonly thought to be a transformation of a swallow.

鴿

Koh

The Columbidae; a dove, a pigeon; *pák, kòp*, a house pigeon; *fong' pák, kòp*, to let off a pigeon; to make a false marriage; *'yé kòp*, a wild pigeon; *tí' kòp*, a ground pigeon.

(210)

Kot.

割

Koh

To cut, to gash; to hack; to wound, to injure; to cut in twain, to separate, to divide; to deduct; to take off; to cede, to make over to; to turn, as a debt to a creditor; *kot, hoi*, to cut open; *kot, 'ün*, to sunder; *kot, oi'* to sever friendship; *kot, ngan*, to look to another for pay; *kot, wo*, to reap; *kot, 'sün*, to wound; *kot, ho páu ké'* a cut-purse; *kot, p'ò tün' í'* to break off all intercourse; *kot, fán*, to take off, to deduct; *kot, kung ngan*, to deduct from wages; *kot, tak, oi'* or *'hò ts'üt, kot*, to part with a beloved thing; *kot, 'shé*, obliged to part with; *kot, 'k'ü 'nín yak*, [it will] cut a slice off him, said of a stingy man holding on to his money.

苜

Koh

A creeping edible plant (the *Dolichos tuberosus*), of whose fibres a yellow coarse cloth is made; creepers; *met.* relatives, posterity; *'yau mat, kwá kot, 'ní*, is there any relationship between you? *mò káu kot*, nothing to do with him; *kot, pò'* coarse summer cloth; a plant (*Dolichos trilobus*) producing a long spindle-shaped root, used for food, called *'fan kot*, the mealy taro; its stems are tough.

轄

Koh

The rushing clamor of chariots to battle; hasty, precipitate, violent motion; *káu kot*, glancing of armor, confused *melée*.

(211)

Kú.

孤
Kú

Fatherless; an orphan; destitute, alone, singular; no protector; unequaled, solitary, applied by the emperor to himself; ungrateful, not cherishing a sense of kindness; *kú fú' ní yan*, unthankful for your affection; *kú hon*, neglected and poor; *kú ká*, I the emperor; *shai' kú*, left alone and diminished; *kú wan*, a neglected orbate spirit; *kú tuk*, alone, no kindred; *kú fú' sho mong* to frustrate one's hopes.

沽
Kú

Name of a river in Ts'iuenchau fú in Fukkien; to trade in, to contract, to buy or sell; unworthy, anything trashy; to abridge; *kú tsau*, to buy wine; *ling kú*, sold by retail; *kú meng*, to buy a name, to purchase office.

沽
Kú

To buy or trade in liquor; liquor just made or kept over night; a liquor-shop; *l'ò kú chí sz'* an eating-house. Interchanged with the last.

姑
Kú

A polite term for females; a husband's mother is called *kú* or *ying kú* by his wife; *tái' kú*, *siú kú*, a husband's sisters; *kú néung*, a paternal aunt, a respectful term for young ladies; *kú' mò* and *kú' p'ò*, a father's and grandfather's sisters; *kú yé*, a husband's brother-in-law; *ts'ün kú*, village girls. To tolerate, lenient, lax, yielding; for the time, temporarily, just, merely; *kú' ch'è mán' mán'* let it be, gently; *á' kú*, a girl, a miss;

sám kú, are nuns, wizards, and wives of Rationalists; *kú' sò*, sisters-in-law; *kú sik*, indulgent, easy with, lax; *kú sik' yéung kán*, too much leniency nourishes treachery.

蝓
Kú

A variety of the mole-cricket, called *lau kú*; *wai' kú*, a variety of the cicada.

鳩
Kú

Ché' kú, the partridge, but seems also to include other birds of the same habits and size.

辜
Kú

A fault, a crime; guilt, sin, transgression; necessary to be, must; to engross goods, to monopolize; to dissect a sacrificial victim; *mò kú*, innocent, guiltless; *kú fú'* ungrateful, unmindful of; *mò kú shaw' lui'* to compromise the guiltless.

觥
Kú

A wine vase used in feasts, holding two or three pints; square, angular; a law, a rule, a plan; *kim' kú*, a sword-hilt; *küt, kú chí yan*, a litigious man.

椽
Kú

Interchanged with the last; angular, a corner; the cornice of a house.

罟
Kú

A fishing-net, a large net dragged between boats; to fish; *yat, kú náu*, a haul, all taken together, lump them; *yat, kú kwát*, a clean sweep, take them all.

罟
Kú

Interchanged with the last; nets dragged along; nets for birds; the net of the law; *l'ò kú shün*, fishing-smacks; *tsú' kú*, involved in guilt; *'mong kú*, nets for fishing.

菇 A water vegetable, called
菰 *tsz' kú*, the Caladium, cul-
 tivated for its tubers; *mo kú*,
 and *'ò kú*, are edible varie-
 ties of mushrooms, the former
 is brought from Tartary; *fú*
kú, or *ngau 'shí kú*, a puff-
 ball, the lycoperdon; *'ts'ò kú*,
 or *tung kú*, small edible mush-
 rooms. A sort of upland rice.
 These two characters are
 often interchanged.

古 Ancient, that which has come
 down through *ten mouths*;
 remote, from of old; antique,
 old; antiquity; former, old,
 practiced in, accustomed; *'kú*
kam, ancient and modern; *'kú*
tung, antiques, curiosities; *'kú*
'kú tik, old fashioned; *kòm'*
'kú kwái' so odd, strange; *kong*
chek, *'kú 'tsai*, to tell a strange
 story, a funny incident; *'kú*
'lò yéung' of an ancient shape;
'kú chap, set in his way, fixed;
'kú yan, or *sin 'kú*, ancestors,
 one's progenitors; the an-
 cients; *'kú tsik*, relics, sacred
 or venerated spots; *'kú man*,
 ancient writings, the classic
 style; *tsok*, *'kú yan*, to die;
tsz'' kú 'i loi, from of old;
sám 'kú, the three periods of
 antiquity, *i. e.* at B. C. 2850,
 1120, and 550.

估 To price, to estimate, to value;
 to guess, to reckon; price,
 value; *'oi 'kú*, to raise the
 price; *'kú hai' mat*, what do
 you think it is? *'kú léung'*
 to suppose, to give an opinion;
tsoi' pat, *'kú*, very unexpected;
'ní 'kú chung' you guessed
 right; *'kú kai'* to reckon the

price of; *'kú 'kú 'há*, make a
 guess.

牯 A bull; the male of quadru-
 peds, usually of those domes-
 ticated; *chü 'kú*, a boar; *'ma*
'kú, a stallion. According to
 Kángih's dictionary, a cow.

古 To explain the words of the
 ancients by modern illustra-
 tions; *'kú fan'* to expound;
'kú in, traditions.

鼓 A drum, skin instruments
 of music once made of earth-
 en; radical of characters per-
 taining to drums; earthen seats
 or flower-stands; a measure of
 about ten pecks; drum-shaped;
 to drum; to excite, to encour-
 age, to arouse; to urge a fire;
 to soothe; a watch of the
 night; to play on a lute; *'kú*
ngok, instrumental music; *yat*,
fú 'kú ngok, a band of music;
lán' tái' 'kú, a vile wretch;
'kú 'chéung, to clap the hands;
'kú chü' to melt metals; *'ung*
'kú, a knobbed gong; *'kú ts'ò'*
 a great hubbub; *pong 'kú*, a
 tamborine; *fú 'kú*, a side
 drum; *'kú*, the second watch;
'lá káng 'kú, to strike the
 watches; *tsz'' p'á shün*, *tsz''*
'lá 'kú, I can myself paddle
 and drum—I am independent;
shek' kú, an earthenware seat
 or stand; *'ü 'kú*, a fish tambo-
 rine used by the Rationalists;
'lui 'kú, to drum rapidly; *'kú*
fuk, purny, corpulent; *sho 'kú*,
 the stars α , β , γ in Aquila.

瞽 Eyes without pupils, or which
 can not see objects; blind; a
 leader of an orchestra, a musi-
 cian; *'ü' kú*, musicians in the

palace; 'kú muk, yan, a blind man; 'kú muk, ün' a blind asylum; 'léung 'kú séung fú, a blind man leading another.

殺
Kú A ram, a particolored ram; a sheep, male or female; 'ng 'kú tai' fú, the lord of the five sheepskins—a story of Peh-lí-hí, B. C. 660.

股
Kú The haunches, the upper part of the thigh, the rump; the leg; a strand of a cord; a share in a concern; a division; a proportion, a fold, a quota; a chapter or head of a discourse; a spoke in a wheel; strong, stable; fan 'kú 'tsz' to pay the portion due to writers in a yámun; yat, 'kú shang i' a share in a business; tai' 'kú fan' the head partner; fan 'kú to divide the assets; sám 'kú shing, a threefold cord; 'kú chin' í lut, trembling with fear; 'kú kwang, the limbs, met. statesmen; pát, 'kú, eight heads in an essay.

賈
Kú A shopman, one who trades in a market, a resident tradesman; to trade, to traffic; 'kú 'shí, a market, a bazaar; shéung 'kú, a merchant.

蠱
Kú Worms in the abdomen, which are thought to cause dropsy; a venomous worm, used to poison people; a slow poison; an inquiet ghost; to disturb, to disquiet; to stir up; to delude; suspicious; to trouble one with doubts, to pervert from rectitude; the 18th diagram; 'kú chéung' the dropsy; fong' 'kú, to poison one, said to be done by the women

in Kwángsí; shau' 'kú, poisoned; fi' 'kú, flies produced from worms in grain; 'kú tuk, poisonous; kon' 'kú chí 'tsz' a son who atones or repairs a parent's errors; iú' 'kú, possessed by a malicious goblin, elf-shot; 'kú wák, to impose on, to cozen.

鹽
Kú A salt pond in near or Shántung; not lasting, not durable, badly made; to suck; temporary, for the time.

故
Kú A cause, an occasion, pretext, that which affects or induces a result; a reason for; because, therefore, on that account, on purpose; that which was formerly, old, forgotten, neglected; to die, to de cease; old, long in possession; death; a matter or affair; yat yat, ü kú' daily the same as before; kú' héung, my native village; kú' fán' presumptuous error; kú' sz' an old affair, an ancient story; 'pái kú' sz' to parade old things, as in a procession; tai' kú' death of parents, the 'great death'; shan kú' or mat, kú' dead; kú' 'yan an old (or deceased) friend; ho kú' why; kú' 'ts'z' therefore; kú' i' purposely; kú' kau' old, long used; mò kú' causeless, unseasonable; sé sui sai' kú' a trifling matter.

顧
Kú To turn the head and look, to look after, to attend to, to care for, to regard; considerate; to reflect upon, to consider; consonant to, corresponding; to assist with one's

counsel or business, to patronize; an initial word, but, on the contrary; *kú' chü' k'ü* look after him, to see to; *kü' nim'* to remember, to consider; *pat, kü'* to disregard, inattentive; *kü' hau'* to lay up, to reflect on the consequences; *séung kü'* correspondent, mutual action; *kü' pún* to be careful of one's capital; *'ní kü' 'kan*, do you look well after it; *tsz'* *kü' pat, há'* I have no leisure (or not enough) for myself; *'m kü' mín' 'p'i*, careless of one's name, disreputable; *'mung kwong kü'* to favor one with custom—a shop phrase; *'m shui kü'* not heeding; *kü' mún' hau'*, to regard the reputation of the shop. Used for the next.

僱 } To hire, to rent, to engage
雇 } for wages; to borrow; *kü'*
Kü } *kung*, workmen; *kü' shün*,
to hire a boat; *kü' yam' kong*,
to rent a house; *kü' teng' kiú*
engage a sedan.

固 } Shut around, shut up; well
Kü } strengthened, fortified; imper-
vious, solid; firm, constant,
obstinate, pertinacious, fixed,
determined; chronic, as dis-
ease; to defend; to render sta-
ble; assuredly, certainly, firm-
ly; vulgar, rude, rustic; *'chü*
kü' lasting, strongly made;
kü' chap, pat, d'ung, immova-
ble and deaf to reason, per-
verse; *kü' ín hai' kòm*, it cer-
tainly is so; *kü' ts'z'* to de-
cline firmly; *kü' lau' 'yé man*,
the rustic, unpolished people;
kü' dang, or *kü' i'* willful, will
have his own way.

鑄 } To fuse iron or copper to
Kü } mend cracks, to stop up care-
fully; *kam' kü'* to bind more
carefully, to keep out, to re-
press, to prevent, as good men
reaching office.

痼 } A chronic, incurable dis-
Kü } ease, such as leprosy, gout,
&c.

(212)

Kü.

居 } To dwell, to stop at a place,
Kü } and live there, to inhabit, to
reside; to seat one's self, to
remain stationary; to fill an
office or station; to be acting,
and thus is often merely a par-
ticipial form of the next verb,
as *kü song*, in mourning; *kü*
üt, lying in; *kü king'* being
respectful; *séung kü*, widowed;
to consist in; to hoard, to
collect; to engross goods;
retired, not in public life; to
desist; *kü k'i*, goods kept to
raise the price; *kü chü'* to
live at; *hán kü*, living in
retirement or *otium*; *kü ch'ü'*
a residence; *man' hau' 'hi kü*,
to inquire about one's health
or circumstances; *'hi kü*, act-
ing and quiescent, operating
and ceasing; *kü sam sán'*
tong' heart bent on dissipation;
san kü, a new residence;
ch'á kü, a 'tea-shop, a res-
taurant; *hái, kü*, to visit, to
lodge; *kü kún*, to be in office;
mò 'sho kü 'chí, no abiding
place; *kü'sz'* a retired scholar.

裾 } The skirt of a robe, the tail
Kü } of a coat; *ch'éung kü*, a long
skirt, a train; proud, haughty.

据
Kü A tree found in Honán, used for whip-handles, and old men's walking-staves.

琺
Kü Ornamental gems hanging from the girdle, one on each side; *k'ing kü*, precious ornaments, bijoutry; *kü p'üi* girdle trappings.

車
Kü A wheeled barrow, vehicle, cart, &c.; the 150th radical of characters pertaining to vehicles; the jaw-bones; *yat shing' kü*, a carriage; *fo lun kü*, a rail-car; *kung kü*, a public office; *tso' kü*, to ride in a carriage; *há' kü*, to get out of a car, to arrive at; *hok, fú' ng kü* (or *ch'é*) master of five cart-loads of books—very learned; *há' kü í' ch'í*, having just arrived here.

俱
Kü All; altogether, at once; both jointly, together with, the two; fully supplied, all right, prepared; *kü ts'un* complete, perfect in all its parts; *kü shí' yat, yéung'*, all are the same; *kü pí'* all is ready; *kü' hō'* all are good; *kü' mò*, nothing at all.

舉
盞
Kü To raise with the hands, to carry between two, to elevate; sometimes denotes the action of the next verb, as *'kü' yam*, drinking; to raise in public opinion, to introduce to, to recommend to; to venerate, to rise in one's esteem; to speak of, to allude to, to extol, to praise; to advance, to promote; all, the whole number; to confiscate; an ancient weight of three taels; *'kü yan*, or *'kü pák*, a "pro-

moted man;" a *küjin* graduate; *'kü héung ín*, to set forth (or nominate) a village worthy; *'kü tsín'* to recommend one; *'kü táí' tò*, to lift a falchion; *kung 'kü*, nominated by the public; *'kü shai'* mankind; *pat, chung 'oi 'kü*, not worth bringing forward; *'lò 'kü*, a whore (also called *man ngau*, from the parts of this character); *'kü 'shau* to raise the hand; *'kü 'chi*, deportment; *'kü on' ts'ai mí*, "table even with the eyebrows," to respect a husband—refers to an old legend of Mang Kwáng.

矩
Kü A carpenter's square; a rule, law, usage; a pattern; strict, exact; what is constant, uniform; an angle; to square, to adjust; *kw'ai 'kü*, usage, custom; *pat, ü' kü*, [Confucius] did not overstep equity; *kü' kü*, rules of conduct which influence others.

苦
Kü A name for the taro in Shántung; name of an petty ancient state in that province, now the superior district of Kü chau in Ichau fú.

筥
Kü A round osier basket, holding about half a peck of rice; four handfulls of grain, or a sheaf.

踽
Kü A stately, solitary, independent gait; going alone, unso-ciable; *'kü 'kü léung léung*, careless way, wanting no help.

句
Kü A stop in reading, a comma; a period, a sentence; a phrase, an expression, a term, a word; a line in a stanza; a classifier of phrases; as *yat 'kü' wá'* a

phrase; *yat, kü' shí*, a verse; *fan kü' tau²* divide it into sentences; *'ki kü' shüt, wá²* several phrases; *'ím 't'ün kü'* punctuate it; *'m tuk, tak, 't'ün kü'* you don't read it properly; *'m shing chéung kü'* ungrammatical, unintelligible; *yat, kü' kü' tó 'hiú*, I understand every word.

鋸
Kü² A saw; to saw, to divide; to reduce; *kü' 'ch'i*, teeth of a saw; *kü' 'keng*, cut his throat; *kü' 'ch'i íp*, a leaf with serrated edges; *lái kü'* to saw; *kü' 'kám tik, ká'* cheapen it a little.

具
Kü² Prepared, arranged; placed together orderly; to present, to furnish, to lay before; tools, implements; *'kan kü'* carefully prepared; *kü' 'tsai pí²* all is ready; *chí 'ming pat, kü'* I omit the name, as you know it; *kü' fung² kwo² 'ní*, give them to you; *'ying kü'* implements of torture; *hi² kü'* theatrical apparatus; *kü' 'Shan chí, Ling 'ché*, in whom is the Spirit of God.

遽
Kü² Hastily, instantly, suddenly, quickly; fleet, hurried, swift; agitated, trembling, fluttered; to forward, to send on, to transmit; a post, an express; *kap, kü'* hurried, urged on; *king kü'* frightened; *kü' kin²* a slight glance at; *ch'ün kü' chí yik*, a postman, a courier.

窳
Kü² Poor, miserable; rustic, rude, unceremonious; *kü' 'p'an*, poor; *kü' shò²* a defense for the head when carrying burdens.

據
Kü² To lay the hand on; to defend, to bar off; to maintain a place; to seize, to take pos-

session of; to lean against or on; to have form or substance; substantial, tangible; proof, testimony, evidence; relying, according to, depending on; conformably to, it appears that; *kü² p'ò²* to take possession of a shop; *chím² kü²* to occupy by force, to eject; *pá² kü²* to usurp; *kü² shüt*, from what he says, &c.; *kü² 'shau*, to guard carefully; *kü² yéuk*, according to the contract; *kü² sz² 'lun sz²* each thing to be done in its own way; *'yau 'ho ching² kü²* what proof is there?

颶
Kü² A furious wind, common along the southern coasts of China; a whirlwind, a cyclone, a typhoon; *kü² 'mò*, or *'fung kü² 'tan*, the prognostics of a typhoon.

鍍
Kü² A frame for a bell or drum; read *k'ü*, an ancient table utensil of gold or silver.

倨
Kü² To stand or sit carelessly; a free and easy way; a proud, sans-souci, haughty, carriage; a vain, self-confident gait; strong, as *kü² ngá*, strong teeth, tusks; *kü² ngò²* haughty.

踞
Kü² To squat, to sit on the feet; to sit in a rude, uncivil style; *ki kü²* to sit like a tailor; *kü² tso²* to take the best seat; *'p'ún kü²* to sit improperly.

巨
Kü² The chief, the great one, first of its sort, great, vast, very, mighty, large; *kü² mán²* a myriad of myriads, innumerable; *kü² 'ch'á*, the great raft, is supposed to refer to Noah's ark; *kü² mák*, the thumb; *chéung 'hoi kü² 'hau*, to open the mouth wide.

詎²
Ku How, in what manner? often implying the opposite of what is said; to stop at, to reach to; ignorant of a language; *kü' ü* 'ts'z' ü, was it till this? *kü' i'* who would have thought it? *i. é.* it was unexpected, unwished. The last is sometimes used in this sense.

鉅²
Ku Hard as iron or steel, obdurate; great, chief; fierce, implacable; *kü' kung*, a term for the emperor; *kü' t'it*, iron-hard.

秬²
Ku A kind of black millet, of which spirits used in libations were anciently made.

懼²
Ku To fear, to stand in awe of; apprehensive; 'hung *kü'2* or *kü' p'á'* to dread, afraid lest; *wai' kü' zong' fát*, to respectfully fear the laws; *hò' mò' kü'2* *tán'2* not afraid a bit; *chin'2 kü'2* trembling with fear.

簾²
Ku The upright posts of a frame on which bells or tinkling stones are hung; *sun' kü'2* a bell-frame.

楨²
Ku A reddish, sweet fruit; 'chi *kü'2* the *Hovenia dulcis*, used to settle spirits or wines.

屨²
Ku Shoes or sandals, formerly made of coarse cloth; 'chi'ün *kü'2* to put on shoes; *sít, kü'2* to steal a pair of shoes.

(213)

K'ü.

拘²
Ku To grasp with the hand, to detain, to grapple with, to stop; to restrain, to moderate, to repress; to hold, to adhere to; obstinately attached to, bigoted; to take, to receive; to

hook; *pat, k'ü' wong' loi*, no limit upon your proceedings, come as you please; *k'ü chap*, or *k'ü ní'* obstinate, self-willed in one's own views; *k'ü ná*, to seize, to arrest; *k'ü chuk*, to restrain, to keep in order, as inferiors; *k'ü hin*, to drag along; *tó' 'm k'ü*, intimate, perfectly free, no restraint; *pat, k'ü' kí' to*, no limit as to the number; 'm 'shai' *k'ü*, don't be so particular, don't stand for trifles; *k'ü nai pat, tung*, obscure, unintelligible; *k'ü chap, kwó' t'au*, too fastidious.

駒²
Ku A colt under two years' old; a fine colt; a small sized horse, a pony; 'ts'in' *k'ü*, a swift horse, a term of praise for sprightly lads.

區²
Ku A place or hold for storing or concealing; a dwelling, a hamlet, a small house or store-room; to class, to sort, to assign to its own place or rank; a line of division, a boundary; *k'ü k'ü*, trifling, petty; used to denote one's own things, gift, or opinions; *k'ü pít*, to properly discriminate; *k'ü ts'ong*, to bide away *k'ü k'ü chi sam*, my private feelings, my trifling regard.

軀²
Ku The body, the entire person; a body or substance; *yuk, k'ü*, the body; *kün k'ü wai' kwok*, to offer one's self for his country.

驅²
Ku A fleet horse; to run fast; to drive out beasts from grain; to drive them in to a battue; to lash, to switch up; to drive

on; to urge, to exhort; to move, to order into their place; *k'ü chuk*, to drive out, to expel; *sin k'ü*, the vanguard; *hau² k'ü*, the rearward; *ch'i k'ü pan tsau*, to whip up and gallop fast; *k'ü ts'é*, to expel what is noxious; *k'ü hiú k'ü hü²* take him out.

祛
K'ü

To dissipate or expel noxious influences or malaria; to avert evil; *k'ü fung*, to expel windy humors; *k'ü k'ü*, strong; *k'ü sán²* to scatter.

祛
K'ü

The cuff of the sleeve, a wristband; an ornamented cuff; a sleeve.

璩
K'ü

A sort of ring; a surname.

籩
K'ü

A kind of coarse bamboo mat, used for floors; it is likened to a shriveled, deformed, man; *k'ü hong*, a tray for silkworms.

藎
K'ü

A kind of wild wheat, called *k'ü mak₂*, used in simples; a mushroom; *k'ü k'ü*, contented, satisfied.

劬
K'ü

Labor, care, anxious solitude; *k'ü lò*, the toils and troubles of parents, the pangs of childbirth.

瞿
K'ü

A fearful glance of a bird, timid, apprehensive; to look at; to examine wildly, carefully, or hurriedly; a surname. Also read *kü²*; carefully, circumspect; *léung sz² kü² kü²* a discreet, wellbred scholar; *kü² ín*, alarmed.

羸
K'ü

Thin, emaciated, poor, like a ghost; *ying yung sham² k'ü*, a lean, cadaverous look.

衢
K'ü

A street, a Broadway, a highway, a public road, from which others diverge; *tung k'ü*, a thoroughfare; *pò² yap, t'in k'ü*, to go to the equator, i. e. to see his Majesty.

鶯
K'ü

A species of thrush, or grackle called *k'ü kuk*, or *pát, ko*; its plumage is black, with a white spot on the secondaries (the *Turdus violaceus*?); *k'ü kuk ngán*, the grease colored spots seen in argillite inkstones.

磔
K'ü

A kind of milky stone, resembling argentine, used for cap knobs by officers of the sixth rank; it is called *ch'é k'ü*.

藻
K'ü

The water lily, called *ho sú k'ü*; *ch'uk, yéuk, sú k'ü*, splendid as the lotus flower.

渠
K'ü

A drain, aqueduct, or gutter; a pool, pond, or cesspool, into which a drain empties; great, ample, wide; gradual; a district of Shunking sú in Sz'-chuen; a personal pronoun, he, she, it, for which the next is now chiefly used; *k'ü k'ü*, careful; *luk₂ mak₂ k'ü*, a large sewer passing through the new city at Canton.

佢
K'ü

Used for the last; the third person personal pronoun; he, she, it; *k'ü t'í* they, them; *k'ü k'é* his; *k'ü hai²* it is him; *hai² k'ü k'é* it belongs to him.

拒
K'ü

To ward off with the hand; to stop, to obstruct, to withstand; to oppose a plan, to stand out against; *k'ong² k'ü*, to resist; *lik₂ k'ü*, strenuous opposition; *k'ü pò²* to resist

legal authority; *'k'ü tsü*, to repel utterly; *'k'ü shéung 'hò* to *yan*, wounded many men; *'k'ü chü* to stop one, to defend one's self.

距
K'ü
A cock's spur; a dew-claw, a hallux; to go to, to reach; to oppose, to attack; to stand over against, opposite; to border on, conterminous; the distance between, distant from; to skip or leap over; to stab backhanded; *kai 'k'ü*, a cock's spur; *kau 'k'ü*, a sort of grappling-hook, used in war, a lure; *ch'ü 'k'ü*, to leap over.

(214) Kù.

嚙
K'ü. To pout; *kù 'hí 'tsui*, to pout out the lips.

滾
K'ü. To roll up in a ball; to rumple; to rub between the hands, *k'ü 'ün*, to roll up in a ball; *mok, k'ü 'ch'áu*, don't rumple it; *mat, k'ü kòm' lün* why is it so tangled? *k'ü lü* improperly, troublesome.

(215) Kúi.

僱
Kwái
One who acts as a broker to keep up or settle the price of goods; *ngá 'kúi*, a midman in trade.

割
Kwái
To cut off, to amputate, to decapitate; to break asunder, to cut in two; *'kúi 'tsz'* or *'kúi 'tsz' 'shau*, a headsman.

檜
Kwei
A durable kind of wood, a sort of juniper or cedar, the timber of which is suitable for coffins and ships; orua-

ments on coffins; an ancient principality in Honán.

脍
Kwái
Crafty, cunning, mischief-making; *'kau 'kúi*, deceitful, fraudulent.

膾
Kwái
Hashed meat or fish; a salad; to cut small; *'kúi chek*, hashed and roasted.

瘁
Kwái
A colloquial word; tired, weak, without strength, worn out; *kòm' kau' kúi* so tired and weak; *kéuk, kúi* weary from walking.

(216) Kuk.

谷
Kuh
A valley, a gulf, a ravine, with or without a stream; the 150th radical of characters relating to valleys; a channel for water between hills, the bed of a rivulet; an empty space; the east wind; to nourish, to sustain; difficulty, embarrassment; *shán kuk*, a valley; *yéung kuk*, and *mú' kuk*, the place of sunrise and sunset. Often used erroneously for the next.

穀
Kuh
Grain, cereals, corn; real, well off, substantial; good, excellent, virtuous; a succession, connected, to continue; living, alive; income, salary; *'ng kuk*, the common kinds of grain; *pák, kuk*, all kinds of vegetables; *pat, kuk*, "the not worthy," i. e. 1, your humble servant; *shau kuk*, to lay up provision; *kuk, tán'* a lucky day; *kuk, ts'ong*, a granary, a bin; *kuk, ts'éung*, the beard or awn of grain.

轂
Kuh The nave or hub of a wheel, met. wheel, carriage; *Jun kuk*, hub of a wheel; *ch'ui kuk*, to push on the nave, to recommend one; *lim² kuk*, *chi há²* at or about court.

譽
Kuh To inform with haste, an urgent communication; *tai² Kuk*, the emperor Kuh, B. C. 2435, or 720 years after the deluge.

梏
Kuh Manacles, handcuffs; sedition; a neck-collar; *chat, kuk*, fetters, stocks; *hám² cū kuk*, *mong*, involved in sedition and death. Read *Kok*; self-restrained; straightfoward.

牯
Kuh A shed, stable, or pen, for cattle and horses; *g'ung ngau kuk*, a pen for calves.

鵠
Huh A target, a bull's eye; an end, a design; a little bird; the swan, called *t'in ngo* or sky goose; white, hoar, venerable, like an old man; *kuk, chí chí* high, comprehensive views, great designs—alluding to the aerial flight of the swan; *kuk, lap*, to stand on the lookout like a swan; *kuk, fát*, grayhaired.

鶺鴒
Yuh A species of singing thrush, called *k'ū kuk*, or more commonly *liú ko*.

掬
Kuh To hold or grasp with both hands; a handful, the hand filled; the hollow of the hand; *pat, ying yat, kuk*, not enough for a handfull; *siú² yung ho kuk*, much pleased with; *kuk, mái k'ū*, to drain one of funds, to bring in custom to; *kuk, hí p'áu soi*, to swell out the cheeks in anger; *kuk, ts'au*, overworked, no rest.

菊
Kuh Syngenesious flowers like the Aster, Chrysanthemum, marygold, &c.; *kuk, fá*, the China aster; *kuk, fá tsau*, spirits with petals of the aster steeped in it; *shéung kuk*, to enjoy the beauty of Asters.

鞠
Kuh A ball, a sort of chaff football; an awl; to bear, to bring up, to nourish, to train; to rule; a boy, a child; being, life; full, much; to bend the body; to investigate; to push to an extreme; *kuk, kung*, to incline the head; *f'ap, kuk*, to kick a football; *kuk, yuk*, to nourish, to rear; *kuk, 'tsz'* a stripling.

鞠
Kuh To investigate a case judicially, to question a criminal, to get at the truth; *sham kuk*, to inquire into and judge a case; *kuk, man²* to strictly examine. Often interchanged with the last.

麴
Kuh Leaven, barm; the slime or mother which collects on liquors; *kuk, ít*, spirit-cakes, used for fermentation.

局
Kuh A square on a chessboard; a game of chess; an order, a rank, a distinction; contracted, coiled, bent up; narrow, mean, low-lived; the body confined or cooped; appearance, look, aspect; an affair, matter, undertaking; a company, a club, association; a place where work is carried on, which must be guarded or carefully looked to, as a mint, a powder-factory, or a manufactory; a gaming-house; to delude, to put out a bait for; to bake, to heat under a cover,

to make tea; curly; 'ní 'm
 chí kuk₂ chung chí 'fú, you
 don't know what trouble will
 attend it; kuk₂ chung, a tea-
 cup with a cover; tong kuk₂
 'ché mai, besotted with [gam-
 ing or venery]; kuk₂ dō, an
 oven; mō shing kuk₂ an un-
 finished game or affair, a still-
 born business; p'ing kuk₂ a
 fair, even, bargain, no loss on
 either side; 'tai mat, 'yé kuk₂
 mìn' see what is meant by it,
 learn the real object; 'kí shí
 'liú kuk₂ when will the casting
 be over, when will the matter
 be finished? 'mí yan kuk₂ a
 house of assignation; chí 'l, kuk₂
 or 'pái kuk₂ to do a game well,
 to take one in nicely; kuk₂
 ngoi' chí yan, a looker-on,
 one not concerned in; 'há yat,
 kuk₂ k'í, to play a game of
 chess; kuk₂ tsuk, confined, too
 narrow or too small; kuk₂
 léung' pín 'siú, a little mind-
 ed, mean-spirited fellow; kák,
 kuk₂ appearance of, physiog-
 nomy, symptoms, looks; yéuk₂
 kuk₂ a dispensary; 's'in kuk₂ a
 mint; chan' tsai' kuk₂ a room
 for dispensing food to the poor;
 kuk₂ shai' the position of a
 game, a situation, advantages
 of; 'tò kuk₂ a gaming-shop;
 kuk₂ p'in' to trick one; shau'
 kuk₂ gulled; 'm 'pí yap, kuk₂
 not let him join the company,
 to black-ball one; 'hò ngoi'
 kuk₂ great show, all preten-
 sion, fine outside; kuk₂ shai'
 'i shing, the matter is all ar-
 ranged, the contract is made;
 kuk₂ 'tò 'k'ü, to pigeon or
 fleece one.

踞 To bow the head, to bend
 down, to humble one's self;
 Kiuh crooked, bent; k'ün kuk₂ bent.

曲 This character is often pronounced
 k'uk, when meaning a song; but the
 most correct sound is kuk, which see.

(217)

Kün.

[The first five of these characters are
 often pronounced un.]

娟 Beautiful, comely, elegant,
 Kiuen pretty, slender; pleasing,
 sprightly, shin kün, a lady-
 like woman; kün kün som-
 ber, distant; lün kün, arched,
 crescent; pín' kün, dancing,
 gesturing, pantomime.

蝸 Little red larvæ found in
 Kiuen puddles; the larvæ of mus-
 ketoes; a large caterpillar;
 crawling; to stir up, to disturb,
 to agitate. Used for the last.

崑 Angry, irritated, impetuous;
 Kiuen distressed; anxious; fan
 kün, angered; kün kün,
 careworn, tristful.

捐 To reject, to throw away, to
 Kiuen cast off; to disdain, to leave,
 to renounce; to subscribe at
 a call from government, to
 buy office or title; to part, as
 at death; kün 'ai, to sub-
 scribe; kün ngun, to pay up
 money; kün chik, to buy a
 title; kün kün, to buy an
 office; kün ná, to contribute
 to government; hoi kün, to
 open a subscription to aid go-
 vernment; kün hí to risk, to
 cast away, to die; kün pán,
 he purchased the office.

A colloquial word; to ex-
 amine carefully, to pry; to

squeeze through; to stoop; to make a hole in; to guess luckily, as in lottery tickets; *kün tuk, t'au* to examine thoroughly; *kün kwó' hū* to squeeze through, to wriggle in; *kün lung*, to get through a hole; *kün t'oi tai*, to stoop under the table.

睜

Kiuén

Looking askance, and with displeasure at; reciprocal dislike; *kün kün*, to reprove with a look.

涓

Kiuén

A brook, a runlet, a small stream, which swells as it runs; pure, clear; to cleanse, to purify; to select; to exclude; a river in Shántung; *kün kat*, to select lucky time; *kün ok*, to exclude the bad.

鞞

Kiuén

A bridle; the traces of a harness; a scabbard; long, ample, as a fringe.

鵲

Kiuén

The cuckoo, or a species of goatsucker of the same habit of laying its eggs in other nests; called *tò' kün*; *tò' kün fá*, the Azalea; *tò' kün t'ai*, the cry of the cuckoo, continued all night till blood comes into its eyes—as the Chinese believe.

蠅

Kiuén

A worm, produced in rotten vegetables—appears to be a glowworm; bright, pure, shining; to purify, to clean; to maintain purity; to illustrate, to manifest; to put aside, to excuse, to remit government dues; haste, quickly; *kün chéung* to excuse the payment of taxes; *pat, kün*, impure, sordid; *kün min*, to remit dues to government.

捲

Kiuén

To roll up in a scroll; spiral, crisped, curled, rolled up; to whirl about; to seize, to carry off; *kün mái* or *'kün hi*, to roll up; *kün fát*, curly hair; *tsik, kün shán ch'un*, to seize the country or region; *tsik, kün í t'ò*, run off with the whole; *fung kün 'ü*, the wind whirls the rain; *tán' kün*, rolled wafers; *shū* and *'kün*, are to unroll and to roll up. Interchanged with the next.

卷

Kiuén

A roll, a manuscript, a scroll, a book; a section, a division, a part of a book; ruled paper for writing essays on; a classifier of things rolled up, of books, manuscripts, &c.; to roll up; *hoi kün*, to begin a lesson; *ch'o hoi kün*, commenced his studies; *shau kün* a scroll containing pictures; *shū kün*, books; *mak, kün*, original essays of the candidates for *künjin*; *lok, kün*, rejected essays. Read *kün*, a case at law; *on' kün* the papers relating to a case.

綰

Kiuén

Bound with silken cord; *hin kün* attached to each other in friendship, united, inseparable.

睭

Kiuén

To look upon with affection, as parents do; *kün kün pat*, *shé*, unremitted care; *kün wái*, solicitous for, anxious. Same as the next in these senses.

眷

Kiuén

To love, to care for, to regard affectionately; those whom one loves, relatives, family, kindred; related to; gracious; *pò kün* your wife; *ká kün*

a family, one's household; *mò ká kün'* widowed; *kün' kú'* to regard with affection, to see to carefully; *yan kün' tai'* your relative by marriage; *t'in kün' shai' yan*, Heaven's gracious regard for men; *kün' 'mai*, rice for family use, best rice; *noi' kün'* women are inside—a notice to visitors.

絹
K'iuén
A thin cheap silk, used for linings or covers, for painting on, &c.; a kind of lustring or taffeta, of which there are many sorts; a bird-net, once made of lustring; *wá' kün'* lustring for painting on; *seung kün' pin*, to bind the edge with lustring; *kün' pò'* cotton lustring or lutestring.

罾
K'iuén
A net or gin for taking animals; to entangle or catch in a net.

狷
K'iuén
To skip about, frisky, playful; hasty, prompt, light-minded; a moderate, modest man of probity, but not talented, one who must be guided.

圈
K'iuén
A pen for animals is commonly called *kün'*, as *'má kün'* a horse-stable, or shed. Otherwise read *hün*, as *hün chü' 'k'ü tsò'* give him this for a stint.

倦
K'iuén
Tired, fatigued, wearied; to desist from labor; *p'i kün'* fagged out; *mò kün'* unwearyed, persevering; *pat, chí m' kün'* indefatigable; *shan kün'* tired out; *'hò kau' kün'* very tired.

(218)

K'ün.

拳
K'iuén
The hand doubled up, the fist; boxing, fisticuffs; strong, vigorous, athletic; to hold in the hand, to grasp; *k'ün t'au*, the fist; *'tá k'ün*, to learn to box; *kün fát*, pugilism; *ch'ai k'ün*, the game of morra; *hung k'ün*, empty-handed; *k'ün k'ün*, careful, respectful, attentive; *sung' 'ní k'ün t'au*, to shake the fist at; *yat, k'ün chung kwo' hū'* a blow with the fist; *mo k'ün ts'át, 'chéung*, itching to have a fight.

倦
K'iuén
Careful; *k'ün k'ün*, attentive, earnest about, applying one's self; to stop.

踞
K'iuén
The limbs contracted or doubled up; *k'ün kuk*, stooping, bent up.

鬚
K'iuén
A fine head of hair; curly hair; *k'i yan 'mí ch'é k'ün*, he is handsome and adorned with fine hair.

權
K'iuén
The weight of the steelyard; a weight; to weigh; to balance, to equalize; to plan, to devise; power, authority, influence; influential; circumstances, position; meanwhile, for the time, temporary; contracted; *k'ün ch'é*, under the circumstances; *k'ün á*, temporarily obliged; *chá k'ün ping'* to wield power; *k'ün tsz' 'mò*, to get interest on money; *k'ün heng chung'* weigh it; *k'ün pin'* to adapt one's self to circumstances; *k'ün ün*, in the beginning; *k'ün shan*, a powerful statesman; *k'ün*

nang, power and ability, influential; *p'ing, k'ün*, military power; *k'ün mau*, to plan at the instant, sagacious; *tsung² k'ün*, according to circumstances; *'yau k'ün*, powerful, having the authority; *k'ün yam²* a substitute in office, left in charge.

頤 *'The cheek-bones; 'léung k'ün*, the cheek-bones; *'léung k'ün kò, sháh, fú dò*, [a wife] with high cheek-bones is a husband-killing knife.

(219)

Kün.

官 *An officer of government; the magistrates, the authorities, rulers; a title of adulation or respect; the government collectively; an office belonging to government; a public court; official; business; 'ng kün*, the media of the senses (eyes, ears, nose, mouth and eyebrows); *tsò² kün*, to be in office; *kün fú*, officers, an officer; *man, 'mò, hòk, kün*, officers of the civil, military, and literary departments; *'ni hai² mat, kün*, what is your name or office? *Ting kün*, Mr. Ting, or Tingqua, as it is commonly called in Canton—the change to *qua* is derived from *kw'á*, the pronunciation of *kün* at Amoy; *'ki'pan kün*, what rank is he? *'hi shan kün*, about to vacate office; *'t'ai kün 'yau 'ngán*, he has eyes for an officer, he fawns on

rank; *'á kün 'tsai*, a young gentleman; *yap, kün*, to confiscate; *kün lò²* a highway, a public road; *kün yan*, term a wife calls her husband; *'tá kün sz²* to carry a case before the authorities; *kün wá²* the court dialect, the language of scholars; *kün 't'ai*, official dignity or dress, stately, awe-striking; *kün ch'éung chung yan*, a person belonging to the government; *kün sing 'hín*, his star is rising, he will soon be in office; *tsik, kün shui²* trusting to official power; *'m p'á² kün, 'chí p'á² kün*, don't fear the officer, but the ruler; *'t'in kün ts'z² fuk*, may the ruler of heaven send you down blessings; *kün ch'éung chung*, among the rulers; *kün kün séung wai²* officers countenancing each other in evil.

信 *The emperor's charioteer, or one who has the care of his carriage.*

棺 *That which closes all affairs for this world, a coffin; the inner one, when there are two; to encoffin, to close up; kün ts'oi*, a coffin; *kün ts'oi tsok²*, a reproachful epithet, you coffin-chissel! *wan² kün*, to take a coffin home; *'shé kün*, to give coffins—a religious act; *ts'z² hí kün ts'oi*, a crockery coffin, *mel.* a skinflint; *kün ts'oi shan ch'ut, 'shau*, a hand comes out of the coffin, grasping till death; *kün cháu²* a pall; *kün ts'oi ham²* one sick unto death.

觀 } To look at carefully, to see; to observe, to travel and see; to take a wide view of; to manifest; observed, manifested, the appearance of; a spectacle; many; *kün mong*² to look at; *kün kwong*, first entrance to the literary examination; *kün séung*² to judge physiognomies; *Kün yam p'ò sât*, the idol Kwányin, called the Goddess of Mercy; *kün fung*, to mark the manners and wonders of a place; *'mí kün*, a beautiful aspect, a fine action; *kün t'ín man*, astrology; *kün yam p'ing*, a lady's man. Read *Kün*² a temple of the Rationalists; a hermitage, a secluded cell or retreat; a gallery; to make known; *'Ng Sin kün*² the Five Genii monastery in Canton.

冠 } A conical cap or bonnet, a covering for the head; comb of cocks, crest on the head of birds; *ká kün*, to cap a young man; *ts'ing shing kün*, please remove your caps; *kai kün fú*, cockscomb flower; *há² kün*, wattles; *'mín kün*, off with your caps, said to officers in the presence of their judge; *kün 'mín sz*² with parade, showy. Read *Kün*²; to cap a young man, now done at marriage, and equivalent to putting on the *toga virilis*; the chief or head; able, superior; *'yung kün' sám kwan*, the bravest "capped" in three armies—one who has been promoted for courage; *kün' ch'éung*, excelling in the three martial tests.

管 } A little flute or flageolet; a reed, a tube, tubes to make pencils of; a classifier of fifes, flutes, pipes, quills, and tubular things; to rule, to govern, to control; to have the management or care of; to sway, to influence primarily; *'kún ká*, a butler, a major-domo; *'kún há²* to rule over; *pat, 'kún*, tube of a pencil; *'kún sz*² *fong*, a manager's room, a pantry; *'kún tím*² a coolie, a shop assistant; *kún' lí*, to manage, to rule; *'kún kún* to see partially, as through a tube; one's imperfect views, my opinion; *chat, 'kún* before other verbs intimates compulsion or constraint, can not be helped,—as *chat, 'kún tsò²* must be done; *chat, 'kún 'kong*, talk away, let him talk; *'kún shò*² a treasurer or money-keeper; *'tsung 'kún*, a superior ruler, to superintend; *shau² 'kún hat*, governed by; *'kún 'k'ü' m*, must make the best of him, hard to manage; *'kún 'm chü²* unmanageable.

琯 } A tube of stone, made into flutes; to polish metals; a gem-like pebble.

瘡 } Impotent, weak, worn out; sick from grief or disheartened by disappointment.

館 } A hotel, an inn, a caravan-serai, a lodging or stopping-place for travelers; a council-room, an assembly-hall, an exchange or place for public consultations, a hall; an office, study, or counting-room, when they are built separately; a saloon; a room for any public

purpose; a school-room; *hák kún*, a tavern; *kung kún*, a governmental hall, the lodging of an officer; *úí kún*, a mercantile hall, often called in Canton, a consoo-house; *shü kún*, a college, a school; *kún shé* lodgings to let, a hired hall; *sé chí kún*, office for opium-orders; *hoi kún*, to open school; *pán kún*, purveyor in a yámun; *kò Jau kún*, an eating room; *shui kún*, custom-houses; *kún tí* a post in a yámun as a writer, a literary man's occupation; *kún huk*, salary; *í kún*, a hospital.

筓
Kwán A fife or small wind instrument like it; a string to suspend drums; to rule; a shuttle.

莞
Kwán *Tung kún ün*, the district east of the Pearl River, near the Bogue. Read *ün*, a kind of coarse grass (*Coix lachryma?*) used to weave mats; to smile, to look pleased.

貫
Kwán A string of 1000 cash; to thread, to string upon, to run thread through; to connect, to traverse; linked, joined to; to implicate, to involve; to penetrate, to go through; *yat kún ts'in*, a string of cash; *kún ming*, to see through; *tsik kún* origin and parentage, account of one's self required at examinations; *ü Jui kún* 'i, like thunder piercing the ear; *kún ch'ün* to run or get through, to bore through; *kún kan k'ü*, fasten it tightly, as by running a string through.

灌
Kwán To run or flow together; to discharge or disembogue into, to water, to moisten; to give one drink, to pour down one's throat; much; bushy trees; *kún k'ü yam*, force him to drink; *kún fá*, to water plants; *kún tsui* made him drunk. Used for the next.

裸
Kwán To pour out a libation on the ground to spirits; *kún tsau* to offer a libation when calling upon the spirits.

罐
Kwán A jar, a gallipot, a cruse, a vase, a mug; a water or oil jar, round and having no spout; *ch'á kún* a tea-canister. The second form is local.

鶴
Kwán A crane; two species of it are noticed, the *pák kún* entirely white; and the *ü kún* of an ashy plumage and a black tail.

(220) Kung.

公
Kung The opposite of selfish or mean; common, public, universal; open, general; just, equitable, fair; male of animals; a duke; a lord, master or head, a term of respect and dignity added to names of relationship; *kung ká*, the imperial family; *kung chü*, a princess; *kú kung*, a husband's father; also, my father; *kung sz* a public company; in Canton, the East India Company; a mercantile firm; *kung sz ní*, E. I. Co.'s woollens; *kung sho*, a public hall, a town-house; *kung ping* or

kung tò² fair, just; *'m kung*, mean, dishonorable; *kung úi²* a corporation, a public company; *kung 'tsai*, images, play-things, statuettes; *kung tséuk*, the rank of a duke; *séung² kung*, a gentleman, a master; *kung sam*, public-spirited; *kung sz²* public and selfish, the government and private purposes; *kung yé*, my lord duke, my grandfather; *'ái² kung*, a grandfather, an old man; *Wai² kung*, Mr. Wai—used by equals; *nai á² kung kwo² 'hoi*, when the clay god crosses the river—he can not secure his own safety; *'mau kung*, a certain gentleman; *'lò kung*, a husband; *ngoi² kung*, a maternal grandfather; *kung kung*, a eunuch; *chü kung*, you gentlemen; *kung mún*, a government office; *kung s'ong*, the room where a court is held; *kung hong²* public funds or articles; *tong kung mò²* for the government use; *kung 'tsz²* a gentleman's son, an officer's son; *'léung kung p'ò*, a married couple; *kung ü chí há²* leisure from public duties.

蚣
Kung
An insect; *'ng kung*, the centipede, commonly called *pák tsuk*, or hundred feet.

工
Kung
A laborer, a workman, an artisan, a mechanic; labor, craft; art; an ornament requiring skill; a work; an officer; the 48th radical; *kung yan*, laborers; *kung tséung²* artisans; *kung fú*, work, labor; *kung fú chá*, congon

tea; *kung ngan*, or *kung ts'in*, wages; *hoi kung, shau kung*, to begin work, to stop work; *'tün kung* or *sán² kung*, job-work; *ch'éung kung*, constant occupation; *'tá kung 'tsai*, assistants, clerks; *kung tsok*, skill; quality of work; *'tá kung*, to work; *ts'ò kung*, poor work; *p'ún² kung*, a piece of work; *tsò² fá² kung*, the maker of all things; *tsing kung*, or *'háu kung*, skillful or fine work; *'yau kung fá*, busy, occupied; *kung tsz² pat, ch'ut, s'au*, the letter *kung* has no head—a workman can not become a boss.

攻
Kung
To attack, to assault, to fight with, to beat; to put in order, to set to work at, to apply diligently to; to rouse, to reprove for faults; to stimulate the energies or vital powers; urgency of desire on the heart, temptation; strong, enduring; *kung 'tá*, to set on, to fight; *kung shü*, to study hard; *kung fú*, to seize robbers; *yat sam kung chí 'ché chung* a crowd of desires attack the heart; *kung yuk²* to work gems; *kán kung*, to join battle.

功
Kung
Actions deserving praise, honor, reward, or merit; meritorious; virtuous, worthy; a good service, work, or affair; virtues of medicines; *kung sò* merit, that which deserves reward; *kung lik*, merits; very efficacious as medicine; *tái² kung*, nine months' mourning, put on for uncles; *'siú kung*,

five months' mourning for cousins; *ki' kung*, to record merits; *shing kung*, a finished work; *king á tsz' kung*, self-laudation, vain-glorious; *'yau kung*, meritorious; *'mò kung*, undeserving; *pat kai' kung*, regardless of the labor; *tséung kung shuk, tsú' to* expiate faults by good deeds; *yéuk, lik, kung hán' the* virtue of the medicine is great; *kung ming*, high rank; *'hai pin ch'ü yung' kung*, where do you study? *kung nán 'pò kwo'* no good acts can wipe out his crimes; *kung tung tsoi' tsò'*, your goodness has [as it were] recreated me.

弓

Kung

A bow; the 57th radical of characters relating to bows; archery; crescent, curved; a cover of a carriage; a measure of five or six *ch'ek*, the length of a bow—fifty made a bowshot; to measure; *kung tsín'* bows and arrows; *kung hái*, women's shoes; *kung ch'á*, a stretch used in archery; *kung ín*, a bowstring; *lái kung*, to pull a bow; *kung, tò, shek*, trials in pulling a bow, fencing, and in lifting stones—at the military examinations.

芎

Kung

A medicinal plant, the root of which resembles tormentilla; the best is from Sz'ch'uen, called *ch'ün kung*; the decoction is used to purify the blood.

躬

Kung

One's person, personally, one's self or body; *kung ts'an k'i sr'* to do a thing one's self; *cham' kung*, Ourselves, the

emperor; *shing' kung*, the sacred person; *huk, kung*, the bended body.

恭

Kung

To respect, to behold with regard, to venerate by an outward serious, sedate, deportment; respectful, complaisant, collected, courteous, affable in one's conduct; as an adjective, often merely enforces the next word; *kung 'hi*, respectfully wish you joy; *kung king'* respectful, venerating; *kung shun'* submissive; *kung ho'* congratulatory presents; *kung kung ü 'lai*, very polite, according to etiquette; *kung yan*, ladies of officers of the 4th rank.

供

Kung

To place before, to offer or present to, to lay out, to arrange; to supply with; to procure; *vide*, to succor, to give; to confess, to give in evidence, to declare; *kung kap*, to furnish; *kung ying'*, to provide superiors, to pay the dues of office; *'hau kung*, verbal evidence; *'ngo kung 'k'ü*, I accuse him; *kung ch'ing*, he confesses saying; *ch'ün kung yan*, interpreters for witnesses; *kung 'tong*, to tell of one's accomplices; *kung p'an*, to accuse falsely; *kung chik*, to assume an office; *kung ü'* to pay back to the club one's proportion. Read *Kung'*; to nourish, to support; offerings; *kung' yéung'* to sustain one's parents; *kung' ín*, to offer in worship; *ch'ü, kung'* to arrange the offerings.

龔 Interchanged with the two last; a surname; to give; respectful.

宮 A mansion, a building; now confined to the imperial residence; the palace; a wall; a temple; a district college; the first note in the octave; to castrate; to surround; the circuit of; *kung tin*² a palace; *kung ts'am*, the seraglio; *kung 'fi*, imperial concubines; *kung ying*, "punishment of the palace," castration; *kung ngo*, maids of honor; *hok₂ kung*, a college in a district or prefecture; *hang kung*, a rural palace; *chai lok₂ 'lang kung*, put her in the "cold palace," said of a wife or concubine who is discarded; it refers to the harem where rejected women used to be sent; *'shau kung*, a house lizard.

拱 To join the hands before the breast as when bowing; to hold or take with both hands; to encircle; an arch; arched, bowing; *'kung 'teng*, a dome, a cupola; *'kung 'shau*, to bow with the hands even with the head; *'kung p'ut₂* to bow and part; *'kung p'ung*, a kind of door-porch; *kat₂ sing 'kung chiu*² may happy stars shine around you; *'kung 'ngá*, semi-cylindrical tiles.

拱 A post, prop, or pillar; *'kung 'tau*, the capital or top of a pillar.

鞏 To bind with thongs, to bind securely; firm, strong, well secured; well guarded

against attack; to shrink or dry at the fire; a district in Honán fú in Honán; *'kung kü*² well guarded; *shü p'i 'kung 'hi*, the book-covers warp; *'kung kon*, to dry at a fire.

貢 To offer to a liege, to present; to offer tribute or taxes; tribute, taxes, or presents given by inferiors or fiefs, as the peltry, gems, &c., of Tartar tribes sent to Peking; to announce; offers of service—and hence merit, worthy actions; *tsun' kung*² to offer tribute or taxes; *kung' pan*, articles of tribute; *kung' sz*² the tribute-bearer; *náp₂ kung*² to pay taxes; *pát, kung*² a selected siútsái; *kung' ün*² provincial examination-hall; *kung' shün*, vessel bringing tribute.

共 Generally, all, altogether, in all, collectively; in fine, in short, to sum up; with, and, together with; the same, alike; to include in, to live with; *kung' tsung*, the whole, altogether; *hòp₂ kung*² in all, all taken together; *kung' kai*² the whole amount; *kung' 'fung 'k'ü hü*² all are gone with him; *'ngo kung' 'ni*, I and you; *'fung sam kung' 'shui*, of the same mind; *pat, kung' yat, shat*, can not live in the same house; *kung' shing 'mi 'kü*, it will be a good act to make up the sum; *kung' 'kwai 'kong mé*, have you been talking with a ghost? Read *'Kung*, to superintend work; towards; openly.

(221)

K'ung.

窮

K'ung

Brought to the last degree; poor, abandoned, exhausted, impoverished, no means; the poor; poverty; the end, the final termination of; to make helpless or poor; to search thoroughly, to investigate to the bottom; to exhaust; *k'ung kw'an'* destitute, on resources; *k'ung kik₂* at the end, nothing at all; *mò k'ung*, inexhaustible, endless; *'shui k'ung shán tsun'* no way to go, no way open; *k'ung kau'* to thoroughly examine; *k'ung chui*, to pursue everywhere; *k'ung t'ò*, left on the road without means; *k'ung hok₂ 'ché*, a poor scholar; *sung₂ mán k'ung*, idolatrous ceremonies at the year's end; *k'ung hí séung 'yé*, you will get poor too; *k'ung k'i ain*, to search out a thing to the bottom.

穹

K'ung

Lofty; high and vast as the sky; eminent; spacious, empty; *k'ung ts'ong*, the azure canopy, the empyrean; to stop up, to prevent entrance.

邛

K'ung

An inferior department near Chingtú fú in Sz'ch'uen; name of a river; poorly, sick, infirm; troublesome.

筇

K'ung

Bamboos fit for making walking-sticks for old men; a kind of bamboo.

鞞

K'ung

The eye of an ax or hammer; *'fú k'ung*, the hole of an ax.

蛭

K'ung

A fabulous animal like a griffon; a kind of locust; *fi k'ung 'mán 'yé*, the flying locusts fill the plains; *k'ung k'ung*, concerned for, sad; *k'ung yam*, the locust's chirp.

(222)

Küt.

決

決

Kiueh

Name of a river; streams flowing different ways; to flow, to lead streams; to spread abroad; to decide, to pass sentence, to settle; to cut off; decided upon, certainly, fixed, positively; doubtless; *kiüt, ín*, certainly is so; *'ch'ü küt*, to sentence to death; *küt, tsü₂*, to utterly renounce; *küt, iü₂* must have it; *küt, yuk₂* to take out of prison.

訣

Kiueh

Parting or dying words; to take leave, to depart; a farewell; an art, a rule, a precept; a mystery or secret; abstruse doctrine; a trick, a sleight; *pi₂ küt*, undivulged secrets; *küt, pi₂* to take a lasting farewell; *lau küt*, a dying legacy or words; *ch'éung küt*, eternal separation; *mak₂ küt*, the doctrine of the pulse; *'hou küt*, gibberish; to teach a craft. Interchanged with the last.

訣

Kiueh

A broken or halved ring, formerly used to indicate breaking off all connection; a semicircle; an archer's ring; personal ornaments.

缺
Kiueh A broken, defective, clipped, or cracked, vessel; deficient, wanting, short; defects; a deficiency; to make a vacancy in an office; duties of an official post, of which there are three sorts—*kán küt*, an easy post, *chung küt*, medium post, and *ü' küt*, an important post; and the salaries are proportioned; *hoi küt*, to make a vacancy; *'pò küt*, to supply a vacancy; *'hò küt fan'* a good office, a profitable situation; *küt, fá,* wanting, not enough; *pang küt*, broken, defective; *tái' küt, hò'm'* a grievous thing or event; *küt, 'pün*, to affect or reduce the principal.

缺
Kiueh To hope or expect impatiently, to long for one's return; to make known; to regard with dissatisfaction; to want; deficient.

闕
Kiueh To shut the door, to close the office; to stop, to rest; terminated, done; to prohibit; end of a song; *fuk, küt*, to take off mourning; *ko shò' küt*, several tunes or songs.

𠄎
Kiueh A catch, a mark by which to remember a character; to mark off; *kau küt*, to mark off criminals for execution, as is done by the emperor at the autumnal assizes.

厥
Kiueh A personal pronoun, he, she, it; that, that one, the man; its, his; short; to project stones; to bow the head to the ground; *küt, 'tang*, they.

刷
Kiueh A gouge, chissel, burin, or graver, used by carvers and carpenters.

𦵑
Kiueh A post, a stake, a pile; used for half of a thing; a stick, a lever, a piece of wood; a post in the middle of a gateway; the bit in a bridle; a drum-stick; *kol, yat, küt*, cut off a piece, cut about a half; *'kám yat, küt*, take off half, cut it in two.

蕨
Kiueh An edible fern; the stalks are cooked for food when tender, and a flour is made from the root; *küt, 'fan*, farina of the fern-root. The drawing of the *küt*, resembles an *Aspidium*.

𦵑
Kiueh Insolent; *ch'èung küt*, unruly, ferocious, disobedient, according as applied to children, robbers, or animals.

𦵑
Kiueh An animal that carries another; the vague description of it may refer to some marsupial animal.

蹶
Kiueh To stumble, to fall, to slip down; to fail in; to leap, to jump; prostrate, to go quick.

𦵑
Kiueh Tongue of a buckle, a hasp; a ring on a carriage for fastening the reins to, called *küt, náp*; a ring with a tongue or hook for fastening to; part of a lock.

誦
Kiueh Feigned, counterfeited; to impose on; hypocritical, crafty; to please or agree with one to gain an end.

鴟
Kiueh A shrike, called *pák, jò*; it sings in the seventh month, and is said to eat its dam; *shán pák, jò*, the wild butcher-bird, an epithet for disobedient children.

(223)

Kút.

倍
Kwuh

To unite all the parts, united strength; to tug at; to reach; to collect or assemble; *kút, kút*, tugging.

括
Kwoh

To inclose or embrace; to bundle-up, to tie up, to envelop; to infold, to comprehend; to examine into; to arrive at; *páu kút*, to bundle or wrap up; to contain, to have an understanding of; *nong kút, sz'* 'hoi, he "bags up the four seas," i. e. he knows everything; *kút, fát*, to do up the hair in a coil.

聒
Kwoh

To make a great clamor, to stun one, to make a din; importunate, bothering, distracting, noisy; to injure an affair by talking; *kút, kút*, inapt, ignorant; *to ín kút, 'i*, to din in one's ears; *kút, 'iú*, clamorous.

迨
Kwoh

Fleet, hasty; quick; to hasten one; a man's name; *kút, 'ung*, to understand soon; *Pák, kút*, was one of Wan Wáng's officers.

蝓
Kwoh

A garden slug, called *kút, 'ú*; vulgarly *pi' i'ai, 'ch'ung*, or the snivel worm; a frog's eggs; *kút, 'lau*, the mole-cricket.

豁
Kwoh

An open valley; to penetrate through; to understand; liberal, magnanimous; *kút, 'át*, perspicacious; *kút, 'ín ming*, fully understand it.

(224)

KWÁ.

瓜
Kwá

General name for gourds, melons, cucumbers, brinjals, egg-plant, squash, &c.; the 97th radical of characters pertaining to melons; *sai kwá*, the watermelon; *wong kwá*, cucumber; *tsít, kwá*, a hairy squash; *ai kwá*, egg-plant; *fán kwá*, small yellow squash; *tung kwá*, a large coarse squash; *muk, kwá*, the papaya; *tí' yéuk, kwá fan*, the country is cut up (or apportioned) like the carpels of a squash; *'yau kwá kot*, there is a liaison or intercourse of some kind; *kwá ts'oi' 'án*, a greengrocer's stall; *tséung' kwá*, a kind of pickle made of the tender *pák, kwá*; *kwá k'i 'i toi'* change it when melons are ripe, i. e. next year; *kwá tí, 'mín, 'mín*, a numerous progeny, many descendants.

寡
Kwá

To distribute to several; few, little; seldom, unusual, rarely; alone; deficient, what is short; a widow; the regal We; *kú kwá*, orphans and widows, left alone desolate; *to kwá*, much or few, how many? *'kwá 'fú* or *'kwá 'mò 'p'o*, a widow; *'kwá 'yan*, Ourselves, I, the king; *'kwá 'ld*, a widower, an old bachelor; *'kwá pat, tik, chung'* alone I can't stand them all; *'kwá 'man*, little experience.

卦
Kwá

Divining lines or diagrams invented by Fuhhí, to serve as an abacus by which to philosophize; first there were

eight, then these were involved to sixty-four; to divine; *chám kwá* or *puk, kwá* to divine; *ngá 'ch'i 'tá kwá* shivering from cold or terror; *kwá 'l'au 'chun*, he guessed right.

挂 } To suspend, to hang up; }
掛 } to dwell on or prolong; to }
 Kwá } divine by straws; to remem- }
 ber; to distinguish; to lay }
 aside; in suspense, anxious; }
kwá' hò to enter names in a }
 visiting-book, to make or keep }
 a list of articles or names; }
kwá' 'ch'i, to make people talk }
 of; *kwá' mong* to hope for; }
kwá' sam or *kwá' lū* to be }
 anxious for; *kwá' 'shéung*, to }
 hang up; *kwá' 'kún*, to secretly }
 leave office; *kwá' chū 'k'ū*, }
 to keep thinking of; *kwá' ním* }
 to bear in mind; *tò kwá* a }
 small green parrot; *kwá' }
 'meng*, to call by, in name }
 only; *kwá' 'hi fán' wok*, you }
 may hang up the griddle—out }
 of business.

褂 } A jacket worn over the robe, }
 Kwá } having short and wide sleeves; }
'má kwá a riding-jacket, a sort }
 of dress overcoat or sack; *tái* }
kwá a pelisse worn by ladies, }
 a short robe; *'p'ò kwá* cere- }
 monial dress, robes; *kwán }
 'kí kwá* a sort of vest, with }
 very short sleeves.

罣 } An impediment, a hindrance; }
 Kwá } to hinder, to obstruct; to fall }
 into a snare; *kwá' ngoi* an }
 obstruction.

誑 } To deceive, to cozen, to }
 Kwá } impose on; to disturb; *kwá' }
 'ng* to mislead; *kwá' lūn 'l'in }
 há* to distract the empire.

咄 } A final word, indicating a }
 doubt, or one's opinion of; *'k'ū }
 'l'ui 'l'ui kwá* I think he has }
 come; *wak, 'ché hai kwá* I }
 think it is so; *'p'á 'm 'hok }
 tak, kwá* I'm afraid I can't }
 learn it; *kòm' kwá* so? are }
 you sure it is so?

胯 } The thighs, space between }
 Kwá } the legs, the crotch; *kwá' }
 'má*, to bestride a horse; *kwá' }
 'yuk*, to shame one by making }
 him go between one's legs; }
kwá' 'fú, one forced to submit. }
 The second character also }
 means trowsers.

跨 } Interchanged with the last; }
 Kwá } to pass over, to straddle, to }
 bestride; to surpass, to excel; }
 to border on a country; the }
 crotch; *kwá' 'tsò* a son who }
 excels his father; *kwá' 'ūt* to }
 excel; *pat, kwá' 'k'i kwok*, not }
 incroach on his territory; *kwá' }
 'hoi túi' 'shau*, to stretch or }
 throw out the arms.

(225)

Kw'á.

夸 } Prodigious; to vaunt, to brag; }
 Kw'á } magniloquent; self-conceited. }
 Same as the next.

誇 } To talk big, to boast; to }
 Kw'á } vaunt; bragging, grandilo- }
 quence; conceited, arrogant; }
 wide, ample—said of a dress; }
kw'á 'hou boastful; *kw'á }
 'tséung 'k'ū*, to adulate one; }
tsz' kw'á, self-laudation.

媵 } Vain, conceited; good, pret- }
 Kw'á } ty; *kw'á 'tsi*, regardful of }
 one's appearance or conduct, }
 fastidious, finical.

(226)

Kwai.

歸
歸

Kwei

To return to the same place or state; to go, or send back, to restore, to revert to; to terminate, to end; to belong to; to go home; to marry out; to send a present, to give, to promise; to unite, to assemble; a terminus *ad quem*; a home, a country, a native place, a refuge, a center; to divide fractional numbers; *fán hū² kwai*, to go home; *kwai mat₂ yan*, whom does it belong to? *kwai kau²* to lay the blame on the right one; *kwai kan*, to trace to the end; *kwai fuk₂*, to return to obedience, to give up rebellion; *and² sho kwai*, no home, wandering—said of ghosts; *kwai wán² ní*, send it back to you; *kwai mái yat₂ pín*, to go or put aside; *kwai² kú* or *kwai shai²* dead; *kwai ning*, a bride's visit to her parents; *kwai ū² t'ò*, to be buried; *kwai t'in*, to resign office, to return to one's homestead; *kwai fát*, division; *t'in há² kwai sam*, the country looks to me; *kwai² pán tsik₂* to bring a region under rule; *kwai kwai yat₂ yat₂*, put everything in its place; *kau kwai*, a table for reducing fractions.

飯

Kwei

To conform to, to receive instruction, to comply with; *kwai í, fuk₂ fát*, to hearken and conform to instructions—as disciples do.

圭
圭

Kwei

A sceptre or baton made of stone, given to noblemen and princes as a sign of rank, and used at levees; a measure equal to a pinch or six grains of millet; some say, 64 grains, or what can be taken up in three fingers; *chap, kwai*, to hold the baton.

剗

Kwei

To butcher; to eviscerate, to cut open; to stab, to stick a knife into.

奎

Kwei

The stride of a man; the 15th of the 28 constellations, answering to parts of Andromeda and Pisces, and auspicious to students.

閨

Kwei

The door separating the private from the public part of a house; the apartments of the women; unmarried females, who have not yet left the hareem; women; female, lady like, feminine; *kwai² nü*, a virgin, a young lady; *sham kwai*, the inner apartments; *kwai mún*, to stay at home, of a retiring disposition—said of maids; *kam kwai tsik₂*, a rollster.

龜
龜

Kwei

The tortoise, the chief of mailed beings; the 213th radical of characters pertaining to the chelonæ; *kam kwai*, a small species of *Emys*, whose carapace, divided into 28 plates on the edges, is used in divination; *kwai hok*, a tortoise's shell; *kwai kung*, a cuckold; *kwai² cháu*, a pimp; *kwai tán²* or *kwai² tsai*, a bastard; *kwai púi²* arched over, like a tortoise's back; *tái² ngong² kwai*, you stupid dolt.

圖
Kiu

Lots made of paper or wood ; to choose by lot ; *nim kwai*, to draw lots.

鬼
Kwei

A spirit of a dead person, a manes, that which the soul reverts or turns to at death ; the 194th radical of characters of demons, phantasms, &c. ; a ghost, an apparition, a spectre ; a demon, a devil ; a horrid looking object ; a miserable person, a wretch ; the Cantonese stigmatize foreigners as *kwai*, and say their shrill voices resemble the plaintive cry of spirits ; ' *ni kin' kwai mé*, have you seen a ghost—what are you scared at ? ' *kwai 'sau kwai 'nò*, to peep, to hide and seek ; ' *kwai 'shü*, a suspicious, dishonest, person ; ' *kwai 'shai 'ni mé*, did a sprite get you to do this ? ' *chong' kwai*, to meet a foreigner ; ' *kwai 'sau fung*, a whirlwind ; ' *'ai' 'sz' kwai*, a wretch taken instead of the real criminal ; ' *tsò' wái' kwai 'sou*, done altogether wrong ; ' *kwai mai 'ni*, are you possessed ! ' *shang kwai kòm' 'fan*, frisky as an elf ; ' *kwai 'lá kwai*, a joint plan to swindle one ; ' *kwai suk*, the 23d of the 28 constellations, stars $\gamma, \delta, \eta, \theta$ in Cancer ; ' *kwai shan*, the gods, spirits ; ' *shui kwai*, ghost of a drowned man ; ' *'á p'in' kwai*, a besotted opium-slave ; ' *'ün kwai*, unavenged spirit of a murdered man ; ' *kwai 'má*, badly done, careless ; ' *mún kwai*, a catch in a bolt ; ' *yap kwai mún kwán*, entered the door of

demons—dead ; *shíp, sing kwai kòm' yéung'* he is like a ghost, afraid of the face of men.

簋
Kwei

A dish for holding grain at sacrifices, once made round within and square without ; a dish or platter ; ' *kau tái' kwai*, nine platters—a set out ; ' *kwai 'ün*, large dishes or basins ; ' *muk kwai*, wooden open dishes, used for holding the grain in the equinoctial worship of Confucius.

先軌
Kwei

An axle ; a rut ; a trace, a vestige ; an orbit, a path ; a law, a rule ; treasonable plans against a country ; to imitate ; ' *pat kwai*, unconformable ; ' *kwai tò* to follow in the path, a constant path.

匱
Kwei

A box ; a casket for papers ; to put in a box ; to bind with cords.

堊
Kwei

A ruinous wall, one ready to fall ; ruinous, dilapidated ; to destroy, to demolish.

詭
Kwei

To deceive, to cheat, to defraud ; to blame, to reprimand ; to oppose what is good ; to vilify, to insult, to defame ; bad, malicious, perverse ; odd, strange ; ' *kwai kwat*, crafty, fraudulent ; ' *kwai chá* lying ; ' *mò 'ts'ung kwai 'ts'ui*, do not follow cunning tales ; ' *kwai 'f' extravagancies, wonderful things, incredible ; 'kwai 'má kéuk, shik*, a bad fellow.

晷
Kwei

A gnomon, a dial ; daytime, the day ; ' *yat kwai*, a sundial ; ' *mat, 'yé kwai hák*, what is the mark on the dial ? ' *fan kò kai kwai*, to prolong the day by burning candles.

貴
Kwei
Honorable, noble, exalted, illustrious; dignified, worthy, good; your, thine, in direct address; dear, high-priced; precious, valuable; to esteem, to honor, to desire, to make much of; *kwai' sing'* your name; *kwai' tak, tsai'* very dear; *tsun kwai' 'yau tak,* to honor the virtuous; *kwai' séung'* a noble, ingenuous countenance; *'yau mat, kwai' kon'* what is your business? *'ai kò kwai' 'shau,* please lift up (or off) your hand, please let me off; *king kwai'* rare, precious; *kwai' sai'* delicate, elegant, as manners; *kwai' hi'* precious things—applied to darling children; *kwai' tai' yan,* your excellency; *kwai' chung' 'yé,* a rare article.

季
Ki
Little, tender, junior, whatever is young and immature; the least or last of a series; a season, a quarter of the year; half of the year, when speaking of crops or paying rent; *mang', chung', kwai'*, a series of three; *sz' kwai'* the four seasons; *ch'un kwai'* spring; *ch'un kwai' üt,* the third month of spring; *kwai' 'tsz'* the youngest child; *kwai' shai'* the last generation or dynasty; *'mán kwai'* the late or second crop.

悸
Ki
To perturb; agitation of mind; the end or fringe of a belt or girdle.

桂
Kwei
Cassia tree (*Laurus cassia* and *cinnamomea*); met. literary reputation and honor; *kwai' p'i,* cassia bark; *kwai'*

p'i yau, cassia oil; *kwai' 'tsz'* cassia buds; *'shau p'an ján kwai'* to pick a cassia twig,—to become a kújin; *kwai' fá,* the *Olea fragrans*; *kwai' fa pò'* figured calicoes; *üt, kwai'* the monthly rose (*Rosa semperflorens*).

癸
Kwei
The last of the ten stems, which with *yan,* belong to water; the character is supposed to represent water flowing to a center; to consider, to calculate; *'in kwai'* the menses; puberty.

瑰
Kwei
A perfect pearl, which is lustrous by night, called *múi kwai'*; hence *múi kwai' fá,* the red rose; rare, precious, excellent, admirable; *king kwai'* a kind of jasper.

饋
Kwei
Food, victuals, viands; presents of food; to prepare food; to attend to the kitchen, to present food to one; *kwai' yan,* a king's baker.

餽
Kwei
To present to, to give, to offer; gifts of food. Nearly the same as the last.

蕘
Kwei
A basket or hamper of straw or bamboo for carrying; a vegetable like the blite or strawberry-spinach, having a red stem; name of a hill.

櫃
Kwei
A case with doors, a press, a chest, a locker; exhausted, wearied out; to fail in; *shü kwai'* a book-case; *kwai' wai,* a counter; *kwai' 'lung,* a drawer; *'fuk, kwai'* a wardrobe, a bureau; *át, kwai'* a sum put in deposit for rent; *'ki kwai'* or *'chéung kwai'* a

clerk in a shop; *kam f'ang kwai²* state records, archives of state.

跪
Kwei² To kneel, to bend the knee to the ground; the legs; a crab's leg; *kwai² há²* to kneel down; *pái² kwai²* to bow and kneel to; *kwai² lin²* to kneel on chains—a mode of torture; *kwai² sat*, knee-pads.

蹶
Kwei Quick, active, diligent; to play with the feet; *kwai² kwai² ts'ung sz²* to stir up one to attend to business, diligent.

(227) Kw'ai.

規
Kwei A pair of compasses; a law, regulation, custom, usage; a douceur for connivance; a rate for taking a farm; to rule men according to usage; to regulate; to calculate, to plan; to line or draw a line; the disk of the sun or moon; *kw'ai wák₂* to draw lines; *kw'ai 'kū*, usage, custom; *kw'ai lai²* law; *üt, pún' kw'ai*, moon half full; *shau üt, kw'ai*, to receive the monthly fee; *'mún kw'ai*, the time covered by the fee is up; *tsil, kw'ai*, fee due three times a year; *ngák₂ kw'ai*, a fixed fee; *kw'ai ching²* to regulate others; *hong kw'ai*, bye-laws of a guild.

窺
Kwei To peep at, to look furtively at, as through a crevice; to spy; to look on slyly; to observe for one's own use; the length of a step; *kw'ai f'ám²* to spy, to go about looking into; *kw'ai shí²* to make

secret inspection of; *kw'ai sz²* to wait for one, to see what is going on; *kún kw'ai*, "a tube-view," a partial examination of, a bird's-eye view.

闚
Kw'ei To peep from under or behind a door, or through a crack; to observe; to glance at, or have a slight view of; *sil, kw'ai*, to look at by stealth. Interchanged with the last.

盔
Kw'ei A helmet, a casque or defense for the head; a block on which caps are ironed and fashioned; a basin or porringer; *f'au kw'ai*, a casque made of iron plates, worn by military officers; *kw'ai káp*, armor.

葵
Kw'ei A term for malvaceous plants resembling the Malva, Geranium, Althea, Hibiscus, &c. *kw'ai fá*, the *Althea rosea*; *wong shuk₂ kw'ai*, the *Hibiscus manihot*; *héung² yat₂ kw'ai*, the sunflower; *kw'ai shín²* leaf fans, made from the leaves of the *Raphis flabelliformis*; *kw'ai p'ung*, awnings or thatch made of leaves; *kw'ai ts'oi²* an esculent mallows.

携
Hwui To lead by the hand, as a child or blind man; to go with; to take along, to join, to lock arms; to carry; to take up from the ground; to leave; *f'ai kw'ai*, to lead by the hand, to carry, to recommend one; *kw'ai tái²* to take along, to sustain from falling; *kw'ai 'shau*, to take by the hand, to take an arm; *kw'ai lám*, to carry a basket on the arm.

鱗
Hwui

An ivory stiletto or horn bodkin, for opening knots, anciently worn on the girdle; a kind of tortoise; the name of a star.

畦
Hwui

A field containing 50 'mau, or about 8 English acres; a plat of ground; a low wall around a field; *kw'ai ts'oi* a kitchen-garden.

槓
Kw'ei

The jaw-bones, the sides of the face; a place where nine or many roads meet, a thoroughfare; name of a mushroom; *chung kw'ai*, a man of the T'áng dynasty, now deified as a protector against devils, and drawn clutching a sword, and standing on one foot.

夔
Kw'ei

A one-legged monster, dragon, ox and man combined; a statesman in the days of Shun; a certain plant.

揆
Kw'ei

To consider; to calculate, to guess; to surmise the meaning, to weigh in the mind; to examine; *kw'ai tok*, to estimate, to reason upon; *pák kw'ai*, a superintendent.

睽
Kw'ei

The sun and moon in apposition; distant from, absent from, separated; *kw'ai wai yat hau*, [we have been] a long time sundered.

愧
Kw'ei

Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; shamefaced, bashful; to feel shame when detected; conscience-stricken, remorse; *sau kw'ai* ashamed; *kw'ai ngo mò ts'oi*, I feel shame for my stupidity; *kw'ai fú* contrite.

(228)

Kwái.

乖
Kwái

Perverse, obstinate, to turn the back on; cross-purposes; to contradict; strange, extravagant; cunning, crafty; *kwái hau*, wily, ingenious; *mat tak, hò'm kwái*, so well trained—said of children; *tsing kwái*, clever, ingenious at contriving; *kwái p'ik*, malicious.

夬
Kwái

Different, to pull or flow different ways; parted, dividing; absolute, certain; the 54th of the 64 diagrams.

拐
Kwái

To deceive, to swindle, to gull; to seduce, to kidnap, to decoy one in order to carry him off; to entrap persons; *kwái p'in* to gull, to swindle; *kwái tsz* a kidnapper; *kwái p'in yan ts'ip*, to elope with a man's concubine; *kwái tai yan hau*, to cajole in order to carry off; *kwái kéuk*, crippled, lame; *kwái yan lok tam* to lead one into evil.

拐
Kwái

An old man's staff or crutch, with a crooked top; *kwái chéung* a cane or staff.

蒯
Kwái

A rush or grass, used for making sandals, withes, or mats; *kwái li*, grass sandals, used by chief mourners; a surname.

怪
Kwái

Strange, marvelous, extraordinary; bizarre, supernatural, portentous, monstrous; rare, wonderful, curious; to dislike, to bear a grudge against; to deem strange, sur-

prised at; *k'í kwái'* strange, surprising; *kwái' mat*, a monster, an apparition; *'m 'hò kín' kwái'* don't be surprised, don't feel angry; *'fún kwái' 'ni*, he lays the blame on you wrongly; *kwái' chák, 'k'ü*, reprimand him; *nán kwái' 'k'ü*, can not (or ought not to) blame him; *kwái' 'soi*, strange! *kwái' 'm tak*, not surprising; *chiú kwái'* to bring blame on one's self; *kwái' tán' 'chí sz'* marvelous, ghost-like; *kwai kwái'* horrid, ugly; *'yau mat, kwái' 't'au*, what wrong have I done?

(229) Kwák.

掴 To slap the face with the hand; *kwák, yat, pá*, a single slap; *kwák, sheng*, a clap.

罽 A colloquial word; a loop, a bight of a rope; to tie up with a loop; a stroll; *'lá yat, kó' kwák*, make a noose; *kwák, chiú' 'k'ü*, catch him in a lasso, noose him; *'t'ung 'ní hū' kwák, 'há*, let us take a turn.

(230) Kwan.

君 A chief, head of society; a prince, sovereign, or ruler; honorable, in high station, exalted; superior, wise, one who can influence others; a term of respect given to others, and used by all persons; to rule, to fulfill the duties of a sovereign; *kwan*

'tsz' the princely man, the beau ideal of virtue; good people; *'fú' kwán*, my husband; *'sin kwán*, a deceased father; *'léung kwán*, your son; *kwok kwán*, the emperor; *'fú kwán* and *'t'ái' kwán* are father and mother in epitaphs; *wan kwán*, a blue-beard, an unkind husband; *sai' kwán*, my wife.

軍
Kiun

An army, a force of 12,500 men; the head-quarters of a troop; an inclosure; military, warlike; *kwan ying*, a camp; *hang kwán*, to move troops; *kám' shí' kwán*, servants who attend the candidates within the hall; *hon' kwán*, Chinese Bannermen; *kwan man 'fú*, a sub-prefect; *kwan kí táí' shan*, the General Council of state; *'t'au kwán*, to enlist; *'yau mat, kwán 'má*, what plan has he, what will (or can) he do? *kwan kung*, military merit; *man' kwán*, banishment to the garrisons.

昆
Kwan

Together, alike or comparable, at the same time; evident, clearly; an elder brother; descendants; many, a multitude; with, then; to take precedence; *kwan tai'* or *kwan chung'* brothers; *hau' kwán*, descendants; *kwan 'h'ung*, all insects; *'ní' kí kwán kwai'* how many brothers have you?

崑
Kwan

The Kwanlun or Koulkun range of mountains, lying about lat. 35° N., between the Desert of Gobi and Tibet; the Chinese regard it as the abode of everything mysterious and supernatural.

鯤
Kwan The roe or spawn of fishes; a leviathan, a whale; *kwan fá' wai p'ang*, the whale turned into a roc.

鷓鴣
Kwan A sort of gallinaceous bird; perhaps a heathcock or jungle-fowl.

均
Kiun An instrument for moulding pottery; equal, just, in similar parts; even, level, plane, flat; to equalize, to adjust or harmonize; a musical instrument; *kwan fan*, equally divided; *kwan p'ing*, impartial, equal; *fú lok, kwan chim*, sorrow and joy equally portioned; *kwan ts'ai fong ching* all regular and proper; *kwan chí hai* let it be so now, don't change it.

鈞
Kiun A quarter of a *shek*, or pecul; a weight of 30 catties; a potter's lathe; to equalize, to harmonize; just; important; *tái' kwan* or *hung kwan*, the Great Framer, wheel of events, heaven, nature; *kwan ú* your wishes or orders—a polite phrase. Used for the last.

筠
Kiun The green tough skin of the bamboo, which contains silex. Also read *Wan*.

焜
Kwan Fire, fiery, the flame of a fire; *kwan iú* blazing. Read *wan*; flame; *fo wan wan* & *shéung ching*, the lambent flame curled upwards.

棍
Kwan A round stick, a club; to bind up sticks; a sharper; *tsáp, im kwan shing*, practice makes a thing natural; *kwong kwan* a "bare-stick," a scoundrel; *án min kwan* a pastry roller; *kwan s'ò*, a

knave, a band of pestilent fellows; *tsung kwan* a pettifogger; *kwan kòm kwong*, bare as a stick, poor; *kwan kéuk*, a dangerous fellow.

郡
Kiun An inhabited place, a principality, a small district; now applied to a prefecture; *fú kwan* a department; *'ní hai mat, kwan* what prefecture are you from? *kwan má*, a king's brother-in-law or neice.

(231) Kw'an.

坤
Kw'an The earth, *q. d.* inferior or obsequious to heaven; hence applied to the moon, statesmen, wives, and to whatever has a correlative superior; the 2d diagram; favorable, compliant, obedient; *tau shat, k'in kw'an tái* a cottage can contain a great mind; *kw'an kán*, a betrothed's horoscope.

髡
Kw'an A punishment of shaving the head, inflicted on the prince's family for slight offenses; bald; a leafless tree.

裙
Kw'an The plaited skirt of a lady's dress, sometimes elegantly embroidered; rim of a turtle's shell; *chung kw'an*, or *noi kw'an*, petticoats; *wai kw'an*, an apron, a bib; *ch'iu kw'an*, an embroidered silk apron worn by officers; *kw'an kéuk, múi*, waiting-maids; *kw'an ch'á*, a gore in a skirt; *kw'an tái chí ts'ap*, relatives of a different surname; *héung kw'an*, a skirt with bells or jingles.

羣 K'w'an
A flock of sheep, as few as three; a herd; a concourse, a group, a multitude, a horde, a company; men of the same sort; friends, equals, companions, fellow-officers; a form of the plural number; to sort with; to agree with; *kw'an shang*, all living; *kw'an 'tong*, a company, messmates; *kw'an 'mái yat, tui* to form a group, to go together; *mái kw'an*, to consummate a marriage.

梱 K'w'an
Sincerity, singleness of heart; unadorned, simple, said of style; *kw'an shai*, unaffected, simple-minded; *yung shan tsé kw'an*, I can not forget your kindness—used at the end of letters.

捆 K'w'an
To tie or put together; to plait; to make firm by beating, to work at; *kw'an kü* to weave sandals. Same as the next.

綑 K'w'an
To bind, to tie up with cords, to fetter; to plait, to braid; a border or fold on the skirt of a garment for ornament; to hem, to put on a band or fold; *kw'an 'leng*, to bind the neck of a dress; *kw'an 'pong*, to bind up; *kw'an 'mái yat, ch'uk*, tie them up together; *kw'an 't'iu*, tape used for hems; *kw'an 'pín*, a broad fold; *kw'an 'tang* to bind with rattans; *kw'an shan*, to tie on the girdle; *seung kw'an*, to insert a fold or band on garments.

捆 K'w'an
To bind with rope; full, well-provided; *kw'an tsoi' í kwai* to return home well laden, successful in business.

菌 K'w'an
The mushroom; mold on bread or paste; *fát, kw'an*, moldy; *ti kw'an*, toadstool; *kw'an kwai* a sort of fine-quilled cassia; *soo 'ts' kw'an* fine mushrooms raised on muck.

閫 K'w'an
A threshold; door-posts; a small door in a gate; door of the female apartments; females; *kw'an noi* and *kw'an ngoi* are terms used for within and without the palace, the court and country.

麋 K'w'an
A general name for deer; perhaps specially the *Antelope guturosa*, the doe of which is hornless, and both sexes are easily frightened.

攪 K'w'an
To take up and put in order, to put to rights; to complete an unfinished work.

壺 K'w'an
Paths between or among buildings or rooms in the palace; to dwell in; *kwai kw'an*, a virtuous woman.

鯨 K'w'an
A large fish; name of the father of Yü the Great, who lived B. C. 2200.

袞 K'w'an
Imperial robes embroidered with dragons; *kw'an 'min*, robes and crown, a royal dress; *kw'an kw'an 'ho, 'eng* worth hearing.

滾 K'w'an
Water flowing in a rapid, bubbling manner; boiling, welling up, rolling; to roll, to go off; to boil; *kw'an 'shui*, boiling water; *kw'an pá* clear out, be off! *kw'an tán* to go away; *ts'oi ün kw'an kw'an*, my capital must be constantly circulating—a shop phrase; *kw'an lan* boiled to rags;

'*kw'an lün*' to make mistakes; '*tá kw'an*', to roll about, to make a feint in fencing by rolling over; '*lo kw'an ngo*', he vexes me.

緜

Hwan

A ribbon, a cord; to sew, to stitch together; to bind.

困

Kw'an

A ruined house; confined, cramped, cribbed, like a plant which has no room; exhausted, disheartened, weary, worn out, jaded; poor, beggared; weak, diseased; wanting, insufficient, needy; to tire, to weary, to repress; to impoverish; to influence so as to hinder, to be the slave of; hampered for want of; the 47th diagram; mourning for, sorry, afflicted, oppressed with; to put forth labor; flustered; '*kw'an' kün*' wearied out; '*pi' tsau kw'an*' confused by drink; '*kw'an' chü*' to restrain, to disable; '*kw'an' shau*', poor, nothing to do; '*kw'an' kik*' beggared; '*hang 'i kw'an' fát*' in want of funds or baggage on a journey.

窘

Kiun

Afflicted, enfeebled; poor, distressed, in urgent want of; urged by; to distress, to harass; '*kw'an' pik*' straitened; '*kw'an' kap*' in need.

困

K'ün

A round granary; a spiral; twisted; '*lun kw'an*' contorted like roots, spiral.

(232)

Kwán.

關

Kwan

To shut or bar a door, to stop up a doorway; to fasten, to fix, to stop a thing for a little while; the cross-bar of

a door; a gateway to a market; a frontier-pass; a place where goods enter, a custom-house; a post-house; a limit, a line, a boundary, both literally and metaphorically; to bear upon, to effect, to have a relation to or connection with, to belong to, to concern, to allude to, to involve; consequences, results; to pass through or by way of; to pierce, to penetrate; '*kwán mak*' the middle pulse in the wrist; '*kwán pò*' or '*hoi kwán*', the collector of customs, called a hoppo; '*kwán hau*', a custom-house; '*'m kwán ngo sz*' none of my business; '*'ní 'm kwán sam*', you did not pay attention; '*pat kwán shíp*', no connection with, independent of; '*kwán tsit*', covert assistance; the circumstances or condition of; '*tá kwán tsit*' to give a douceur for underhand aid; '*tsau kwán muk*' to act on the boards; '*sung kwán*', to pass free of duty; '*Kwán tai*' the God of War; '*kwán sam chüü' liü*' look after it carefully; '*kwán hai*' results, consequences; '*hò kwán hai*' a very serious matter; '*kwán cham*', a pin; '*kwán chung*', "inside of the pass," is a term for Shensi and the neighboring regions; '*kwán shü*', proposals to engage a teacher or secretary; '*át kwán*' is the money sent with the letter.

瘵

Kwán

Diseased, infirm, sick; incapable, incompetent for the duties of; '*kwán kün*', an inefficient ruler.

鰓
Kwán A large fish; a widower; an old man, who has never been married; alone, single, unattended; *kwán fú*, a widower; *kwán kú*, to live alone; *muk, shéung kwán kwán*, sleepless, restless.

慣
Kwán Accustomed to, experienced; habitual, addicted to; practiced in; to slip, to stumble; *kwán shuk*, used to; *hū kwán*, often going there; *fán kwán*, very playful; *'m kwán*, unskilled, unused to; *kwán 'tò*, to stumble and fall; *kwán king*, in the habit of; *yat, káu kwán 'tò*, a fall; *kwán lai*, the common way or custom; *'lá kwán*, to overlook, to be easy with; *'tò kwán*, addicted to gaming.

𠂔
Kwán The two tufts made in dressing children's hair, commonly called *'á kok, kai*.

(233) Kwang.

轟
Hung The rumbling of wheels, muttering of thunder, roaring of cannon; a buzzing, stunning noise; *lúi kwang*, noise of thunder; *kwang lit*, irascible, techy; *kwang kwang*, stunning, as a noise; *kwang lang*, the clang of glass, tin, or other sonorous bodies.

肱
Kwang The upper arm, the humerus; the arm; *huk, kwang 'i cham*, to pillow his head on his arms.

觥
Kwang A large cyathiform goblet made of rhinoceros' horn; *'tsau kwang*, a wine cup.

蕙
Hung The death of a prince or grandee; to die; many; fleet, prompt; *kwang kwang*, the buzzing or hum of insects.

𠂔
Hung Noise of drums or bells, clamor; rushing of waters; din of loud voices.

洶
Hung *Kwang kwang*, roaring of waters over stones; dashing of waves.

(234) Kwáng.

逛
Kwáng To wander about, to ramble, to take a walk, to go to and fro; *hū kwáng*, to walk abroad; *kwáng 'ün 'yam ch'á*, take a cup of tea after a walk.

纏
A colloquial word; to latch, to fasten or loop two doors, with a string or hoop; *kwáng 'mái mán*, fasten the door; *kwáng 'kau*, to tie up a dog; *yat, kwáng lang*, a number or load of things tied together.

To rub against, to run upon one in the street; *kwáng 'ts'an 'k'ü*, rubbed against it; *kwáng 'lán shám*, to tear one's dress by catching it; *kwáng 'k'ü lok, lai*, catch it (a kite) down; *'ai kwáng*, lookout, [lest I] run against you!—a porter's cry.

筐 Colloquially called *kwáng*, as *lám kwáng*, baskets.

Kwáng. A twig, a sprig, the small stems of herbs and trees; peduncles, stalks of leaves; *'lau kwáng*, willow twigs; *ch' kwáng*, twigs; stalks.

(235) Kwat.

骨
Kuh The bones of bodies; whatever is hard that is inclosed in something soft, as the ribs of leaves, sticks among leaves, knots in cloth, or seams in garments; the 188th radical of characters relating to bones; the figure, the person; *kwat, kák, tái* a large frame or person; *yát, fú kwat, kák*, a skeleton; *shü kwat*, heart-wood; *kwat, 'tsz'* particular, exact, finical; *kwat, yuk*, brothers, children, relatives, by blood; *shau kwat, ü ch'ai*, lean and bony as a stick; *'mò ü kwat*, regardless of his promise; *'fán kwat*, to turn against one for a slight cause; *'sung kwat*, to crack the joints; *'tsz' 'yau kwat, lik*, the characters are vigorously written; *'tsin kwat, 'au*, yón baseborn runt; *kwat, 'p'ai*, dominoes.

汨
Kwuh The noise of waves; to confound, to mix; to unstop, to let flow out; to rise, to float; *kwat, 'ch'au*, to confuse. Read *Mu*; a river in Hú-nán, called *Mu, Jo kong*, which enters Tungting Lake on the southeast.

橘
Kuh A small kind of orange; *kam kwat*, the *Citrus madagascariensis*, or kumquat orange, used for sweetmeats; *kam kwat, 'tsz' tái* a dear little fellow; *kwat, hung*, dried orange-skin brought from Hwá chau in the S. W. of Kwángtung.

誑
Kiueh False, crafty, intriguing; to impose on; time-serving, wily, crooked; *kwat, chá'* tortuous conduct.

掘
Kiueh To dig into the ground, to excavate, to scoop, to open, to hollow out; *kwat, lung*, to dig a hole; *kwat, kam*, to dig for gold; *kwat, 'ch'ung* to dig a grave; *kwat, háng*, to open a drain. Used for the next.

崛
Kiueh Rising loftily like a solitary peak; eminent, distinguished; *kwat, 'hi* standing alone.

倔
Kiueh Obstinate, opinionated; *kwat, 'k'éung*, perverse, willful. A colloquial word: to cut off short; a dull or broken point; abrupt; a way stopped up; *lò kwat*, the road is stopped; *shüt, wá kwat*, an abrupt sentence; *'tsim* and *kwat*, are opposites, sharp and dull.

(236) Kwát.

刮
Kwáh To pare or scrape off, to abrade, to rub or rasp; to burnish; to even off grain; to raze; to extort; *kwát, séuk*, to scrape; *met.* to oppress; to cheapen; *kwát, 'séung*, to stiffen cloth; *kwát, 'p'ing*, to even (grain); *'tau kwát*, a striker; *kwát, 'p'ing lí fong*, to destroy a place; *kwát, muk, 'séung hon*, to rub one's eyes and to treat well—spoken of another's sudden prosperity; *lí kwát*, a tongue-scraper. *Kwát*, is used in Canton for a *quarter*, in imitation of the English sound.

(237)

Kwik.

隙 } A crack, a chink, a crevice,
 a fissure, a cleft, a gap, an
 interstice; leisure-time, an
 interval; an occasion for, an
 opening for variance; suspi-
 cion, dislike; 'yau kwik, split,
 as a board; suspicious, resent-
 ing; ts'am kwik, to seek occa-
 sion against; hán kwik, at
 leisure; yat kwik, chí kán,
 in an instant.

流 } A water-course in fields; a
 moat; a sluice for water;
 overflowing.

減 } Same as the last. Read
 wik, to flow rapidly; a current;
 water foaming and rising.

恤 } Quiet, silent, peaceful; taci-
 turn; kwik, tsing² peaceful,
 undisturbed.

賊 } To take the heads, or to
 cut off the left ears of persons
 killed, or prisoners taken in
 battle, and send them to
 court—this was done in an-
 cient times as evidence of
 victory; the face.

號 } The gash or marks made by
 a tiger when seizing his prey;
 a surname; name of a state
 in the Tsin dynasty, now
 Yungyang hien in K'áifung
 fú in Honán.

號 } To terrify, to make afraid;
 alarmed; as when seeing a
 tiger; a kind of fly.

鳩 } The tailor bird, called 'háu
 fú 'niú, "the cunning wife,"
 and many other names; it
 sings at the equinoxes, and
 marks the seasons.

絡 } A sort of coarse hempen
 fabric, made of the Dolichos;
 Kih } anciently used for towels and
 kerchiefs.

闕 } Silent, from being unoccu-
 Kih } pied; empty, solitary, alone.

(238)

Kwing.

扃 } A door-bar or latch outside
 K'ung } of a door; to bolt or bar a
 door; a bar or frame in a
 chariot to hold weapons; an
 ear or handle; kwing mún,
 to bolt the gate; kwing kwing,
 to examine.

垆 } A desert or void place, a
 Kiang } wild remote from towns; the
 edge of a forest.

洞 } Distant, remote; profound,
 Kiang } vague; an abyss; to forbid.

炯 } To examine with a clear
 Kiang } light; brightness, lustre;
 'kwing 'kwing, effulgent.

網 } A garment without any
 Kiang } lining and of a plain color;
 to drag or lead one along
 quickly.

迥 } Void, waste, desert; remote;
 Hiung } also, bright, lustrous; 'kwing
 pít, very different.

駟 } A large and fat horse, one
 Kiang } in good case; a pasture or
 paddock for horses; 'kwing
 'kwing 'mau 'má, robust, fine
 stallions.

曝 } To advert to and understand,
 Kiang } to be excited upon; distant,
 to appear remote; 'kwing kok,
 to perceive. Also read 'king
 in the Fan Wan.

(239)

Kwít.

A squeaking noise at night, called *kwit*, *sheng*, is thought to be the cry of ghosts; the squeaking of mice; clever, astute, sagacious; *kòm' kwit*, so smart—said of children.

(240)

Kwo.

戈 Ko A kind of halberd, the cross bar of which is used as a hook; the 62d radical of characters referring to arms; warlike weapons; *cham kwo loi' tán'* laid on their arms till morning; *tung' kon kwo*, to take up arms, to commence war.

過 Ko To strike, to whip a horse; a switch, a lash; grass, plants; wide, easy; hunger; the first of these is also read *chá*.

渦 Ko A branch of the R. Hwái, which rises in Honán, and flows S. E. into it at Hwái-yuen hien in Ngánhwui.

果 Ko Edible fruits, fruits with seeds or kernels in them; to overcome, to surpass; results; to conclude, to see the end of; courageous, hardy; really, truly, indeed; perfection or nibban of the Budhists; *pák' kwo*, all sorts of fruits; *kwo ín*, certainly; *kit' kwo' k'ü*, finish him, make away with him,—said of criminals; *kwo tün'* to decide finally or justly; *'kwó' tsz'* fruit; *'kwo' kòm*, great courage, intrepid; *yan' hwo*,

cause and effect; absorption into Budha; *ü' kwo hai' kòm*, is it so, really? or as a reply, it certainly is so; *'kwo' pan*, sorts of fruits; *kwai ching'* *'kwo*, to reform one's conduct; *ni tik' kwo shang*, this fruit is green; *'fan' kwo*, meat cakes steamed; *'long' kwo*, sweet meats; *'kwo' lip*, plates of fruit; *shí' kwo*, fruits in season; *'kwo' lán*, a fruit-market; *'k'i sz'' pat' kwo*, the matter is not yet ended. The second character is commonly used for fruit.

螺 Ko The solitary wasp or sphex; *'kwo' lo*, wasps, which imprison caterpillars in their nests.

裹 Ko To bundle up, to wrap or wind around; to envelop; a bundle; the receptacle of flowers, place where the fruit sets; *'kwo' kéuk*, to bind the feet; *'páu' kwo*, to wrap up; *'chong' kwo*, habiliments of the dead; *'kwo' t'ò*, a belly-wrapper, a stomacher.

過 Kwo To overpass, to exceed, to go beyond, to pass along; to pass, to spend, as time; beyond, further; to transgress, to violate propriety; an error, a transgression, an imprudence, a sin of ignorance; denotes past time, the pluperfect; a sign of comparison, great, much, too; the 28th and 62d diagrams, are called *tái' kwo'* and *'siú' kwo'*; *'kwo' hü'* to go, to go by; *hü' kwo' jái*, gone, I've been there; *'tsò' hü' kwo'* go again; *'ái' kwo'* a great blunder; *pat' kwo' sàm ko'* only three, no more than

three ; *kwo' shai'* or *kwo' shan*, deceased ; *'m kwo' tak*, *'i* mistaken, I was in error ; *'m kwo' tak, hū'* impassable, I can't do it ; *'hò kwo'* better, improving ; *'hò kwo' ko' tik*, better than that ; *'t'eng kwo'* I have heard it ; *shí' kwo'* I have tried it ; *kwo' k'i*, it is past the hour ; *tò kwo' tak* I can get along on a pinch ; it will do ; well, make it do ; *kwo' t'au*, too, very ; a common superlative, as *fút, kwo' t'au*, too broad ; *nán kwo'* hard to get by, or over, or along ; *kíu' k'ü 'tsau kwo' loi*, tell him to come quickly ; *kwo' hiú*, gone, past ; *'p'ing kwo'* evenly balanced or matched, at quits ; *kwo' yé'* to pass the night ; *kwo' kwong*, to gloss over, to make a false show ; *kwo' há t'im*, wait a while ; *'yau kwo'* faulty, guilty ; *kwo' tsò'* season past, as fruit ; deceased ; *kwo' shan'* too cautious ; *'m ts'ang kín' kwo'* I have not seen it ; *kwo' sun' yat*, *'i* give me a little credit ; *mò kwo' ü shí'* none better than this ; *kwo' ko' pín*, go on that side ; *'m kwo' tak, 'shau*, don't give it into his hand ; *'m kwo' tak, 'ngán*, intolerable, I can not suffer it.

(241) Kwok.

國 } A state, country, kingdom,
 國 } empire ; a nation, a people ;
 國 } a region ; national, govern-
 Kwoh mental ; *mán' kwok*, all nations ; *kwok, wong*, his majesty ;

a sovereign ; *'pún kwok*, my country ; *shán kwok*, a hilly country ; *kwok, ká*, the state ; *kwok, mò*, the empress ; *ngoi' kwok*, foreign countries ; *tái' Ts'ing kwok*, the Manchú empire ; *'ní mat, 'yé kwok, 'fan* what country are you of ? *'t'in kwok*, the kingdom of heaven ; *hoi kwok*, to found a state ; *chín' kwok*, the contending states, about B. C. 400-260.

蟈 } A kind of small green frog,
 Kwoh called *lau kwok*, with long thighs.

帼 } A hempen cap or kerchief
 Kwoh worn by women when mourning ; a female headdress ; *kan kwok, chí yuk*, the "disgrace of kerchiefs,"—poltroonry.

掴 } To slap one's head or mouth ;
 Kwoh often pronounced *kwák*, in Canton.

膾 } The politeal space ; the
 Kwoh calf of the leg.

郭 } The wall enclosing the gates
 Kwoh of Chinese cities, forming a greater security for defending the gate, commonly called *ung' hün* ; a surname.

髡 } Hide, dressed and curried
 Kwoh skin, with the hair taken off.

槨 } A coffin or box which in-
 Kwoh closes the true coffin ; to measure ; *shek, kwok*, a stone sarcophagus.

(242) Kwong.

光 } Light, splendor, lustre ; illus-
 Kwang } trious, brilliant, bright ; honor, éclat, glory ; *met.* one's

presence; naked, smooth, bare, bald; only, barely; to illuminate, to adorn, to reflect credit on; *yal kwong*, daylight; *kwong sin*, smooth and new; *kwong t'au*, bald, bare-headed; *kwong ts'oi*, splendid; shaved clean; *'fan ngoi kwong*, too bright; *to kwong liu*, all consumed, bare of; *ho kwong*, a nimbus on the head of idols; *kwong she'* a sunbeam, a gleam of light; *fong kwong chung*, a glow-worm; *kwong min' kung fu*, eye-service; *kwong tsung*, to glorify one's ancestors, by one's good conduct; *fong kwong*, incandescent; *hau kwong*, we wait for your presence; *tsé kwong*, to borrow clothes (jackdaw-like) or other articles of one; *kwong shau lai*, come without any baggage; naked; *kwong mang*, the light is too bright.

梳 A kind of palm like the ateca, called *kwong long*, of which sedan thills are made; a cut water; *ki kwong*, the beam of the loom.

光 Water sparkling and glistening in the sun; a river in Shánsí; wide; *kwong kwong* martial, threatening.

膀胱 The bladder is called *p'ong kwong*, the last word referring to its breadth.

廣 Broad, extensive, wide, spacious; large, ample; to enlarge, to make broader or wider, to extend; to increase; to diffuse; a body of 15 chariots; *kwong hang*, exten-

sively diffused or made known; *'kwong lai'* large, profound, as one's learning or estate; *'kwong yéung*, to publish everywhere; *'Kwong tung sheng*, the city of Canton; *'to 'Kwong tung*, an old resident of Canton; *'Léung Kwong*, the two Broad provinces; *léung kwong*, able to drink much.

誑 Wild, incoherent talk; to deceive, to mislead, to lie to; *'kwong in*, lying words; *yau' tsz' shéung shi' mo kwong*, children never mislead one.

礦 } The ore of iron, lead, and other metals; minerals; the lode of metals, gems in the Kwáng matrix; *'u kwong'* iron ore, ironstone.

(243)

Kw'ong.

狂 Mad, crazed, raging, raving, wild, incoherent; hasty; unable to judge about matters, stolid; cruel, irascible; eccentric, enthusiastic, new-fangled, precipitate, rash, imprudent,—often sneeringly applied to the acts of others; deranged, insane, delirious; *'kw'ong 'mong*, extravagant, mad, vicious; *'tsau kw'ong*, silly from liquor; *'fat kw'ong*, raving mad; *'kw'ong 'hün*, a mad dog; *'shü kw'ong*, book-mad, pedantic; *'kw'ong ts'ò'* light-minded; *'mok ko' kóm kw'ong*, don't be so hasty; *'kw'ong sing'* headstrong.

(244) Lá.

喇
Lá A final particle expressing certainty, permission, or what will do; it often follows *pá'*, as *'ai pá' lá*, come, let me see; *'hò lá*, well; *tsau' kòm lá*, that will do; *tsò' sz' di lá*, to do things wrong, at sixes and sevens; *lá pá*, a long pipe or bugle, called *hù dù*.

掙
To take with the fingers, to grab at, to clutch up; *lá 'hi lá*, take it up.

罅
Hiá A crevice, a cleft, a crack or very slight fissure; *'yan lá'* it is cracked, opened; *lau' lá'* leaky; to escape, to elude; *lá' lí lá' lung*, a cranny, a hole, by-place; *ká' lá' 'sé*, write it between the lines; *lá' 'chú*, dirty, fouled; *lá' kwik*, a cause of offense; a crack; *hong' lá'* a very narrow alley.

罅
A final particle, used when a matter is finished, or will do as it is; *'kòm wá' lá'* well, as you say; *tsò' mat, 'yé lá'* what have you been doing?

(245) Lai.

犁
Lí A plough; to plough, to prepare ground for crops; day-break, just before dawn; a piebald ox; forms part of the name of hordes of Huns; *lai 'tò*, old and grimed with dust; *yan pá' lai*, a plough; *lai 'tò*, a colter; *lai 'sin*, to plough; *fú lai yan*, a ploughman. Interchanged with the next.

TON. DICT. 28

黎
Lí To prepare ground for rice; black, dark brown; many, numerous; *lai ming*, early dawn; *lai man*, the black-haired race—the Chinese; *lai chung'* the people, a multitude, all; *Lai yan*, tribes of aborigines in Hainán I.

藜
Lí A kind of herb, whose leaves are edible when young, and the stalks fit for canes when grown; a sort of golden rod; *p'úi' lai*, a confused multitude; *lai chéung'* a cane; *tsui lai*, a spinous herb used in ophthalmia.

來
Lai A colloquial word used for **來** *lai*; to come; able; to begin; used with other verbs, to denote a command, as *ning 'ch'á lai*, bring tea here; a final particle, making the present perfect tense; *you' lai yan' hui'* coming and going; *lai 'm 's' atg*, has he come yet? *'ai 'lai ts'au' 'lo*, see if it can do, or will suit; *lai lok*, coming! —used as a reply; *fán lai*, come back; *tsò' mat, 'yé lai*, what have you been doing? *ch'ut, kái lai*, I have been out; *lai 'chi p'ai*, to play cards.

禮
Lí A colloquial word; to turn, as *lai 'chün 'fan*, to turn the head; stiff, as *fan' lai 'keng*, a stiff neck from sleeping awry; to accuse falsely; *lai 'k'ü tsò' ts'ák*, impeached him as a robber; *'ün lai 'k'ü*, involved him falsely; *lai 'shau 'pi*, gave it behind his back; *lai 'shau 'tò 'hang*, he'll take less if he is beat down.

禮 ^{Li} Propriety, etiquette; ceremonies, rites, acts which are meet when serving the gods; decorum, manners, politeness; the rules of society, what is requisite and becoming to a station; official obeisance, worship; courtesy, prompted by good feeling; offerings, a gift required by usage; *'lai í*, or *'kon 'lai*, a present of money; *'lai shò'* requirements of politeness, rules of society; *'lai máu'* good manners; *hòp₂ 'lai*, courteous; *mò 'lai*, impertinent, rude; *'kam yat₂ 'lai pái'* to-day is Sabbath; *yat₂ kò' 'lai pái'* a week; *'lai pái' í* Tuesday; *'lai pái' 'long*, a church; *'sung' 'lai*, to send a present; *'lai kam* or *'lai sz'* money paid at betrothing; *shap, 'lai*, a present (not of money); *'lai to*, obsequious; *shéung 'lai*, usual etiquette; *'hang lái' 'lai*, to perform a high obeisance; *'lai fong*, the department or office in a yá-mun which attends to observances.

醴 ^{Li} Sweet or newly distilled spirits, made from glutinous rice; sweet, applied to fountains; *'héung 'lai*, an imperial feast; *'tsau 'lai*, spirits used in sacrifice.

澧 ^{Li} Name of a river emptying into Tungting Lake; *'Lai 'chau*, an inferior prefecture in the north of Húnán.

蠹 ^{Li} A wood borer, bugs which eat wood; *'p'áng 'lai*, a marsh in Yángchau fú. Read *'lai*, a calabash; *'í 'lai ch'ak, 'hoi*, to measure the ocean with a

gourd—presumptuous ignorance.

厲 ^{Li} A whetstone; to grind, to rub, to sharpen; to inspirit, to excite, to animate; to discipline; to commence; severe, harsh, stern, majestic; raging, furious, violent, cruel, excessive, tyrannical; ugly: to ford a stream; dangerous disease; *'im lai'* severely strict; *'lai' man*, to oppress the people; *'lai' ping*, to animate troops; *'lai' kwai*, an orbate spirit, a fierce demon. Used for the four following.

勵 ^{Li} To exert; to encourage, to animate; to urge to; *'min lai'* to rouse up to effort.

灑 ^{Li} To cross a stream on stepping-stones, to ford a rivulet; *'sham tsak, lai'*, if deep then get stones to cross.

癘 ^{Li} Foul, virulent ulcers, plague sores; a pestilence, epidemic; noxious vapors.

礪 ^{Li} A coarse kind of sandstone, a whetstone for sharpening tools; *'lai' shek₂* sandstone.

糲 ^{Li} Coarse, rough, food; unhulled or unclesaned rice; *'lai' shik₂* coarse food; *'ts'ò lai'* plain—applied to fare.

蠣 ^{Li} A rock oyster, called *'mau lai'*; *'lai' fong*, the shell of this mollusk used as a medicine.

麗 ^{Li} A stag walking and then stopping; an adjective of praise; elegant, graceful, glorious, adorned, good, lovely, fair, beautiful—according to the character of the noun; luxurious, extravagant; flowery, bright; to couple, a pair; attached to, belonging to, as

clothes or the heart do to the body; a boat; a beam; a number; to hit; *wá lai²* magnificent; *'mi lai²* beautiful; *Kò lai² kwok*, Corea; *séung fú² lai²* proportional, corresponding to, as guilt and punishment.

麗² Li A pair, a couple, as husband and wife; together with; companions, mates, fellows; *k'ong³ lai²* a match.

麗² Li To look at, to gaze; *'ngán lai² lai²* to stare at; *'ní 'mai lai² chū²* 'ngo, don't stare at me.

麗² Li Name of a place in the state Lú, now comprised in the prefecture of Tangchau in Shántung; a surname.

例² Li To compare together, to classify, to adjust, to arrange; laws, rules, regulations, directions, by-laws; order, disposition of things, mode or custom of; *tsak, lai²* rules of the Boards; regulations; *'pí lai²* to compare; *fán² lai²* or *wai lai²* to oppose or break the law; *hoi lai²* to make a rule; *'m hóp, sz² lai²* it is not the way or custom; *lai² 'sau*, a regulation; *lai² shau²* "would have legally been given,"—a phrase applied to titles of deceased graduates; *lai² pat, fú*, not according to etiquette or law; *teng² lai²* a settled custom; *shing lai²* it has become a custom.

例² Li Trees growing in rows; a kind of wood used by cartwrights. Read *lit²* a kind of wild chestnut.

荔² Li A fruit tree, the lichí or laichi (*Dimocarpus leche*); a kind of flag with fibrous roots; *kwá² luk, lai² chí*, small-pit laichi, the best sort; *tái² ho páu lai² chí*, the early laichi.

(246) 禮² Li.

禮² Li The last child; *lai² 'tsai*, the youngest child; *lai² 'mi*, the last one; *kwá² lai²*, any small *kwá* or melons.

拉² Li To pull, to drag along or up to one; to lead; to claw, to seize with the talons or fingers; *lai² kú²* to saw; *lai² tsün²* to work a bit; *lai² 'ch'é*, to pull, to tear apart; *lai² chū²* to hold to detain by force; *'fo lai² 'shau*, to take one's hand in walking; *lai² lám²* to pull a boat; *lai² tak, ngan*, to borrow money; *lai² mang²* to pull; to borrow money; *lai² ch'ün lai² pái²* no one will trust me; *lai² tak, fo²* to get goods on credit; *lai² kwó² tik*, move it along a little; *lai² 'tò*, to settle a matter, to hush up or quash an affair; *lai² 'tò yan*, to nab a man, to arrest one; *lai² fú*, open worked carving; *lai² ko² 'p'ing kwó²* even now, the matter is balanced. Read *lap*, in the Fan Wan.

賴² Li A colloquial word; to leave behind one, to omit, to pass over; tired, indisposed to; *'ai lai² kwat, ts'ik*, tired out, my back aches; *lai² lau²* careless, slovenly; *lai² 'sau sát, 'mi*, negligent in everything.

癩²
Lai

A virulent blotch or eruption; the leprosy or a scrofulous affection like it; now applied to the itch, the impetigo, and other chronic cutaneous diseases; *kon láí* the itch; *shap. láí* the impetigo; *shang láí* to have the itch; *láí sin*, one covered with itch; *láí ch'ong*, itch sores.

賴²
Lai

To depend on; to lean on; to rely on, to confide in, to trust to; to assume, to act on a falsity, to trump up; to profit one's self, to get advantage; to calumniate, to accuse falsely; to leave, to forget; *í'ò láí* to involve the guiltless in punishment; *mò líú mò láí* living by his wits, a haphazard living; *mò láí chí í'ò* no dependance on, a loafer, a lazy fellow, a suspicious chap; *láí lok*, to forget to take away; *láí shò* to extort a trumped up debt; *kung² k'ü láí han²* very intimate with him; *láí² hiú tsz²* to omit a character; *láí² shing² yat, í'ú*, left one behind me; *láí² ts'ò* to accuse falsely, a groundless charge.

賴¹
Lai

Fallen in ruins; remiss in sacrificing; *chü láí* to curse, to imprecate.

賴²
Lai

A water vegetable, a sort of celery; to cover, shaded; *sám láí* capoor cutchery.

籟²
Lai

A musical pipe with three tubes or reeds; any arrangement of tubes or pipes; a whizzing, moaning, or sighing noise; *í'u láí tsz² ming*, the whistling of the wind.

(247)

Lak.

肋²
Leh

The ribs, the side of the body; *lak, ím*, the side; *lak, shák, kwat*, the ribs; *'ú* (or *í'ú*,) *ch'ik, lok*, barebacked; to strip; *lak, kak*, rugged, uneven, as a path; *lak, í'ú kwat*, a spare rib; *kai lak*, "hen's ribs," is a useless thing or man. Often pronounced *lák*.

劫²
Leh

To divine with fifty straws between the fingers; they are reduced to 49, and divided into two parcels at hazard, from one of which a straw is taken and put by the little finger, and four others then selected to put with it, the remainder of the parcel being distributed between the other two fingers; the other parcel is then divided in the same manner on the other hand, and the lengths of the two compared with the 64 diagrams to ascertain the luck. Also, to bind.

勒²
Leh

A bridle-bit, a curb; a head-stall; to bridle, to rein in, to restrain; to oblige, to require, to force to do; to exact unjustly, to vex; to engrave, to cut in stone; to tie up or around, to strangle; *'má lak*, a horse's bit; *lak, sok*, to extort; to compel one to take up with; *lak, chiú chek, 'má*, hold in the horse; *lak, í'ú*, to tie by the waist; *lak, pik*, to force or insist on doing; *lak, yau*, to require to resign; *lak, chá* to oppress in order to get money; *lak, 'sz* to strangle to death.

籐 A spinous and thorny kind of bamboo, used for hedges ; bamboo roots ; spines, thorns ; *lak, kòm' hái*, rough as a bramble ; *lak, lam'* a bramble or quickset bush ; *'fo yéung lak* a cactus ; *'ch'ai chéuk, lak* to stick a thorn in the foot. The first character is also read *kan* ; the second is unauthoriz- ed.

(248) Lák.

咯 A final particle, implying a fulfillment, a finish of a matter ; *'hò lák*, very well ; so, that will do ; no more ; *hū' lák*, certainly, he's gone.

(249) Lam.

唼 A bud ; to cover or bend down over ; *kòm' lam lut*, such a gabble, reiteration ; *á' lam 'tsai*, a girl of the streets ; *'ching lam tik*, make it sloping a little ; *lam lam tséuk*, a hooting owl ; *fá lam*, a flower bud.

林 A grove, a clump of trees or bamboos ; a wood, a forest ; a luxuriance or abundance of ; one's village or native groves ; a group of, a company ; *ch'á lam*, a tea-shop ; *luk, lam*, a mountain in Húpeh, hence a den of thieves ; *luk, lam hák*, a band of robbers ; *shū' lam*, a forest ; *ū' lam kwan*, the Imperial Guard ; *yam lam*, an out of the way place, a by-corner ; *lam há' ts'oi 'chū*, an opulent retired officer.

淋 Dropping ; dripping, water running off ; to soak, to moisten, to wet ; *lam fá*, to sprinkle flowers ; *lam lí*, soaked, drenched, continual dropping ; *chiú' fáu lam*, to throw water on one ; *lam shap*, wet through.

霖 Interchanged with the last ; a timely rain of three days fall ; incessant rains ; *kòm lam*, an opportune shower ; *'ū lam fáu*, wet in a shower ; *met.* care taken after losing things.

琳 A kind of precious stone, called *'k'au lam*, perhaps a species of prase.

淋 A disease of the bladder or ureter ; a strangury or dysury arising from any cause ; *shá lam*, gravel ; *hū, lam*, bloody urine.

臨 To look down upon, to behold with a care for, to superintend ; a superior regarding or going to an inferior ; to bless or curse, by coming to ; to descend upon ; to go to ; to commence, at the point of, about to do ; during, when, time of meeting ; makes the present gerundive ; the 19th diagram ; great ; *lam 'sz'* near death, when he was dying ; *lam man* to superintend or govern the people ; *lam shai' sò* come into the world ; *ts'an lam 'cai*, go and see myself ; *lam shí 'ug' sz'* to hinder a matter at the time ; *lam hū* going ; *lam kap, lam mong*, to hurry one's self, be quick ; *lam yó'* night-fall ; *kwong lam máu shé'* you honor my hamlet ; *lam sham*,

to face or brave danger, fear-
less; *lam lok₂ lau*, when he
goes down stairs; *lam ló yap₂*
fá ts'ung, to take a young
wife when old; *lam t'ip*, to
imitate a writing; *lam ching³*
to examine diseases; *lam*
ch'iu, to be at a levee; *lam*
p'ün, time of childbirth.

凜 Lin
Shivering with cold; great
cold; an awe-inspiring man-
ner; trembling, fearing, as
people should in presence of
rulers; *lam lam*, piercingly
cold; awe-struck; *lam lit₂*
stern, terrific; *lam tsun*, trem-
bling obedience.

廩 Lin
A government granary; a
corn-house, a grange, a dépôt
for grain; to give grain to
students; *ts'ong lam*, a gra-
nary; *lam luk₂*, the stipend for
certain students; *lam shang*,
a stipendary siútsái; *pò lam*,
to get on the list of stipendá-
ries.

A colloquial word; to sooth,
to make sleek, to soften what
is harsh, to smooth; *lam tsim*
t'ü mi, smooth its tail, *met.*
polish or mollify his expres-
sions.

慄 Lin
Fear, respect; *lam lam*, se-
rious, afraid of, reverentially
obedient or accordant to.

稟 Lin
To nourish, to give, to sus-
tain, to provide food or pay
for; to give out grain.

摺 Lin
A colloquial word; to pile
up, to lay on each other; a
group, to go in a crowd; to
sooth, to soften what is harsh;
lam² 'hi, pile it up; *lam² 'ch'á*,
pile up tea; *tsau mai yan lam²*

to hide in the crowd; *lam²*
ts'ai, to pile or lay even; *lam²*
ts'ung, to lay a wall.

(250)

Lám.

婪 Lin

Covetous, greedy of gain;
to desire, to long after; *lam*
lam, avaricious, niggardly;
lam sáp, grasping, close; *lam*
tsong, hoards obtained by
gripping dealings;

嵐 Lin

Vapor or cloudy mist on a
hill top is called *shan lam*;
name of a hill near Táyuen
fú in Shánsí.

籃 Lin

Baskets, usually with cross
handles, made of bamboo, wire,
or rattan; *lam kw'ang*, baskets
in general; *mé ch'ung²*
lam, to back a long-eared
basket—to be a beggar; *fú*
lam, baskets made of flowers.

藍 Lin

A plant used to dye blue,
the Isatis; *lam shik*, a blue
or indigo color; *yeung lam*,
foreign indigo; *lò lam*, blue
black; *lam t'ün*, the blue
field, a famous place in the
district of that name near Sí-
ngán fú in Shensí; *lam ün²*
native indigo. Used for the
next.

褌 Lin

A single coverlet; ragged,
mean clothes, without collar
or trimming; *á shám lam lü²*
tattered raiment; *lam lau*,
dirty, as raiment.

攪 Lin

Kóm lam, the *Canarium*, of
which the *pák lam* is the
Canarium album; and the *ü*
lam is the *Canarium pimela*;
lam shí or *lam kok*, a con-
diment of olives; *shám lam*,

salted olives; *han lám*, Adam's apple; *hóm muk lám*, to hold a wooden olive—silent; *tiú lám wal*, carved olive seeds.

攬
學

To grasp, to carry with a firm hold, to carry in both arms; to usurp, to interfere in; to monopolize, to hoard; grasping; an armful; *lám fo* to engross goods; *lám 'ts' ü*, to carry in the arms, to seize all; *lám mái pán*, to manage alone; *lám 'fau*, head manager of an affair; *ch'ái yat lám*, an armful of wood; *lám 'pong*, the last name on the list of kújin graduates; *lám shan lám shai* to wrestle and play.

覽
Lán

To behold, to look at carefully, to see from a distance; to understand, to perceive; *yat lám*, at one view; *lám shí* to see; *kung ching ü lám* sent up for his majesty's inspection; *p'ai lám*, to publish judicial cases to the people; *lám káu kam kú*, an extensively read man.

纜
Lán

A rope, a hawser, a cable, a painter; to tie on, to bind with cord; to drag with a rope; *lám shün*, to track a vessel; *tái lám* a cable; *tái lám* to twist ropes; *kái lám* to weigh anchor; *lám 'fau pák* to bind on a mourning cap, a funeral garb; *lái lám* to haul the rope; *lám káu 'm mái*, a rope will not join them,—very unlike; *lám ló* a tracking path.

澄
Lán

A fresh, a rising of water; excess; incroaching, overflowing, violating, intruding on;

to float; to soak; excessive, profuse, beyond bounds; irregular, careless, loose, or lawless, according to the circumstances; *lám ying*, illegal punishments; *lám yung* to use profusely; *lám 'sé*, scribbling; *mò lám* no excess; *lám fai* to waste; *lám káu*, to associate with the lowbred; *lám hoi shò muk*, to charge higher than the settled price.

欄
Hien

A baluster, a railing, a row of bars below a window; a den for furious beasts; to cage; *lám lám* rumbling of carriages; *lám ch'é*, a cart with a cage on it. Sometimes read *Kám*, and used for the last.

艦
Hien

A war-junk; a man-of-war with strong bulwarks, a frigate; a kind of defended roundhouse on deck; *chün lám* a man-of-war.

(251) Lan.

Lan. A colloquial word; quick, speedy; *p'an lan*, in a hurry, quick.

(252) Lán.

欄

A colloquial word; a bazaar or row for the sale of an article; *hám chá lán*, the salt-shrimp row; *Yau lán mún*, the Oil-row Gate on the south of Canton, called the Petition Gate; *lok lán hū* gone to the bazaar; *mái lán*, to take to the bazaar, to turn peddler; *'kwo lán*, the fruit market.

欄
Lán To overstep, to pass over; to creep, to twine around; *lán tsi* to crawl on the earth; *lán s'ang*, to twine over, as a grape vine grows.

欄
Lán A railing or balustrade for a support and defense; a pen or bar for animals; to rail in; *lán kon*, a railing; *'má lán*, a horse pen.

蘭
Lán A general name for gynandrous flowers, and others with a single flower on a peduncle; used in a good sense in comparisons; *met.* adopted, sworn; pleasant, delightful; *chú lán*, the *Chloranthus inconspicuus*; *tiú lán*, the air-plant; *kít pái kam lán*, to adopt one for a sister; *lán tsé*, an adopted sister; *lán hing*, a sworn brother; *lán p'ún yéung* cyathiform.

闌
Lán A door-screen; a wicket; to shut in, to seclude, to separate; late, evening; failing, fading, falling into ruins; few, rare; in limited quantities, moderate; *lán yap*, to go in abruptly; *mún lán*, a door-screen; *yé lán*, the night nearly past, very late.

攔
Lán To stop with the hand, to hinder, to prevent; to embarrass; to divide, to separate; *ché lán*, to hinder, to prevent seeing or going; *án s'ü ché lán*, to bamboozle, to dissuade, to use amphibology; *lán ü*, to stop an officer's sedan; *lán ló ts'éung kip*, to stop up the road to rob men; *lán hoi*, to part [combatants]; *lán kái hat, shik*, beggars blocking up

the street; *mò kwán lán*, nothing to guard it with; *lán tsit*, to stop the way; *lán s'au chong* to wait to meet one.

瀾
Lán Swelling, continuous waves, surges; dirty rice-water; *pò lán*, rolling waves; *'ü lán k'ü*, the Eddy (or returning current) Bridge, the bridge near the Factories.

瀾
Lán A mixture of colors on animals, mottled, speckled; *pán lán*, striped, brindled.

懶
Lán A listless, lazy lout; remiss, sluttish; sleepy; averse, disinclined to do; *'lán to* lazy; *tái shik, lán*, a lazy glutton; *'to lán*, to shirk work; *'lán sán*, to lose, to dawdle; *shan lán*, to gape and stretch; *tsò lán shan*, an idler; *'lan 'ò ké kung fú*, very easy work; *yat, shan lán kwat*, incurably lazy.

爛
Lán To cook thoroughly, to boil to rags; rotten, corrupted, putrid, over-ripe; torn, tattered, worn out, broken, spoiled, ruined; to break; splendor, bright; to oppress; many; very, a superlative, as *lán to*, a great many; *'kong wá lán to*, he speaks very well; *lán to tsai*, a rascal; *lán to hau*, a blackguard; *chü lán to* worm-eaten; *'lá lán to* to break; *lán to liú*, broken, spoiled; *lán to hái*, old shoes; *lán to tung lán to t'it*, bits of broken copper and iron; *lán to ch'ai s'au*, a hard knot to split, *met.* a hard matter; *lán to meng to* a hard fate; *lán to s'eng*, a reckless dare-devil; *lán to chin s'ò lá to* a beggarly scamp who tries to involve one.

(253)

Lang.

哈 A colloquial word; a jingle of tin or glass vessels is called *kwang lang*; *má lang 't'eng*, a kind of tanka boat pushed by two oars, common at Canton.

Lang A lot of things tied together is called *kwáng' lang'*.

(254)

Láng.

(This is read *lang* in the Fan Wan.)

令 Cold, icy, chilly; frigid, indifferent; still, clear; *láng lám'* distant, neglectful, as friends; insipid, as books; dull, as trade; *láng ts'ing ts'ing*, still, quiet, alone; *ta 'láng chan'* to shake with cold; *fát 'láng*, the ague; *yan ts'ing 'láng 'nün*, men's feelings are very changeable; *láng t'ü, t'ü*, very cold; *kam' 'láng kéuk*, "to forbid cold feet," means to prevent strangers seeing small-pox patients; *'láng shéung fung*, nose snuffing from cold; *'láng ngáng' 'shau kéuk*, hands and feet benumbed; *'láng 'ngán 't'ai kin'* to look at coldly or carelessly; *'láng üt, cham*, a thermometer; *'láng fán' 't'au*, China root.

(255)

Lap.

笠 A rain hat, made of splints; an open basket, a hamper; a glove; an imposition, cheat; to hoodwink; *tai' fá lap*, to

TON. DICT. 29

catch one in a basket; also, to wear a false or paper bridal coiffure; *t'an' yat, lap, lap*, each basket of coal; *lap, 'tò 'k'ü*, humbugged him; *'shau lap*, a glove; *yat, 'teng 'tau lap*, one umbrella hat; *lap, chü' 'shau*, to put on gloves; *lap, chü' 'k'ü*, to put in a basket.

立
Lih

Similar to the last; a pen or inclosure; a basket for carrying game; *chü lap*, a basket to carry pigs in.

(This is often pronounced *lap*.)

立
Lih

To stand erect, to stand; established, erect, fixed, upright; to establish, to found, to set up, to institute, to perfect; to agree upon, to settle, to fix, to effect; to place in order, to arrange; the 117th radical; soon, presently, the arrival of the time of; *'hi lap*, stand up; *lap, hák*, instantly; *lap, ch'un*, it is now spring—one of the 24 terms; *lap, i'* or *lap, sam*, to resolve on, determined; *lap, kung*, to establish one's fame; *'ni lap, kéuk, mi' 'wan*, have you just entered upon these duties? *lap, lün'* in disorder, all in confusion; *lap, ts'íp*, to take a concubine; *lap, 'pan*, to reform, sown his wild oats; *lap, shat*, to set up a house, to marry; *lap, ting' kéuk*, engaged to stay.

(256)

Láp.

搵

A colloquial word; to take up a number of things in the arms; to lump or take all toge-

ther; *láp, mái chai kó' ch'ü* take and put them all there; *láp, mái 'yau k'í do,* how many are there in all?

攬_{Lieh}

To hold and manage; to lump, to take together; *láp, mái yat, 'tái,* put them all in a pile; *láp, súp,* refuse, dirt, of-fal; *láp, láp, tsáp, tsáp,* mixed up, heterogenous, disorderly.

臘_{Láh}

To sacrifice after the winter solstice; to dry flesh; *láp, üt,* the twelfth month; *láp, áp,* dried ducks; *láp, kon,* to jerk meat; *láp, mí* cured meats; *Chan láp, kwok,* Cambodia.

蠟_{Lah}

Wax, beeswax; waxy, waxed, glazed; *pák, láp,* insect wax obtained from bugs on the *láp, shü* or wax-tree; *fung láp,* beeswax; *láp, ün,* waxen pills; *láp, shek,* yellow or greasy quartz; *láp, 'chí,* paper smoothed with a soaped stone; *láp, 'peng,* wax tapers; *láp, 'tsui,* a hawfinch (the *Coccothraustes melanura*.)

(257)

Lát.

角

A colloquial word; to let go, to leave off, to loosen; broken off, severed, come off, parted; *lat, 'shau,* take off your hand, let go; to part from, as friends; *'m tak, lat,* it won't come off; *lat, 'tai,* bottom fallen out, ruined; *ch'ü lat, 'k'ü,* take it down; *lat, 'hiú,* come apart or off; *'tá lat,* broken off; *tsing lat, 'pín,* smart enough to take his queue off; *'s'úi lat, shan í* to get rid of a business.

(258)

Lát.

辣_{Láh}

Biting, piquant, hot, pungent, acrid, taste, like pepper; severe, heavy, as a punishment; injurious, recriminating, as abuse; *lát, 'tsiú,* cayenne pepper; *kam' 's'ü 'hò lát,* the prohibitions are very strict; *ká lát,* a freshwater crab; *há' lát, 'shau,* to "down a hot hand,"—to punish severely; *shang tak, 'lò lát,* precocious, strong while yet young.

刺_{Láh}

Intractable, wicked; inhuman, harsh; to cut in twain, to mangle; a row of things with interstices between them; *'pí tò lát, 'hoi,* cut it open; *chung' hoi yat, lát, lát,* plant them in open rows; *kwái lát,* perverse, cross-grained; *káu 'ch'í lát,* a dovetail. Often confounded with 刺 *ts'z'.*

(259)

Lau.

萋_{Lau}

The leaf of the betel-pepper (*Piper betle*); a plant used to catch fish; *lau íp,* betel leaf; *ts'ing lau,* fresh pepper leaves; *Hoi fung lau,* leaves from Háifung hien.

A colloquial word; to throw or wear over the shoulders; a cloak; to hang down, as a shawl does; *lau yam mú'* a girl whose hair covers her forehead; *tá' lau,* a cloak; *lau pok, kan,* to wear a shawl; *lau ts'o' yan 'p'í,* false, only the skin of a man; *lau yan ch'ut, kái,* constantly asking him to go out; *'hau 'shui lau,* a bib.

嘍 Lau Loquacity; troublesome and talkative; *lau loi lau hü* urging, to talk much to get an end; *lau yan 'mái*, to urge one to buy.

婁 Lau The 16th zodiacal constellation, it is in the head of Aries; a surname; an ox tied up; a troublesome number; frequent, many; a mound; simple, stupid.

樓 Lau Crooked, curved; hunchback, stooping; *lau chau yan*, a beggarly fellow; *lau chí*, to bend the fingers.

樓 Lau Diligent; contented, joyous, gay; to be pleased; *lau lau chí sam*, a sedulous disposition.

樓 Lau To drag, to draw or pull; to carry off, to elope with; to embrace, to hug; *lau 'p'ò*, to fall on the neck; *lau chü* to hold in one's embrace.

樓 Lau A loft, a staging or tower; the upper floor or story of buildings; a peak; a layer; storied, in stories; to assemble; *'shéung kò lau*, to go to an eating-room, to tiffin; *lau shéung² lau*, two-storied; *'hò 'ts'oi, lau shéung² lau*, good, I'm in for luck! *káng lau*, a watchtower; *'ng 's'ang lau chü yuk*, the loin of pork; *lau chan²* sleepers of a floor; *mong² lau*, a lookout tower; *lau shéung²* up-stairs; *'wáng lau*, green flower-boats; *'s'ing lau*, brothels; *'hi lau kònt² 'hí*, hard to do; *sheng lau*, gateway towers; *chung lau*, a belfry; *'Ng 's'ang Lau*, the Five-storied Pagoda in the city of Canton.

樓 Lau A kind of vessel, with high stern galleries or frames made in stories.

螻 Lau The mole-cricket, called *kü lau*; a kind of ant; *'ò lau*, a four-horned fabulous goat; *lau lí*, a small dragon-fly.

樓 Lau A sow in heat; *lau chü*, a sow; a certain wild beast.

樓 Lau A skull without skin or flesh; *fü lau* or *tuk lau*, a skull, the upper bones of the skull.

留 Liu To detain, to stop a guest; to hold on to, or keep by one, to keep back; to delay, to procrastinate; remaining; dilatory, slow; a long time; *lau pü*, a keepsake, a parting gift; *lau lok*, detained in a place by poverty; left by mistake; handed down from ancestors; *lau 'k'ü, 'm chü²* could not keep him; *lau fan*, to keep for future use; *'m lau sam*, giving no heed to, careless; *lau yam²* to keep in office or place longer; *'wán lau*, to take by the arm to stop; *'ts'ing lau pò²* don't trouble yourself to come out—said by a visitor; *lau há²* to leave with one for a while, to relinquish; *'mò 'fi lau*, no murderers remain; *lau tám² hí* keep in your breath; *pat, 'ying lau*, not to stop a single moment; *lau ü tí²*, leave a little space, don't be too hard.

榴 Liu The pomegranate tree; *shek lau*, the pomegranate; *'fo shek lau*, the flowering pomegranate; *'fán shek lau*, a guava.

獼猴 ^{Liú}
A kind of bamboo rat; 'má lau (or lau), a monkey; 'má lau 'tsai, a nickname for children.

瘤 ^{Liú}
A tumor, excrescence, wen, or swelling of any kind; yuk₂ lau, a tumor; hüt₂ lau, bloody tumor; 'hòm tak, kò' lau, made the swelling by a knock; hì² lau, swellings in the neck from anger; 'fan lau, a sloughing tumor.

飄 ^{Liú}
The sighing or breathing of the wind; lau lau, waving in the wind.

鵂鶖 ^{Liú}
A kind of owl, called lau li, which eats birds and mice.

驃 ^{Liú}
A chestnut or bay horse, with black mane and tail; 'tsz' lau, a sorrel horse with dark mane.

琉 ^{Liú}
A pearl; a vitreous, glassy substance; lau li, glassy, shining, like a new mat or ice; also cups for water lamps; lau k'au kwok, the Lewchew Is.; lau li 'ngá, glazed tiles, used on temples.

旒 ^{Liú}
Pendants of a crown, hung before and behind; 'mín lau, crown pendants; the narrow pendants attached to a banner, called k'í tái².

流 ^{Liú}
The flowing of water; to pass along, to go from one place to another; to circulate, as news; to spread, to diffuse itself; to descend in life, to cast off restraint; to get into lau 'ngán lui² to shed tears; lau man, travelers, people from another province; mat kòm' lau k'au, why are you so rude and unmannerly; lau hüt, to bleed; lau an, rumor;

yat lau mò peng² I've never before been sick; ch'éung lau, continual, everflowing; ün² lau k'í hüt, willingly shed his bad habits; to shed; flowing out; to seek, to select; to beg, to intreat; a class, a low set, the vicious, low-life people; roving, vagrant; shifting, floating; to be transported; lau lí shat, 'sho, vagrant, without a home; pat₂ lau tò hai² 'kòm, it is ever so, this is usually the way; yat lau yan, a class of men; 'nü lau, females; blood; lau há² and lau 'shéung, ebb and flood tide; 'kau lau, the nine professions; lau man, vagrants, vagabonds.

硫 ^{Liú}
Lau wong mút, sulphur, flowers of sulphur; lau wong, brimstone.

劉 ^{Liú}
To kill, to slaughter; a kind of sword; to arrange, to set in order, to lay out; Lau Pí² a famous general of the Three States.

瀏 ^{Liú}
Clear, limpid, deep water; Lau yéung kong, a river in Húnán; a strong wind; rustling of trees.

柳 ^{Liú}
The willow; a groove; brindled, striped; met. pleasure, dissipation; slender, wasp-like; arched, crescent; shui sz' lau, the tamarix; fá lau tí² fong, places of dissipation; lau líu shan, a slender person; lau líu, arched eye-brows; the 24th constellation, it is in Hydra; íú yap lau, it must be grooved; lau 'sü, willow catkins; kò' lau 'shau, that affair—a slang phrase; lau

‘*íú pò*’ a kind of striped cloth ;
‘*hí lau*, to make a groove.

播
Liú To take up earth and daub it on, when building a wall ; to level with the hand.

A colloquial word ; to toss in the arms ; to shake in the arms ; to toy with ; to fuss over ; *lau há k’ü*, dandle him, as a babe ; *lau fo lò*, make a fire ; *lau wan k’ü*, shake them up thoroughly.

簍
Lü A bamboo basket or hamper ; *yát lau t’an* a hamper of coals.

罟
Liú A trap or net of bamboo for taking fish or crabs, made like a seine.

絡
Liú A skein or knot of thread, of a hundred lengths ; a fob or pocket ; *tsín lau ké* a cut-purse, a pickpocket.

陋
Lau A narrow, dirty residence, a vile place ; a strait ; low, rude, rustic, vulgar ; ugly, ill-favored ; uninformed, unacquainted, obscure, ignorant of things ; *ch’au lau* horrid-looking ; *lau kw’ai*, hush-money ; *lau lüt*, vile-looking, useless ; *tsoi lau hong* in my poor lane—affected talk.

漏
Lau To drip, to drop on ; a cleft-sydra ; to leak, to ooze out ; to lose ; to disclose, to blab ; to evade, to escape from ; to forget, to lose sight of or let slip ; to moisten ; a crack, an aperture, a leak ; *sham lau* it leaks ; *chap lau* to mend a leak ; *lau lá* an oversight, forgotten ; *tsíp lau* catch the water ; *lau kám íú shò* forgot to enter in the account ;

sít lau to let out a secret ; *lau hí* waste of breath ; *lau chiú*, leaky ; *shò ko tai lau* no such good news as that.

溜
Liú A river in Kwángsí ; to flow ; to issue ; a gutter under eaves ; *wát lau* glossy, smooth.

溜
Lau Lingering, stopping on a journey ; *tau lau* loitering, lurking about.

(260)

Láu.

撈
Láu To drag or fish for in the water, to grapple from a deep place, to dredge for ; to hook out ; *láu hí*, to haul up ; *tá láu*, to drag for ; to make a search for ; *shò jí láu ch’áu* no dredge, nothing to help myself with ; *láu hò hok*, to dredge for oysters ; *t’au tai láu*, to price a thing dirt cheap.

(261)

Lé.

哩
Li A final particle, like *lok*, 咯 denoting that a thing is or should be in a certain manner ; rendered by surely, doubtless, so, &c., according to the scope ; *tím lé*, [the lamps] are lighted ; *hai lé*, it is so ; yes, it is ; *jai lé*, come ; *hü lé*, let us go ; *kwó íú lé*, too much, most certainly.

咧
Li A final and colloquial particle, implying an order ; a mere final sound ; *hü lé* gone ; *mat, ‘yé lé* what is it ? *hai kóm lé pé* let it be so.

(262)

Léuk.

掠_{Liòh} To rob with violence, to plunder, to take things by force; to invade, to waste, to make a foray; to punish with a stick; a sweep stroke to the left in writing a character; *ch'áu léuk*, to snatch the valuables; *ts'am léuk*, to make a raid; *pong léuk*, to bastinado.

畧_{Liòh} } To divide or mark fields; a boundary of fields; to plan, to counsel, to contrive; as-tute, shrewd; to abridge, to diminish labor; a resumé, a digest of, an abridgment; a little, in general, rather, slightly, not minute; to disesteem, to slight; a path, a rule; to take or seize; to walk, to go; to offend, to transgress; to sharpen; *tá' léuk*, for the most part, in general; *iá' léuk*, the radical or important parts of; *léuk*, *'yan*, only a few; *léuk*, *léuk*, *'hiá*, I understand this somewhat; *mun léuk*, clever at, foreseeing, shrewd, forecasting; *léuk*, *to tik*, rather too many; *hò léuk*, *má' yan*, apt to seize and sell people; *léuk*, *chí yat*, I understand it a little; *léuk*, *tí* to enter or pass through a region.

(263)

Léung.

梁_{Liáng} A plank across a stream, a foot-bridge; a ridge-pole, a lintel, a beam or sleeper, a stretcher; a dam or piles to

hinder a current; the fastening of the knob on a cap; *met.* the principal; trustworthy; *h'éung léung*, atrocious, one worthy of death; *pi' léung*, bridge of the nose; *ün léung*, hung himself from a beam; *ká' léung*, to lay the ridge-pole; *met.* to side with the weak in a quarrel; *shái léung*, the ridge-seam on shoes.

樑_{Liáng} A mast of a boat; used for the preceding; *shéung léung tá' kab*, good luck to raising the ridge-pole—a sentence written on it.

粱_{Liáng} Large grained millet, a species of *Holcus*, of which there are yellow, green and white varieties; spirits are distilled from it; *kò léung*, the Barbadoes or tall millet.

糧_{Liáng} Food, provision, victuals; rations or pay of soldiers; land taxes in kind; *ts'in léung* taxes or their commutation; pay; *shik léung*, in government pay, a soldier; *kon léung* provender for a journey; *léung to' commissioner* of the land-tax; *kák léung*, to stop the rations; *náp léung*, to pay in taxes; *kwán léung*, to receive rations; *léung ts'ò*, rations and provender; food, eatables; *kíp léung*, to forage.

踉_{Liáng} To jump; *l'á' léung*, to dance and hop about. Also read *long*, to go; *long p'ong*, ready to go, starting.

良_{Liáng} Goodhearted, gentle, liberal, mild, benignant; excellent of its kind, valuable, perfect, superior; a term of praise;

loyal, obedient; capable, skillful; a long time; past midnight; *léung yan*, my good-man; my good wife; *léung shin* good; *léung sam*, devout, desirous of doing right; *mò léung sam*, oppressive, bad, hardhearted; *léung kau*, a long time; *léung d'in*, a fertile field; *léung yan*, the loyal people; *léung kéung*, galangal; *léung shan*, a fortunate hour or day.

涼

Liáng

Cool, fresh; pleasant; refreshing; cool, distant, as manners; little of, sparing; in need of, straitened; a prefecture in Kánsuh; *léung fung*, a fresh breeze; *shing léung*, to take the air; *léung shong*, cool and pleasant; *léung p'áng*, an awning of mats; *léung kwò* 'há chá' cooling off a little.

兩

Liáng

A common contraction for the next, when meaning a tael or Chinese ounce, equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. av., or 579 $\frac{8}{100}$ grs. tr.; the highest Chinese nominal money, worth \$1.38, or 6s. 8d.; *ngan léung*, money, cash.

兩

兩

Liáng

Two, a couple, a pair; both, doubled, twice, again; *léung léung* 'chung two taels' weight; *léung chí woi*, two masts; *léung fan fan*, divide it equally; *m sám kau léung* undignified, degrading; *sám sám léung léung*, in small groups.

Read *léung*, a classifier of chariots; a car, a chariot. The next is now used in this sense.

輛

Liáng

A classifier of carriages; a car; a pair of wheels.

魍

Liáng

An elf or gnome, like a small child; *'mong léung*, a sprite.

倆

Liáng

Clever at, skilled in; *'ní mat, kí léung*, what have you practiced, what can you do?

亮

Liáng

Clear, bright, like the sun or moon; lustrous; transparent; lighted, illumined; trusting in, believing—in which senses it is used with the next; *léung² shá*, transparent gauze; *kwong léung²* lighted up, not obscure, as a room; *d'in léung²* daylight.

A colloquial word; loud noise, distant sounds; *shing yam liú léung²* the music is sweet; *kóm² héung léung²* such a loud noise.

諒

Liáng

Sincere words, faithful, veracious; to believe in, to accredit, trusting to; to know certainly; to suppose, to guess, to conjecture; to aid, to assist; *kín léung²* to excuse, to make allowances for; *pat, nang kín² léung²* inexcusable; *léung² pít, hai² kóm*, I am pretty certain of it; *léung² pat, 'ngo kwá²* I think he will not blame me; *'m pí 'k'ü léung² 'tò*, I shall not do as he supposes.

量

Liáng

To measure, to judge, to estimate; to keep an account of; a measure, a capacity, a limit, a determinate point or quantity; ability to eat or drink, appetite; an enlarged, liberal mind, good feeling; opinion, views of the mind; *mat, kóm² léung² kwá²* why do you drink so little? can't you

stand much wine? *'ngo léung² chüt*, I don't drink much; *'kú léung²* to guess; *kuk² léung² tái²* a shrewd observer of men, astute; *'mò tik, léung²* no capacity; *hán² léung² 'ki to*, what is the limited quantity? *pat, ts² léung²* an over-estimate of one's self.

Read *léung*; to measure; to deliberate upon; *shéung léung*, to consult upon; *'pi 'tau léung*, measure it with a 'tau, or peck,

(264)

Lí.

唎 A colloquial word; in disorder, careless; *tsò² sz² lí lá*, he does things slovenly.

离 Bright; elegant; the 5th diagram; interchanged with the next.

離 A yellow bird of a beautiful plumage; to retire, to disperse, to scatter, to dismiss, to separate or go from; to leave, to part from; distant, absent, parted; dispersed, scattered; to divide, to cut in two; to arrange or divide off; in pairs; the 5th diagram; *pat, lí*, engaged in, attached to, employed upon; *lí ming*, the morning; *lí hoi*, parted; *lí siün*, a sister's grandchild; *lí t'oi*, to get up from table; *lat, lat, lí lí*, coming off, very loose; *lí 'hò 'ün*, very far off; *lí kw'an*, to leave the company or group; *lí sán²* to scatter, to disperse; *lí han²* sad from

Lí.

one's absence; *lí pít²* to part from one; *lí ká*, to go abroad; *pat, lí fí 'niü*, [is still] nothing but a bird.

籬 A fence or wattle of bamboo; to fence, to inclose; a small basket tray; *fán lí*, a bamboo hedge; *chuk, lí*, a bamboo tray; *cháu² lí*, a strainer, an open ladle for taking out cakes; *tau² lí*, a trellice for beans to run on; *lí pá*, a hedge.

離 To stretch or open out, to spread out, as wings; to place in order, for a display. Also read *ch'i*.

漓 Water dropping and soaking into the ground; the pattering of rain or hail; to instil by drops; thin and bad; *mak² 'shui Jam lí*, the letters dropped like rain from his pencil—calligraphy, beautiful penmanship.

璃 A vitreous, translucent substance; *Jau lí chü*, glass beads; *Jau lí t'áp*, a bedstead with glass in the sides.

綺 An ornamented girdle, put on a bride by her mother; a sash; a perfumed veil worn by brides; to sew shoes; *kam yat, küt, lí*, she is married today. Read *ch'i*, sharp, like a cold wind.

漓 Thin, poor spirits; weak liquor.

漓 Deceitful language, sportive jokes, bantering; to ridicule; *chí lí*, verbose, exaggerated talk; not trustworthy.

嶺 A mountain elf, a hobgoblin, called *lí mi²*, regarded as malicious.

螭 Ch'i A dragon without horns, just molted; a term applied to cruel men; *tsun' li*, a spirited horse.

釐厘元 Li Used for *li* 理, to subject to, to cause to submit; to regulate; the 1000th part of a tael, nominally equivalent to the coin called a cash; the second term infractions, a hundredth; a very little, a grain, a hair's breadth; a pair; to give; *li tang*, a small money steelyard; *'mò li ts'o'* no mistake at all; *'mò li kan iu'* not the least attention; *'mò li yung'* useless; *'mò li sz'* quite at leisure. The last form is used only in numeration.

狸 Li A name for many small animals, like the fox, raccoon, wild cat, &c.: *'yé li*, a sort of wild-cat; *'ú li*, the fox, thought by the Chinese to take a human shape; *'ká li*, a cat; *'hoi li*, a seal; *'fú li*, a yellow fox; *'héung li*, the civet; *'ú li tsing*, a fox-fairy, a witch, a siren—a term of reproach; *'t'it, li shik*, an iron gray color; *'kwo 'tsz' li*, a small civet-like animal, which is eaten.

嫠 Li A widow; *li 'fú*, a woman whose husband is dead.

罹 Li A string; sadness, sorrow; to encounter, to incur; to meet or happen to; *tsz' li chung' kan'* to incur great punishment; *li k'í hung hoí'* suffered his deadly malice; *mít, mò li*, without any sorrow; *'fung pák, li*, afflicted with many griefs.

梨 Li A pear; *tung' li*, a face grimed with age; *süt, li*, a russet pear from Tientsin; *shü li*, native pear; *li ün 'tsz' tai'* play-actors; *süt, li kò*, pear jam; *fá li muk*, rosewood.

鸚 Li A yellow bird, the *wong li*, or mango bird.

驪 Li A fleet horse, a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses; *li kú'* a carriage and span.

李 Li A prune or apricot; to get ready for a journey; *hang li*, luggage; *'nám wá li*, a yellow plum; *'dò 'li cháng ch'un*, the peach and plum emulate each other at spring; *tsin' sz' ü*; *'dò 'li*, to recommend a pupil as a plum or pear.

里 Li A place of residence; a neighborhood, a village, originally of 25 or 50 families; a lane in a village, a place or court in a town, a street; a measure of length of 360 paces, the Chinese mile; it is of various lengths, usually 1897½ English feet, or 27½ li to 10 Eng. miles; the geographical li is the 210 of a degree or 1460.44 ft., or 10 of a French astronomical league; mournful, alas; the 166th radical; *'ngo héung li*, my neighbor or townsman; *'jun li*, a neighborhood; *'li yan*, one of this place; *yal, li ló'* one mile; *ts'in li 'má*, a courier; *'héung li*, the country, village places.

俚 Li Rustic, vulgar, gross, low-bred, vile; to protect, to support; a trust, protection, a re-

source; 'li in, low expressions, vulgar talk; 'mò 'shò 'li lái' nothing to look to, resourceless; 'li 'tsz' a term for the people of Wúchau fú in Kwángsí.

裡
Li
Brother's wives are called *chuk₂ 'li*; or vulgo, 'sham 'mò.

裡
Li
A mat sail; any small sail; 'ch'è 'li, hoist sail; 'shai 'tsun₂ 'li, set the whole sail; *met.* to exert one's full power; 'chün 'li, to wear sail; 'li p'ò a sail-loft; 'li 'f'au, the foot of the sail; 'li lám₂ halliards; 'kám 'li, take in sail; 'kám 'fung 'm 'kám 'li, is to profit one's self at other's expense.

裡
Li
A basket or hod for carrying soil; a spade or narrow mattock, for lading in earth.

理
Li
To work gems according to their veins; to polish, to burnish gems; veins or striæ; style; to govern, to regulate; to control, rule, manage, adjust, rectify, or put to rights, as circumstances require; to meddle with; a match-maker; reason in man, right principles, nature rule of action, that which is felt to be right or proper; the principle of organization or rules by which matter is kept in its essence; 'li follows some verbs, showing that the first verb is done properly, as *sau* 'li, to repair; 'f'ai 'li, to look to carefully; 'f'in 'li, heavenly reason, analogous to retribution or overruling Providence; *tí* 'li 'f'ò, maps; *hon' t'ò* 'li 'sin shang, a geomancer; 'f'ú 'li, regulations; the topography or capabilities of a place; *tò*

'li, reason; the propriety of things; 'li lun₂ to reason, to debate; 'li sz₂ to attend to an affair; *man* 'li, style of writing; 'li 'ü' to comprehend; 'li fát, to dress the hair; 'li shò₂ hai₂ 'kò'm, it should be this way, this is the manner; 'li 'm tò' I have no time to see to it; *chiú* 'li kong, to talk reasonably; *hóp*, 'li, reasonable; 'm yap₂ 'li, unreasonable; *lin* 'li 'chi, a marriage alliance 'ngo 'ú 'tá 'li, I can manage it; 'ní 'li p'in, you was in the wrong; 'li chik₂ hi' chong₂ reason is mild, anger is violent.

裡
裏
Li
A lining, the inside of garments; inside, within, inner; home; *piú* 'li, false silk, burned in ancestral worship; 'li mín' or 'li 'tai, within, in; 'li p'ò coarse cotton lining; *tsoi*₂ 'ká 'li, at home.

鯉
Li
The carp (*Cyprinidæ*), the king of fishes, and fabled to change into a dragon; *shéung* 'li, a letter; the *kam* 'li, yellow carp, is the most common at Canton; 'li f'á₂ 'lung, the carp has become a dragon, *met.* rapid promotion in office.

履
Li
A leather shoe; to put on a shoe; to tread on, to walk; to act, to walk in a way; actions, conduct; *met.* the body, the man; salary, a living, something to depend on, subsistence; 'li 'tai, the sole of a shoe; 'li lik₂ record of good acts; 'li yan, to do humane acts; *trin*₂ 'li, to tread; 'li hang, to walk, the conduct; 'li lám, to go and see for one's self.

利² Sharp edge or point; acute, keen edged; advantageous, profitable, useful; smooth, fortunate, happy, beneficial; gain, profit; address, cleverness; smart, greedy for gain, covetous; trade; interest on money; to benefit others or one's self, to oblige; to nourish; *mo li*² to sharpen; *li*² *'shí*, an advantageous market, prosperous; *li*² *li*² cutlery, edged tools; *fung li*² *'shí*, (often pron. *lai*² *'shí*) to give cash at newyear to children, or a retaining fee to a physician, or to funeral attendants; *li*² *sik*, or *li*² *'ts'in*, interest; *náp, li*² to pay interest; *pat, li*² unlucky, disadvantageous, unsuccessful; *li*² *'hau*, fluent speech, pleasant tasted; *li*² *tuk*, gluttonous, mean; *li*² *pin*² convenient, at hand; *ká yat, li*² to get 10 per cent. per month; *chan chan li*² *hoi*² truly awful or formidable, stingy; *fá' li*² keen edged; *li*² *kin*² *lai*² *yan*, happy if Your Honor notices me; *ming li*² *'léung* *'ò*, two pursuits, letters and trade; *'mò pat, shun*² *li*² everything as he wished, always prosperous; *li*² *'tsui fá ngá*, talkative and specious; *li*² *li*² *'shí 'shí Jai*, done carefully and willingly.

俐² Clever; *má li*² active, expert.

利² A colloquial word for the tongue, used because the proper sound *shí*, also means to lose; *shan 'íu li*² put out your tongue; *'pi li*² *'t'im*, taste it; *li*² *'á*, a furred tongue; *kol, li*²

'kóm sheng, thickmouthed; *li*² *'háí*, a strumous tongue; *li*² *'yam*, final particles.

痢² A dysentery or flux; *sé li*² a purging, a diarrhoea; *'hung li*² a bloody flux; *'yau sik, li*² a chronic diarrhoea; *kam*² *'hau li*² cholera morbus.

莉² A flower, highly prized by the Chinese; *mú, li*² *'fá*, the white jasmine; also the name of a common song.

蜆² A sort of clam, called *kòp*, *li*² found on the coast of Fuhkien, and pickled by the people.

莅² Water running down; water grasses, rushes; to come to, to descend towards, to arrive at; to enter upon or assume the duties of; to see; the seat or place where an officer acts; *li*² *'yam*² to go to an official post; *li*² *'man*, to govern the people; *li*² *'sz*² attending to business, active; *li*² *'kún*, the rule or conduct of an officer.

詈² To scold about, to blame or be angry with; *li*² *'má*² to rail at, to abuse; *li*² *'yuk*, to disgrace by much obloquy.

吏² Officers, magistrates, rulers; deputies or secretaries in offices, any subordinate executive; to rule; *Lí Pò*² the Board of Civil Office; *li*² *'fong*, the department of a magistracy which receives officers; *shü li*² government writers; *'ín li*² head writers; *li*² *'muk*, the deputy in an inferior prefecture; *li*² *'ün*, official attendants; *'tú li*² an oppressive officer.

(265) Lik.

櫟
Lik
A species of oak (*Quercus serrata*?) hard and tough, considered to be a useless wood, not even fit for fuel; employed as a depreciatory term for one's self.

礫
Lik
Gravel, shingle, coarse sand, small broken stones or pebbles; *tán lik*, cinnabar or ore of quicksilver; *ngá lik*, potsherds, broken pottery.

輶
Lik
Crushed under a wheel; a rut or path for wheels; *kw'ong ch'é tsín' lík*, ridden over by the furious chariots.

躑
Lik
To move; motion; a step, a pace. Read *Lok*; to exceed; *ch'éuk, lok*, extraordinary, surpassing.

櫛
Lik
A sort of oak, of which the acorn is edible; a stable or cote for animals; *ts'án lik*, frames for worms to weave their cocoons on; *má lik*, a stable; *lik*, 32, to squeeze the fingers between sticks.

震
Lik
A clap; *p'ík, lík* the crashing, splitting sound of thunder; a name of the God of Thunder.

曆
Lik
The heavenly bodies; the course of the spheres; to calendar times and seasons; *lík*, *shü*, an almanac; *lík*, *fát*, astronomy. Interchanged with the next.

歷
Lik
To pass over, by, or to; to pass away, as generations do; to pass through, to experience one's self; to transgress, to overpass the laws; arranged orderly; next in order, successive; disordered, confused; to

exhaust; to say all; retired, silent; wide apart, as teeth; *lík*, *ch'ín*, successive dynasties; *lík*, *toi*, successive generations or ages; *lík*, *loi*, from the first till now; *loi lík* the antecedents of; notices of; *'yá ts'ang king lík* gone by, passed; *lík*, *'kau*, long since gone; *lík*, *lín*, experienced in; *lík*, *án*, for a series of years; *lík*, *lík*, *'ho 'háu*, every item is trustworthy, all can be proven; *lík*, *tsun*, *ts'ai léung king*, I have passed through all evils; *lík*, *lík*, *'ho 'shò*, I can count all to this time, all can be accounted for.

瀝
Lik
A drop, a very little left in a cup; to drink the last drop; to drop or drip; *lík*, *hüt*, to stab one's self; *chuk lík*, bamboo sap, thought to be a febrifuge; *'yam tsun*, *'ü lík*, drank the last drop; *lík*, *ts'ing 'pan k'au*, humbly petition with the sincerest feelings; *yat lík*, *ts'oi*, a row of vegetables; *hoi yat lík*, to make a furrow.

癩
Lik
The scrofula; *lo lík*, the king's evil; *lo lík*, *'ngán tsat*, rheumatic ophthalmia; *káp*, *'pán lík*, scrofula under both ears; *lík*, *kám*, *hing*, *hü*, *tsò*, ardent as the scrofula to do it.

曆
Lik
An incense caldron, containing about six pecks, placed in temples; the 193d radical of characters relating to boilers, or food cooked in them.

力
Lik
Strength, nerve, brawn, muscular power; the full use of any organ; force, power, vigor, spirit, energy of mind; divine help or succor; assiduous,

smart, diligent, active; the properties or strength of a thing; the stiffness of a bow; the 19th radical of characters relating to force; *yung² lik₂* or *ch'ut, lik₂*, exert yourself; *lik₂* 'shíu, weakly; *Fat, lik₂* help of Budha; *péng² lik₂*, dangerously sick; *lik₂* *cháng*, test of strength, to argue; *'tsau lik₂*, the strength of wine; *lik₂*, *léung²* bodily vigor, aptitude; *pat, lik₂*, a nervous style; heavy penmanship; *'shai ngá lik₂*, ordering people, talkative and lazy; *'ts'oi lik₂*, trusting to his wealth; *ní pá kung 'kí kó' lik₂*, how much (i. e. in catties) is the strength of this bow? *cho' yat, pí 'chí lik₂*, to lend a hand, to assist in anything; *lik₂* *yam²* to hold office beyond the usual period; *'ngán lik₂*, sharp-sighted.

泐
Lih To split rocks; the veins or creases in rocks; to write, as *ming ling² lik₂* (or *lak₂*) my name is written elsewhere,— a phrase used instead of a signature.

芳
Lih Interchanged with *lak₂* 箒: spines on plants; prickly, spinous; *túí² mán² lik₂* the *Gardenia spinosa*; *'lò 'shū lik₂*, a rough grass, the *Spinifex squarrosus*.

(266)

Lím.

廉
Lien A corner, an angle; by the side or on one side; sparing, economical, moderate; pure, disinterested, uncorrupted; to examine; *'yau lím 'ch'í*, modest, shame-faced, regardful of

one's reputation; *'mò lím 'ch'í*, shameless, avaricious, brazen-faced; *'hán lím*, over-frugal; *mat, kóm² lím*, why so close? *'yéung lím 'ngan*, anti-extortion allowance to officers; *'ts'ing lím*, uncorrupt, integrity; *'ká' lím á mí² kò*, delicate flavored and not high priced; *lí m'ing*, to examine equitably.

簾
Lien A screen of cloth or bamboo splints, hung before doors; *chuk, lím*, bamboo blinds; *pò' lím*, cloth curtains; *muk₂ 'pán lím*, venetian blinds; *noí' lím kún*, examiners of essays appointed by the súyuen; *'kún lím*, roll up the screen.

濂
Lien A mountain stream falling in a sheet of water; thin, poor; *lí m 'ts'un háng*, a cascade near the White Cloud hills.

賺
Lien The calf of the leg; *ngoi² lím*, the shin bone; *chū lím 't'ip*, hog's spleen.

鐮
Lien A sickle or reaping-hook; *'fo lím páu*, a tinder-case and flint; *'áw lím*, a sickle.

鰱
Lien A species of silure (*Arius falcatus*) of a dull green color, with a large mouth and 6 cirri.

縑
Lien The embroidered quartering on a banner on the inner edge near the staff.

礫
Lien A coarse kind of sandstone, unfit for polishing; *met. spúrious, hypocritical.*

奩
Lien A lady's dressing-case, a perfumery-case or toilette-box; *chong lím*, a bride's trousseau, or portion; *lí m á*, a money present to a bride; *keng² lím*, a toilette-case.

市 Lien A flag, showing where wine is sold; *'tsau lim*, a tavern signboard.

藪 Lien A kind of creeper; *pák lim*, a drying or styptic medicine.

斂 Lien To gather in harvest; to amass, to collect together, to hoard, to husband, sparing of; an ingathering, a hoard; *shau lim*, to gather in; to harvest; *tsū' lim*, to extort; to collect; *'lim sz'* not to meddle with; *'lim kéuk*, to stay at home; *'lim mái chek*; *'shau*, to draw up the arms within the sleeves; *'ts'ün' lim*, saving, to lay up little odds. To be distinguished from *shóm* 歛 to desire.

檢 Lien To draw the hands in the sleeves; *'lim 'yam*, to sleeve the hands, a curtsey; *'lim 'yam pái'* pays her respects—a phrase on a lady's card.

殮 Lien To shroud a corpse, to lay out a body in all its clothes for the grave; *shau lim*, to encoffin; *'siú lim*, to shroud without confining, as Moslems do.

臉 Lien The cheek; the face; *met.* the reputation, honor; *'mò lim'* shameless; *hang' lim'* ruddy cheeks. Read *'ts'im*, thick soup or gravy.

漶 Lien Water overflowing; to overwhelm; the edge of waves; *lim' im'* brimfull, just running over.

輦 Lien A barrow or hand carriage drawn by men; carriage-horses; the imperial chariot; *met.* the emperor or court; to transport, to convey; to take to, to draw; *lim' há'* at court, at

the capital; *lim' tò'* a road in the palace precincts; *'í k'ü lim' mò'*, took his mother in a carriage; *lim' k'ü*, a sort of wheeled sedan.

(267) **連** Lin.

連 Lien To connect, to continue, to join, to be united, as in marriage; to compromise; reaching to, conjoined, continued, contiguous, annexed; a junction, a succession of; a lumping; an adversative connective particle placed at the beginning of a sentence, even, with, also, and; *ki' lin*, banded together, as thieves; *'séung' lin*, close together; *'t'ung lin*, joined as by a thoroughfare; *lin k'á*, a flail; *'lau lin* uninterrupted; to hang on, tedious; *lin lui'* implication, to involve; *lin hi' tsò'* do it after that is done; *lin yan*, allied by marriage; *'ng' tsz' lin tang*, five sons became k'üjin one after the other; *lin sek*, tin ore; *lin lin*, unceasingly, one after the other, again and again; *lin wán ts'éung*, successive firings of guns; *lin mái*, taken together; *lin wán kai'* a plan that effects two objects; *lin yat*, for several days; *lin mong*, speedily; *lin min' tò' m' sai*, he does not even wash his face.

連 Lien Ripples on the water, a rippling appearance; weeping; *yap' t'ai' lin lin*, unceasing crying; name of a river.

蓮 Lien The lotus or nelumbium; *lin fá*, the water lily; *lin p'ung*, the receptacle of the lotus; *lin 'sz'* lotus nuts; *ho á p'án lin*, a child climbing by the lotus—a scholar acting unworthily; *lin ká'* the lotus seat, i. e. Kwányin; *nái lin 'li*, the lotus with the plum—affianced; *kám lin*, “golden lilies”—ladies' feet; *'ts'oi lin shün*, a pleasure boat; *lin pò'* a fine lady-like gait; *lin fá lok*, a well-known song; *ho ip' lin*, the nasturtium.

鍊 Lien Unrefined lead or tin; a chain; *'so lin*, a lock and chain; *piú lin*, a watch-chain; *'shéung lin*, to wind up [a clock]; *hang 'mún lin* [the watch] is run down; *kwai' lin*, to kneel on chains—a torture.

鱧 Lien A species of carp, (the *Abramis brama*?) called *pin ü*, or broad-fish, at Canton.

憐 Lien To commiserate, to have charity for, to sympathize with, to have compassion on, to love; *lin sut*, to pity; *ho lin tik*, pitiable; *pat hóm lin*, unworthy of pity; *'lung peng' séung lin*, those in the same disaster sympathize with each other.

璉 Lien Vases or chargers to hold grain at sacrifices in the ancestral halls.

撻 Lien To transport, to remove, to carry in the hands, to take a thing to one; *lin 'hi*, lift up [to a higher place]; *lin hoi lai shái'* take them out and sun them; *lin loi 'lin hui'* to take back and forth; *'úi lin*

lán' apt to break in carrying; *'lin kwò' yan* take it to the man; *'m k'am 'lin*, it will hardly bear handling.

練 Lien To boil silk, and to soften its harshness; to experiment upon, to learn by practice, to drill; habituated to; to select, to choose; white, a splendent white; a piece of silk; *lin' tsáp*, to learn to do a thing; *lin' shuk' tik, 'sz'* dressed raw silk; *lin' shang' t'* to learn business; *kóm' 'lò' l'p'* very well skilled in; *lin' tak, kóm' wá'* quite spoiled by bad habits; *lin' 'm tsing*, does not become skilled in; *lin' á*, mourning for thirteen months; *'shui lin'* the water police.

鍊 Lien To smelt ores of metals; to refine; to forge; wrought; to work upon thoroughly, applied to the mutual action of the five elements; to discipline, to test by trial; experienced, matured, exercised, disciplined, expert, practiced; a chain; *pák, lin'* thoroughly refined; *sau lin'* becoming religious; the religious; *lin' Fat'* Buddhists; *lin' tsing*, perfect; *ch'ui lin'* well hammered or wrought, as iron; *lin' 't'ò' shang' muk*, earth produces wood when matured.

煉 Lien Interchanged with the last; to separate dross; to test character, to discipline; *lin' tán*, to refine the pill—and become immortal, as the Rationalists do.

棟 Lien A species of cherry or bul-lace, whose fruit is sour; the river dragons abhor it.

Ling.

鈴 A colloquial word; the tinkling of a bell; *ling ling sheng*, the ring of money, a metallic sound; *ling lum ká*, a two-headed rattle drum used by peddlers.

靈 Spiritual, pervading, incorporeal, subtle, etherial; that which is efficacious, felicitous, miraculous, or able to act upon other powers and produce effects; supernatural, effective, mysterious; a soul, a spirit, a divinity, a disembodied agency; divine influence or assistance; the type or the most excellent of a class, as man of created beings, or the unicorn, phoenix, tortoise, and dragon of all hairy, feathered, shelly, and scaly beings, which are called the "four *ling*;" what is opportune, subtle, ingenious or obscure, as *ling yü*, a lucky shower; *ling ki*, a curious contrivance; intelligent, perspicacious; astute, able to hold spiritual converse; *ling shan*, an efficacious deity; *ling ying*, a divine response; *sin ling*, one's ancestors; *yam ling*, ghosts, the dead; *mò ling pin*, no tact; *ling wan*, the human soul; *ling wai*, the ante-burial paper tablet; *ling p'ai*, an ancestral wooden tablet; *wá tak kik ling*, a shrewd fortune telling; *pat ling*, inefficacious, as physic or a charm; no response, as an idol; stolid,

as a dolt; *tsing ling*, smart, wide awake; *shang ling*, animated beings; *fú ling*, to go by the side of the tablet in a funeral procession; *shing ling* is used for the Holy Spirit by some; *Shing Ling lum sam*, the Holy Spirit affects the heart; *ling ming*, to readily understand it.

醜 Generous, rich spirits, made with great care, called *ling luk*.

凌 Ice; collection of ice, an ice-house; to insult, to shame, to dishonor; shameful, injurious; to advance, to exalt; *ling yuk*, to disgrace, to abuse, to deflower; *wai ling*, to intimidate; *ling wan*, raised to the clouds, ambitious; *ling shat*, an ice-house; *ling sh'i*, the ignominious and slow punishment—of quartering. Interchanged with the next.

陵 A mound, a barrow; a hill; a cemetery, a mausoleum; to insult; to invade, to usurp; to desecrate; to aspire to a high place, to aim high; *wong ling*, the imperial tombs; *ling yéuk*, to treat cruelly.

稜 An angle, a corner; a segment; a kind of rice; a classifier of fields; *wai ling*, dignity, majesty of a god; *hi ling*, has a ridge; *ki ling s'ín*, how many fields?

楞 Interchanged with the last. A cubical piece of timber; a corner; a beam in the roof of a temple; *mo ling shau*, a trimmer, one who tries to please all, a time-server.

菱 Ling An aquatic vegetable, the *ling kok*, or water caltrops (*Trapa bicornis*), sometimes called buffalo's horns; *ling fá*, a poetical name for a mirror; *ling fan*, flour made of the *ling kok*; a three horned sort is called *li* **菱** and is perhaps another species of *Trapa*.

綾 Ling Damask; a term for thin silk woven with a glossy surface, as thin satin; *fá ling*, damask; *hung ling sú*, a cooky with red bean flour inside.

凌 Ling Interchanged with *ling 菱*; name of a river in Kwángsí; to gallop over, to pass over or beyond; to tremble.

輾 Ling The traces of, to run over; *ling lik*, the rut of a wheel, to crush under a wheel; *ling kwang*, the jolting rumbling of wagons.

伶 Ling To play the droll, to act the buffoon; musicians, posture-makers; clever, apt; to employ, to use persons; alone, single; *ling kún*, master of the musicians; *ling lí* smart; *ling ting*, lonely, deserted; the name of Lintin I.; *Ling ting yéung*, Lintin Bay; *shai ling*, a servant, a boy; *tuk, tak, ling ling lí lí* read it very distinctly.

玲 Ling The tinkling sound of gems; *ling lung*, beautifully carved, carved out hollow, made in or with grots; also, perspicacious, acute—said of men's wit.

傾 Ling A long necked jar or amphora, with small ears; concave tiles used on roofs.

聆 Ling To try sounds, to hear, to pay attention to; to follow, to obey; *tak, ling ts'ing fú* I shall be happy to hear your clear instruction—a polite phrase; *sho' kú ling ling*, to understand readily.

苓 Ling A kind of strengthening medicine; *wan ling*, China root from Yunnán; *ling 'i*, a sort of boletus or fungus, sometimes used for food.


蛉 Ling An insect; some say a grasshopper; *ts'ing ling*, dragonflies (*Libellulidæ*), which have many local names.


翎 Ling Feathers or wings, plumes; the feathers on an arrow; the tail feathers of the peacock, used in official caps; *shéung 'ngán fá ling*, a two-eyed peacock's feather; *lam ling*, a plain plume; *tái fá ling*, to wear a feather; *pát hū fá ling*, to take away an officer's feather; *tsin' ling*, the feather of an arrow.


鈴 Ling A round hollow ball like a sleigh-bell; they are hung around horse's necks, also on flags, to announce approach; a little bell; a term applied to light literature; *'má ling*, a tinkling bell to hang on horses or dogs; *shéung ling*, small bells hung from pavilions.

零 Ling The last drops of a shower, small rain; what exceeds a round number; over, a fraction, a residue, a remainder; in numeration used for "and," or to show that one denomination is not used, a cypher; *ling sui' ngan*, bits of silver; *ling*


ling, miscellaneous, odd ends; *ling t'au*, a little over the amount, something thrown in, the thirteenth in a dozen; *sám Véung ling t' fan*, 3 taels and 2 candareens; *yat, pák, ling yat*, 101; *mò ling*, no remainder; *ling lok*, scattering rain; scattered, out of employment; *ling ling*, alone, solitary, an individual; *ling máí* sold by retail; *ling tsin*, to cut off for retail; *kau tím ling* (or *leng*), a little past nine o'clock; *ling 'ki tó*, how many over?


 A little bird; *tsik, ling*, the wagtail; some describe it like a kind of titmouse; *pák, ling*, a singing lark; *kok, ling*, a crested lark.

 The front teeth; *met.* the age, years; *miú, ling*, young, under age; *há ling*, old, grayhaired; *shau ling*, a sexagenary.


 A prison; a place inclosed by rails; *ling 'ü*, a jail.


(The two next are often pronounced *leng*.)

 A species of carp, the leuciscus or dace; *t'ò leng 'ü*, a common kind (the *Leuciscus molitorella*), reared in ponds; *swong 'mi leng*, yellow tailed dace (*L. xanthurus*); *ling lí*, the pangolin, which the Chinese suppose to be transformed from a fish, and to grow as large as a kraken.

 The throat; the collar of a garment, a neck ribbon or collar; a classifier of upper garments; to manage, to govern, to direct, to attend to; to receive from, to take; to take

charge of; to record; *fung leng*, a throat band; *yat, leng 'má kwá'* one pelisse; *'ling shau'* to receive; *'ling tsé'* received with thanks—a reply to a present; *'ling káu'* to receive instruction, to wait on one; *tsuk, 'ling*, I've taken enough; *'ling ming'* to receive orders; to assent to a request—(these three are polite phrases); *sam 'ling*, deeply indebted for; *'m 'kòm 'ling*, can not think of taking; *'ling tsau'* “collar and sleeve,” a leader, a headman; *'ling ch'ut, loi*, to take away, to go and receive; *sham 'ling*, exceedingly obliged; *tsó 'ling*, an officer over 150 Banner-men, a sort of under-resident in the colonies; *yat, pui 'ling lok*, to assent to everything, to promise readily; *tái 'ling*, to command, to head; *tái 'ling 'yan kín'* to introduce at court; *'ling 'sai 'lai*, to be baptized; *'ling sz'* *kún*, an officer who receives orders, a consul; *'shau 'ling*, a head officer of any kind.

 The inside of a dress; a bridal dress; a band or neck cloth.

 A break or pass in a mountain, where a road passes; a road over a peak; a ridge or chain of mountains; *ling t'au*, a peak, a high summit; *'Múi 'ling*, the Plum ridge or Meiling, in the north of Kwángtung; *'ling nám*, “South of the Ridge,” *i. e.* Kwángtung and Kwángsí; *shán 'ling*, hills and mountains; *hang tò tsüt*,

lung 'ling, got to the jumping-off place, no way to turn.

令
Ling

Law, rule, orders; to enjoin upon, to warn, to prohibit, to command; to cause; a cause of, to oblige to do, to occasion; a period of time; good, excellent, worthy of regard; and hence, in direct address, your, your honored; *ling² tsün*, your father; *ling² f'ong*, your mother; *ling² ching²* your wife; *ling² shuk*, your respected uncle; *ch'ik*, *ling²* an imperial order; *im ling²* the stringent laws; also, to govern strictly; *shí ling²* divisions of time, times and seasons; *ling² tsin²* a triangular warrant issued to a patrol, a flag stuck in the ears of criminals; *ling² yan shang hí* it will make people angry; *ling² 'k'ü loi*, cause him to come, bring him here.

另
Ling

Dwelling or being apart, separate, distinct; alone, particular; another, besides, furthermore; to divide in two; *ling² tsz²* by itself; *'k'ü ling² tsz² hü* he went by himself; *ling² loi*, he came alone; *ling² ngai²* besides, exclusive of; *ling² 'yau 'ki to*, how many more are there? *kok*, *ling² hü² tsò²* let each do his own work; *ling² yat²*, another day; *ling² 'ngán séung hon*, to look at amazedly.

(This character is usually pronounced *leng*.)

靚
Tsing

To adorn, to prink up, to paint the face; handsome, elegant, becoming; beautiful, good-looking; clear, transparent, dazzling; *'shím leng²* bril-

liant; *chá' leng²* false beauty; *'t'ai leng² 'm leng²* see if it be pretty; *kòm f'au kòm leng²* fine as a fresh orange; *chí' leng² hai² 'kòm*, this is the prettiest agoing.

(269)

Líp.

獵
Lieh

To hunt wild animals; the chase, gunning, fowling, hunting, hawking; to pursue earnestly, to get with difficulty, to experience; to move, to shake; to bring together, to hunt up; *tá lip²* hunting; *fong' lip²* to go a gunning or hawking; *lip² 'kau*, a hunting dog—must die on the hills.

撮
Lieh

To smooth down, to straighten out, to take hold and arrange; *lip² sò*, to stroke the beard; *lip² tím² 'k'ü*, put them straight.

躡
Lieh

To stride or pass over, to leap over; to overstep, to go out of the way; to tread, to stumble; *pat nang lip² 'tang*, must not override, can not overstep the regular order.

鬣
Lieh

Bristles of a hog, a horse's mane; stiff hair on the head of an animal; bristly, stiff; long pectorals or cirri of a fish; *kong lip²* a hog; *ch'éung lip²* a long beard.

鱗
Lieh

A name for many fishes like the perch, with spinous dorsals; *ün shun lip²* the soft-lipped perch (the *Pristipoma grammopæcilum*); *kam sz' lip²* the common kind (*Chrysophrys cardinalis*). Often pronounced *láp*.

(270) Lít.

顯
Hieh To bind, to tie silk up for dyeing. A colloquial word; a knot, a joint, a knuckle; knots in wood; an altercation, a difference, a quarrel, a lawsuit; 'shau 'chí lít, the knuckles; 'tá kò' lít, tie that knot; p'o' hoi, 'ch'ái lít, split open the knot; mel. solve the riddle, explain the difficulty; 'tò 'shü lít, a slipping-noose; 'tá shat, kò' lít, to embroil people, to egg on parties to quarrel; 'sz' lít, a hard knot; 'shang lít, a loose knot.

列
Lieh To separate, to distinguish, to dispose properly, to arrange in order or spread out according to rule; to state in order; a rank, series, order; files of soldiers; hoi lít, ming pák, to write out clearly and properly, as a bill; 'pái lít, to set in order; 'pat, 'kú pat, 'shing lít, without beating the drums, the ranks can not be formed; lít, kwok, the several states, a name given the feudal states of China, B. C. 300-225; lít, wai' you, gentlemen—used in direct address; lít, chan' troops in ranks.

冽
Lieh A cold air; cold, chilly; 'fung lít, a harsh wind; 'tseng lít, 'hon 'ts'ün, cold wells and fountains.

烈
Lieh Raging fire, burning, ardent, hot; impetuous, energetic, daring, enthusiastic; irritable, fierce, cruel; high principled adherence to virtue, merito-

rious, excellent, eminent, dignified, majestic, imposing; kòm' lít, 'sing' very fierce; lít, 'nü, a chaste woman; lít, lít, mournful; imposing, as mountains; lít, sz' a patriot.

裂
Lieh Remnants, cuttings of silk; to tear, to crack open, to split, to rive, to rend or tear in two; 'tsz' 'kí lít, split or cracked of itself; p'o' lít, to tear open; 'tsò' pik, lít, vein it irregularly, as cracked chinaware; lít, hoi 'shám, torn clothes; 'tá lít, to shiver, to break; yat, 't'ü lít, 'hau, a crack; pik, lít, 'ts'ong 'múi, made in an angular manner, irregular, like fancy windows.

(271) Liú.

踴
Liau To run; to go off, to clear out; to cross the legs; liú lá, begone! clear out! liú lá' he's gone; liú hū' 'pin, where's he gone or fled?

僚
Liau A companion, a colleague, an associate; a fellow-officer; one of the same rank, an equal; same kind or class; to hold office and serve together; 't'ung liú, comrades, of the same rank; 'kún liú, a fellow-officer; the magistrates; yat, liú, yan, a profession or class of men.

Read 'liú, a good appearance, an easy manner.

寮
Liau Interchanged with the last in the sense of a fellow-officer, a fellow-student; a small window; to study at the same window or room; a cabin, a shanty, a hut made of thatch

and boards; a stall; dwellings put on boats; *táp, yat, kán* *liú*, put up a hovel; *tán² ká* *liú*, thatched hovels occupied by tanka boat people on the river side; *'shui liú*, aquatic peddling-shops; *ch'éung liú*, a brothel.

嘹
Liáu

The voice of a creature; *liú léung²* to listen to distant cries; the cry of pain.

瞭
Liáu

Clever, smart, discriminating; to reflect upon, to examine into; *liú lut*, struck with alarm.

撩
Liáu

To dally, to trifle, to play with; good-looking;—in which senses it is like the next; *'mai liú 'k'ü*, don't play with him; *liú liú*, playful, boisterous; *liú shun kwá² 'ch'i*, to bother one, bothering; a maternal grandmother is called *liú liú* (or *láu láu*), at Peking.

撩
Liáu

To take hold of, to pull about, to wield or manage a thing; to regulate; to provoke, to incite to evil, to seduce or lead into evil; to play with; *hò² liú yan*, playful, he likes to sport; *liú lung²* to move about, to lay many plans.

Read *liú*, a colloquial word; to stir up, to brush away; to brush lightly, to tickle, to move along gently; *'pí chuk, liú 'k'ü*, take it off with a bamboo; *liú chuk, tsí*, to entice crickets; *liú 'i*, to brush the ears, as barbers do; to tickle the ears; *liú 'hí 'fo*, poke the fire; *liú 'seng 'k'ü*, tickle him to wake up; *liú 'hí 'k'ü nau*, to touch him will make him cross.

燎
Liáu

To burn, to blaze; to set on fire; to enlighten; an illumination; torches placed on stands to illuminate, a link, a faggot; brightness; *mún liú*, a light at the door; *liú san*, faggots; *liú ü 'chí 'chéung*, plain as pointing to the palm.

療
Liáu

To heal, to cure diseases; to stop an ailing; medical practice; *liú peng²* to heal sickness.

繚
Liáu

To bind or wind around, to wrap up; gyves, fetters; to manage; *liú 'nau*, to wind in a ball; *liú 'ü*, to saunter about, to pass around from one part to another, as a crowd at a feast or show; *liú 'sz'* bow-lines on the leech of Chinese sails; *sung² liú* or *mai liú*, slack off or haul in—the sail to the wind.

遼
Liáu

Remote, distant, far off; *'ün liú liú*, very far; *ch'éung liú liú*, much too long; *Liú tung*, the country of Liáutung, now Shingking; *Liú ho*, the River Liáu in Manchuria.

鶉
Liáu

A small bird, like a wren or hedge-sparrow; *tsiú liú*, a reed or sedge wren, which lives in marshy thickets; *pák, liú*, a shrike or butcher-bird.

寥
Liáu

Empty, void, silent, solitary, vacant, wide, vast; unoccupied; *liú lok²*, unoccupied, deserted; idle, disengaged; *sham² shuk² liú liú*, reduced to a very little, very unimportant.

繆
Liáu

Confiding in, to trust; really; care, anxiety for; impatient of; commiserating; *mò liú liú²* no anxiety, nothing to do.

聊
Liáu

A ringing in the ears; to wish, to depend on; a support; in which senses it is used with the last; an initial particle, implying a diminution of, doubtful about, careless about, anyhow, then; *liú* 'ü *chí mau*, then let us consult; *liú* 'ch' *é ying shing*, promised it off-hand; *mò* 'í *liú shang*, nothing to live by.

膾
Liáu

The fat around the intestines, the fat taken out of the bowels.

了
Liáu

Fixed, determined; intelligent, knowing; to conclude, to bring to an end, to finish; finished, done, a sign of the past tense; much used in the court dialect, for which *lok*₂ is here used; before a verb, *liú* means entirely, clearly, wholly, very; *sé ün liú*, written it all; *sai liú*, washed; *mí liú sz*² not yet finished the affair or job; *sz*² 'm *tak liú*, the matter can not be done; *shai*² 'm *tak liú*, strength unequal to it, impossible; *yal muk liú in*, clearly understood at a glance; *liú pat tak*, verv, exceedingly, unequaled; *liú pat tak kòm*² *lán*, incomparably lazy; *mí*² 'í *liú*, not so easily done; *liú ko*, a black grackle; *Hoi nám liú ko*, the wattled grackle or minor (*Eulabes indicus*); *kòm tsau*² *liú*, that's the end, now it is finished; *liú kuk*, the matter is ended; *chí tò*² *liú*, We know it; *liú kin sz*² the job is done; *liú pat ho tong*, can not be borne, insupportable; *mò liú k'i*, no end to his troubling.

瞭
Liáu

A clear, bright eye; good vision, clear sighted; to see afar.

蓼
Liáu

An acrid herb, a species of polygonum; *met.* sorrow, calamity; *siú liú*, a marsh polygonum, smart-weed.

料
Liáu

To measure, to estimate, to judge, to reckon, to calculate; to take a census; to manage, to dispose properly, to give out orderly; to reflect; stuff, materials of which things are made; glass; an employé, one who is of service, as a clever man; provender, grain; manure; clear sound of a drum; to pull; *liú*² *tak*, 'kí *to*, how many do you think there are? *liú*² 'm *tò*² unforeseen, unexpected; *liú*² 'li, to manage, to oversee; *nán liú*² hard to say; *tsz*² *liú*² *pat nang*, I think I can not do it; *shui liú*² who would have thought it? *pat ch'w*, 'sho *liú*² what I expected; *ín liú*² manure; *má liú*² gram for horses; *mat liú*² materials; *liú*² *hí* glass-ware; *liú*² *p'in*² window-glass; *liú*² *sui*² broken glass; *king liú*² superfine glass ornaments; *ch'íu íng hí liú*² to be a statesman, a valuable employé; *chū liú*² paste made of pig's blood; 'm *tsò*² *tak liú*² 'shai, I can make nothing of it, useless; *liú*² *sz*² 'ü *kin*² I think you will find it as I say. This character is often pronounced *liú*, when meaning glass.

廖
Liáu

A man's name, a surname.

(272)

Lo.

羅 Lo A final sound in singing; children's prattle; *lo so*, troublesome, annoying, petty; *lau lo*, banditti. A final colloquial particle, used in answers; *tsò' tak lo*, it will do; *har' lo*, yes; *loi lo*, come on.

羅 Lo A spring-net for birds; a kind of silk, woven like gauze, used for dresses, and sometimes called *ló* or *law*; to spread out, arranged in rows; *yat p'at lo*, a piece of law; *lo pò'* linen woven in stripes; *ts'z'* *chung lo*, "to give a red law-sash," is to strangle one; *lo 'mong*, a bird net; *lo chéung'* a bed-curtain; *chéung lo*, to spread a net; *met.* to borrow money; *lo hon'* distinguished disciples of Budha, of whom 18 were personal; *lo hon' ts'ung*, the yew; *lo hon' teng*, the Romish tonsure; some Buddhists wear it; *tái' lo*, heaven, the great canopy; *lo lit' shap' pát, chéung*, he arranges the eighteen essays, he talks confusedly; *lo king* (or *káng*) or *lo p'ún*, a compass; *Lo Fau shán*, famous hills near Shik-lung; *lo wai kú 'láng*, to sleep alone and cold—as a deserted wife.

羅 Lo A kind of tree growing in Húnán, easy to burn; *lo lok* a fence made of stakes.

羅 Lo A river in Húnán, in which Kieh Yuen drowned himself, called *Mat lo kong*; it enters Tungting Lake.

籬
羅 Lo

Open bamboo baskets, without covers or handles, sometimes with eared holes at the top, in which to run cords, used to keep fruit or grain in, or to peddle; *lái lo*, a "basket puller," is a nickname for the fruiterers in Fruit Row in Canton; *tsò' lo*, a condemned criminal, from their being carried to execution in baskets; *tám lo t'au*, a peddler; *ch'á 'tsai lo*, peddling panniers; *lo 'tsai*, small baskets.

蔞
羅 Lo

Parasitic plants and twigs like dodder, convolvulus, &c., which twine around trees; small stems of plants; *lo pák* a turnip or radish; *chung lo pák*, a radish; *wong lo pák*, a carrot; *kung' kit sz' lo*, the vines and tendrils have interlaced—a marriage alliance, derived from the names *'nū lo* and *t'ò' sz'*, two kinds of twining plants; *lo pák' kòm' tái' kó' sam*, heart as big as a turnip—generous and grateful.

鑼
羅 Lo

A gong; it serves in armies for wash-basins and boilers; *tá lo*, to beat the gong; *tá t'au lo*, striking the gong ahead—announcing an officer's approach; *ming lo tsū' chung'* to sound the gong to collect the people.

騾
羅 Lo

A mule; *hoi lo p'í*, beaver's skin; *ts'ing lo*, a bay mule; *lo 'má*, a mule.

螺
羅 Lo

A name of spiral univalves, like the *Lymneus*, *Voluta*, *Helix*, *Murex*, &c.; a conch; a volute; a screw; spiral, screw-like; *t'in lo*, fresh water

snails; *mò 't'ai lo*, shells with eroded ends; *'héung lo*, conches used for horns; *lo 'sz'* a screw; *lo 't'in*, inlaid shell lackered-ware; *lo kai'* a spiral head-dress; *lo 'hok*, shells in general; *lo 'kòm' lün*, crooked as a screw; *lo 'im*, the operculum of univalves. Read *lo*, in the name *'kwo lo*, the sphex, or solitary wasp.

裸
Lo

Naked, barebacked; nakedness; the naked; the upper part of the body stripped; to strip, to make bare; *lo 'ch'ung*, the "naked insect" i. e. man; *'lo shan*, nude.

嫫
Lo

A maid servant, a waiting woman. Read *'wo*; *'wo 'ngo*, delicate, slender, like a weak woman, elegant.

鹹
Lo

Fruits ripening on the ground or growing on vines and herbs, as melons, pine-apples, tomatoes, water-caltrops.

瘰
Lui

The king's evil, called *lo lik*; this name refers to scrofula only as it appears in the neck.

攤
Lo

To rend or split; to select. A colloquial word; to get for, to buy or procure, to bring to one; to vex; to injure; *'lo 'lò 'p'o*, to get married; *'ni 'lo 'kw'an 'ngo*, you provoke me; *'lo 'lai 'ngo*, go and get it for me; *'ni 'loi 'lo 'ngan*, you come and get the money; *'mò 'yé 'lo 'fán 'loi*, nothing to bring back; *'m 'tsang 'lo 'mái*, not yet got all; *'lo 'meng*, to vex one's life out, bewitched; *'lo 'chái' 'tsai*, a child dying early, before he has recompensed his

parents; *'lo 'chái'* to get a debt; *'kí 'ái 'lo 'hí*, nearly took him off, he was almost done for; *'lo 'ü*, to catch fish; *'lo 'ái sun'* bring an answer back.

Lo' Smell of burning animal matter; to burn, to singe; *'shui 'ch'au' 'fo lo'* the water is smoky.

邏
Lo

To cruise about, to patrol; to make a circuit, to spy, to inspect as a guard; to inclose and screen, as mountains do a valley; a guard; *'ts'un lo'* to patrol; *lo' lo' 'chün*, playing about, here and there.

(273) LÒ.

(Some of these characters are often pronounced *lü*.)

搨

A colloquial word; to mix up in disorder, to confuse; to hash, to chop sorts of food; to mix in; to bother, to make one trouble; trouble, care, pains; *'lò 'kéuk*, to poach on a friend for a meal; *'lò 'lün'* to turn things over in confusion, to make a bother; *'hü' 'lò 'há 'k'ü*, go and bother him; *'lò 'lín 'hí 'lai 't'ai*, turn them out to look at, as things from a box; *'lò 'há 'tsai*, a blackleg; *'chán' 'tak' 'shau 'p'í 'lò*, had my trouble for my pains; *'lò 'sín*, to give false hopes, all talk; *'yau 'mal' 'lò 't'au*, what pay or perquisites are there? *'lò 'ch'éung 'tik*, a little profit; *'lò 'tik' 't'ong*, put in a little sugar.

勞
Láu
To toil, to labor, to exert one's self, to fag; to trouble one; wearied, fatigued; service, toil, distress, exertion for; anxious, careworn; worthy deeds, merit; 'yan lò 'ní, I am troubling you; lò shan, to weary one, tired out; k'an lò, to be diligent; lò fū, toilsome labor; lò tung² yan, to trouble people and engage their help; lò lò luk, luk, wearied and distracted; lò ká' excuse me for the trouble I have given you, Sir—said to a visitor; lò sam, obliged to you for your kind thoughts.

癆
Láu
Sickness and wasting of the body from toil or care; consumption, atrophy of the viscera; lò peng² consumption, phthisic; a pining away from grief; in Corea, poisonous drugs; lò lát, the pain of a sting.

螺
Láu
A kind of univalve shell-fish; a small species of cicada, called 'ai lò; k'am lò, a gold spotted spider.

牢
Láu
An inclosure or stable for cattle, especially sacrificial animals, a corral; an aviary; domestic animals; a granary; a prison, a jail; firm, secure, strong; to take firmly, to know certainly; tso' lò, in prison; 'ái' lò, an ox; shiú' lò, a sheep; lò lung kai' a scheme to inveigle and injure one by false promises; lò lò kan kí' remember it clearly; lò kú' secure, strong; 'in lò, the emperor's prison; lò pat, 'ho p'ò' it is too secure to be opened, it is very fast.

爐
Lú
A vessel for holding rice; a pan for fire; a grog-shop; black; tong lò, a shop where warm spirits are sold; òm' hau 'ú lò, to cover the mouth and laugh. Interchanged with the three next.

膚
Lú
The skin; the abdomen; to arrange in order, to spread out; to transmit, to convey orders, to intimate to, to hand down; hing lò tsz² Court of Ceremonies; ch'ün lò, a name for the fourth among the Hánlin; lò lit, to put in order.

輪
Lú
A windlass, a pulley, a snatch-block; luk, lò, a machine on which ropes turn to haul things.

簾
Lú
Interchanged with jū 簾; a rush-like bamboo; a large covered basket; a spear handle.

爐
Lú
A fire-place, brazier, grate, stove, chafing-dish, chimney, or furnace for lighting a fire; an incense vase; 'shau lò, a hand-stove; 'fo lò, a vessel or place for a fire; fung lò, a fogong or portable furnace; k'ing ngan lò, a refining furnace; ming lò, an uncovered fireplace; kuk, lò, a bake-pan, an oven; lò p'ing, a set of a censer and a jar, usually made of metal.

墟
Lú
Black, stiff clods, not yet harrowed; yellow earth; wong lò, the yellow clods, the grave, hades; 'tsau lò, a wine shop.

鑪
Lú
Interchanged with the last; a vessel for spirits; tong lò, a shop where hot spirits are sold; also, a dram-seller.

櫨
Lú
A queen-post; the peduncle of flowers; *lò kwat*, a fruit (*Eriobotrya japonica*), the loquat or Chinese medlar. Read *lū* in the Fan Wan.

瀘
Lú
Name of a river in the east of Kiángsí; an inferior prefecture in Sz'chuen on the Yangtze' kiáng; *lò 'shui*, a tributary of the Yangtze' in Sz'chuen.

璩
Lú
A gem or a kind of precious stone of a green color.

瞼
Lú
The pupil of the eye; to see; *ts'ing lò*, a clear eye.

縲
Lú
Hemp threads; to hatchel flax or hemp and make it ready for weaving.

艫
Lú
A name for boats; the stem or stern of a boat or vessel.

蘆
Lú
High rushes along river courses, young and flowerless; reeds used to repair dikes; *muk₂ ú lò*, wooden gourd-shaped floats strapped on children in boats; *lò 'wai*, rushes; *lò 'ch'ái*, reed faggots; *lò 'wai' alocs*; *lò 'wai' káu*, the juice of the alocs used for the hair.

顛
Lú
The skull of a man; *l'au lò*, the skull; *fú lò l'au*, a bare skull, a decapitated head.

鸕
Lú
The fishing cormorant, called *lò ts'z'*, and poetically *ú 'kwai*, the black devil.

鱸
Lú
A name for fishes like the Labrax family; *pán lò*, the spotted labrax (*L. Japonicus*); *pák₂ lò*, the whitelabrax (*Pristipoma pihloo*); *l'au lò*, the redheaded labrax (*Pristipoma kaakan*); *fá 'im lò*, the spotted labrax (*Pristipoma nageb*);

lò 'kúí, hash or slices of the *lò* fish.

醪
Láu
Thick dregs of spirits; *shun lò*, high flavored spirits, generous wine.

獠
Láu
To hunt by night by torches, as in deer-stalking. Also read *liú*. This is considered the most correct form of the next.

佬
Láu
Large. A colloquial and somewhat demeaning word for a man, a person, a fellow, one of a class; it is often equivalent to the termination *er*; *máng 'lò*, a blind man; *tái² 'lò* and *sai² 'lò*, an elder and a younger brother; *h'ung 'há 'lò*, a villager; *ngoi² kong 'lò*, a notherner; *lò tái² 'lò*, an old fellow; *ngoi 'lò*, a fool; *ch'au 'ch'ung 'lò*, a foul mouthed fellow; *mat, tik, 'lò*, what fellow is that? what does he do? *nai 'shui 'lò*, a mason; *k'i 'há 'lò*, a Bannerman; *ko' 'lò*, that man, that stranger.

老
Láu
Old, seventy years of age; old, out of date, used a long time; old at, skillful; venerable, aged; an officer; a term of respect and honor, Mr., your, often prefixed to relationships; to grow old; the 125th radical of characters relating to age; *lò kung, 'lò p'o*, husband, wife; *lò yan kái* or *lò tái²* an old man; *lò tau²* or *lò tsz'* a father; *lò t'ai²* a mother, a lady; a tide-waiter; *lò fung kwan*, a man whose son is an officer; *lò shat₂*, honest; *lò yé*, Sir, Your Honor; *lò 'lung* one of the same age; *hok, 'lò*, men of Cháu-chau fú; *lò 'kú*,

a whore; 'lò ts'in, versed in, no novice, cute—applied to gamblers; 'lò chüt, [I am] old and stupid; 'lò lín² well learned in; 'lò kwan, Láutsz², founder of the Rationalists; shám 'lò, the coat is old; 'lò hong 'chéung, an old trader; 'lò Wai² Mr. Wai; 'lò 'loi k'ung, poor and old; 'lò shiu² the old and the young; 'lò 'chü kü² old and firm, as a table; an old customer.

(The next six are frequently pronounced lá.)

魯 _{Lú} Blunt, stupid, dull, obtuse; the name of a feudal state, now the province of Shántung; 'lò tun² dull of apprehension; 'lò fú, a coarse, dull, fellow; 'lò 'mong, dull and easy, bull-headed.

櫓 _{Lú} A great buckler of wood; a moving tower; the scull on the stern of boats; 'lò sut, the scull pivot; 'lò 'úi 'lò, push the scull, i. e. starboard the helm; 'lò 'mán 'lò, port the helm; 'lò 'ai 'lò 'mí, lookout for the scull; 'lò 'ái 'lò, to scull; 'lò p'án², the scull tie.

虜 _{Lú} To seize, to capture, to take alive in war; captives, prisoners; a slave to, devoted to; 'shau ts'in 'lò, a slave to money; 'lò léuk², to capture; 'lò yan lak², shuk², to seize and hold men for ransom.

擄 _{Lú} Interchanged with the preceding; to capture prisoners; to seize people for slaves or to ransom; 'lò yan, a kidnapper

鹵 _{Lú} Salt, rock salt; salt licks, salt ponds, or lands from which salt is obtained; barren lands;

the 197th radical of characters pertaining to salt; uncivil, rude; 'lò mí² meat corned with spirits; 'lò pò² order of the emperor's traveling; shun 'lò, barren land; 'lò 'ts'ò, careless, heedless.

賂 _{Lú}² To give a present to one, to bribe, to corrupt; to leave; a vessel used in ancestral worship; fú² lò² 'lung hang, bribery prevails everywhere.

輅 _{Lú}² A car, a state carriage; yuk² lò² the emperor's chariot; the traces of the harness; lò² 'ts'am, a post-house for the emperor.

路 _{Lú}² A road, a path, a way where people go and make it plain; a passage; met. a way of action, duty; overthrown; great, principal; a carriage; sám ch'á lò² a trivia; shap² tsz² lò² cross-roads; kwat² 'au lò² a cul-de-sac; hang 'sz² lò² to act improperly; tong² shat, lò² missed the way; man² lò² to ask the way; 'ki 'ün 'shui lò² how far is the voyage? 'mò lò² nothing to do, out of work; 'hò lò² shò² prosperous; mat, lò² shò² what luck do you have? yá² ts'at, pát, lò² or hak, lò² a dark way (because on the 27th and 28th days, the nights are dark), misdirected; lò² wát, a slippery way; hang 'ch'éung lò² exiled; tsau² lò² to pass or go around by; wáng lò² a cross cut; 'yéung 'ch'éung tá² lò² a straight highway; 'mái lò² ts'in, to give black mail; tak, lò² to commence learning; hoi lò² to clear the path for a soul; 'lung kwai yat, lò² both died at the same

time; *pat, kòm' tím' lò'* straight as a pencil; *hang pin' íú' lò'* which is the way to go? *lò' ch'ing*, an itinerary; *'kon lò'* to hasten, urgent to get on; *lò' pán'* a muddy road; *lò' káng' shuk*, I know the way well.

潞
Lú
A river in Shensí in the prefecture of Lú-ngáu; a river in Yunnán.

璐
Lú
A valuable and beautiful gem.

籐
Lú
A lithe kind of bamboo, good for making arrows.

勞
Lau
To reward labor, to remember services in order to reward them; to console, to commend, to assist; *kwán lò' tsak, pái'* return thanks for the prince's rewards.

露
Lú
Dew, mist which comes in drops; to bedew; to bless; to disclose, to divulge; to make manifest, to open, to show through, to exhibit; naked, disclosed, apparent; *lò' ím*, open to the sky; *lò' shui*, dew; *pá' lò'* to let out (a secret); *lò' ch'í*, exposed teeth; *'m lò' mín'* not to see a visitor; *ts'ong íau lò' mí*, the cat at last let out of the bag; *fá lò' shui*, cologne water; *lò' pò'* general orders in an army; *lò' ying*, to see the real form or nakedness of; *'tá hám' lò'* to gape; *lò' ch'ut, 'má' ch'áu*, the secret is out, it is found out.

鷺
Lú
A long legged bird; *pák' lò'* a white egret-heron; *chū' lò'* a red-headed crane; *lò' fuk*, a stealthy way of moving, like this bird.

潦
Lau
A great rain, an inundation, a rushing torrent caused by rains; to macerate, to soak; a collection of water; *hang lò'* a torrent.

嫖
Lau
To hanker after, to dote on; concupiscence, lustful affection for; *lün' lò'* sick for love; *Lò' Tuk*, a paramour of the mother of Tsin Chí-hwáng; hence, a libertine, a Sir Francis Chartres.

(274)

Loi.

來
Lai
Same as *Jai 黎* in the colloquial; to come, to reach; coming, arriving; to effect, to bring about, to obtain, to induce; denotes the future, or progress of time; *Joi* is often joined with *hí'* to denote coming and going, here and there, again and again, &c.; but after this verb it is often a form of the pluperfect; after many verbs, it merely indicates their action; and if a negative is inserted between, the idea of inability of the first verb is implied, as *ning Joi*, bring; *'mái pat, Joi*, can not buy it; after the verbs *'hí* and *ch'ut*, it means to begin, showing the commencement of the action indicated in a previous verb, as *'séung 'm 'hí Joi*, I can not recall it; *shung ch'ut, peng' Joi*, you will become sick; *tsò' pat, Joi*, it is impossible; *'tím tsò' tuk, Joi*, how can it be accomplished? *Joi 'wong*, going and coming, intercourse

with, to and fro; *loi kwai*, to come home; *'ni hi shi loi*, when did you come? *loi yat*, to-morrow; *loi nin*, next year; *loi 'shau*, one who brings a thing; *loi lò' fo'* foreign goods; *mat, loi d'au*, what did you come for? *'ün loi d'au*, the original condition of an article or a thing;—*'ün loi* is also a kind of adversative phrase, meaning yes, indeed; yet; but truly; *'ün loi 'thò 'ts'z' 'i*, never was there such a mode; *'kong 'm loi*, can not say it, unable to get it; *loi lik*, origin and history of, antecedents of; *'yau loi tsz'* there is more coming; *loi yat, fú' d'im*, get another set; *loi yan*, reason of, cause; *'m 'shai man' loi yau*, dont ask the reason of it; *lok, loi*, come down; *'ni 'ta pin ch'ü' loi*, where did you come from? *'yau loi lik*, there is proof; *loi yan wá' 'mò' 'chun*, story-tellers are not to be believed.

Read *loi'* to receive one, to meet one coming.

嶽
Lai
A mountain in Sz'chuen, one of the peaks of the Min Mts., near the confines of Shensi.

徠
Lai
Interchanged with the last; also, to receive strangers with kindness.

睐
Lai
The pupil of the eye distorted, to squint; *'min loi*, to glance at sideways, to look at earnestly.

稌
Lai
A local name in Shántung for wheat.

駮
Lai
A mare, seven cubits high; a powerful tall horse.

萊
Lai
A thistle, wild herbs growing in waste places; waste, sterile, untilled ground; to clear up jungle; *d'in loi*, a fallow, or neglected field; *loi fuk*, a turnip; *loi 'ts'ò*, a sow thistle, its leaves are esculent.

賚
Lai
To confer upon, to bestow on an inferior; a largess; *lò loi'* to reward for services; *loi' ts'z'* an imperial reward.

耒
Lui
The handle and beam of a plough; the 127th radical of characters pertaining to tillage; to plough; *loi' tsz'* a plough; *met.* agriculture.

誄
Lui
A eulogy on the dead; to eulogize, to write epitaphs; *loi' shuk* to narrate one's virtues; *loi' man*, a eulogy, or prayers for the virtuous dead, often burned at the burial.

(275)

Lok.

咯
Loh
Disputatious; read *kok*, a cock's cry. A colloquial final particle, like *lo*, used in answers, implying indeed, certainly; finished, done; so; *hai' lok*, yes, indeed; *tsau' kòm lok*, well, that'll do.

烙
Loh
To burn in, to brand; to spit, to toast, to cook by roasting; red hot; a branding-iron; *'ta yan' lok*, to brand; *lok, t'it*, a spit-iron; *lok, kon*, to toast or roast till dry; *lok, tò' tsit*, roast it thoroughly.

絡
Loh
Hemp not yet rotted; silky cotton fibres, staple of cotton; continuous, joined; to bind, to tie around; to encompass; a coarse net, used to carry boxes

in, slings; the blood vessels; *mak₂ lok₂*, the pulse; *jün lok₂*, mutual assistance, joined; *lok₂*, *'mä₂ t'au₂*, to halter a horse; *sam p'au lok₂*, the pericardium; *yat, tü² t'ang lok₂*, a pair of rattan slings; *sin² lok₂*, netted slings; *shau² yan lung lok₂*, duped, taken in; *lok₂ ch'au₂*, a sort of sarsnet.

駮
Loh

A speckled or brindled cow; open, manifested, patent; *pok₂ lok₂*, a particolored ox; *ch'ëuk₂ lok₂*, preëminent, to excel, distinguished; *lok₂ lok₂*, clearly understood; *lok₂ hok₂*, hard and even, like a good road.

酪
Loh

Cream; dried milk; racky made from mare's milk; fat, greasy, unctuous; *hang² lok₂* or *hang² yan ch'á₂*, an emulsion of almonds; *'ü lok₂*, thickened milk, porridge.

駟
Loh

A white horse with a black mane; *Lok₂ t'in₂*, a country near Annám; *lok₂ t'o₂*, a camel.

雉
Loh

A kind of bird; interchanged with the preceding, and with the next; *lok₂ lok₂ in₂*, afraid.

洛
Loh

A fine river in Honán, a large tributary of the Yellow River; the dazzling glare from water; *Lok₂ yéung₂*, the ancient Lohyang in Honán, the capital of Fuhhí; *lok₂ yéung fá₂*, a caryophyllus.

落
Loh

The fall of the leaf or of rain; to scatter about; to fall, to tumble off, to let fall, to fall into; to descend, to gather at, to come down to; to lay a thing down; to put into, to enter, as an item in an account; the place to which one falls, one's gathering place; settled,

fixed, arranged; *lok₂ loi₂*, come down; *lok₂ süt₂*, it snows; *ts'ün lok₂*, a village; *tüt₂ lok₂ t'ü²* fell to the ground; *lok₂ ká²* the price has fallen; *lok₂ pok₂*, reduced in wealth, poor; *lok₂ shing₂*, the job is completed; *tü² fong lok₂*, a term for the five years in the cycle with *tsz²* in their name; *lok₂ lik₂* be smart; *lok₂ teng²* to pay bargain money; *lok₂ miá²* to upbraid, to abuse with foul language; *lok₂ pün ts'in₂* to advance capital; *lok₂ pat₂*, to begin a work, to commence writing; *lok₂ tsoi² pin ch'ü²* where has it gone to? where is he at work? *lok₂ fát₂*, to shave off the hair, to lose the hair; *lok₂ kong₂*, sunset; *lok₂ shün₂*, to go aboard; *lok₂ shá₂*, to mix in sand; *lok₂ t'au fo²* export cargo; *lok₂ sam₂*, be easy about.

樂
Loh

Pleasure, joy, happiness, ease, gratulation; to rejoice in, to delight in, to take pleasure in, to esteem a pleasure; *lok₂ yü² t'in ming²* pleased with fate, to accord with the decrees of heaven; *hang lok₂ t'ò₂*, a portrait; *tsok₂ lok₂* to make merry; *lok₂ tak₂ wai₂*, pleased to do; *sho lok₂ yü² chí₂*, where shall I be better pleased? *lok₂ sam₂*, contented.

灤
Loh

Name of a river in Shántung. A bank, a large pool or estuary.

爍
Loh

Interchanged with *yéuk₂*, 爍. Dead branches of trees; withered leaves. Read *ch'ëuk₂*, light, bright, splendid; brilliant, refulgent; to 'shin', to glisten; to embellish.

(276)

Long.

郎 Láng A place or summer-house in the Lú state; a term of respect for officers and persons; a gentleman; a male; *ling² long*, your son; *san long*, a bride-room; *ts'an ká long*, attendants at a bridal procession; *'kon chü long*, to lead a boar to sow; *long kwan*, my husband; *pún² long*, groomsmen; *tái² ling² long*, *i² ling² long*, first young gentleman, second young gentleman; these terms are added by others to the names of sons; *tái² long* is a term a wife gives her husband's eldest brother.

廊 Láng Rooms or porches on the two sides of a hong between the halls, or on the sides of court, somewhat like a gallery or corridor; chambers adjoining a hall; *ts'un long*, a portico or porch, where watchmen stay; *long miú² ts'oi*, distinguished talents—as of statesmen; *long 'mò*, side galleries.

榔 Láng A species of palm, the wood is good for sedan thills, and the pith for food; *'kau long*, a species of Prunus, found in Kwángtung; *ming long*, a kind of rattle used to drive fish into nets.

榔 Láng Ornaments made of coral, called *long kon*; *long long*, a sort of necklace or clasp for the neck.

銀 Láng Interchanged with the last; a kind of locket; *kam long long*, a little bell.

狼 Láng A wolf or jackal, a beast whose howl scares animals; cruel, furious, oppressive; *sh'ái long long tò²* a wolf is in the road—said of cruel rulers; *long sam*, cruel; *long tsik²* more than is wanted, scattered about, confused; *long pui²* fettered, embarrassed, involved; *long tuk²* truculent, callous and cruel.

簾 Láng Young bamboos, called *ts'ong long chuk²*; a basket; a screen for a carriage.

稂 Láng Weeds in rice or grain, or whatever hinders its growth; *long 'yau*, darnel, tare; *pat long pat 'yau*, neither darnel nor grass—good for nothing.

螳 Láng A mantis, called *'long long met*, ineffectual efforts; *'long long pò² shim*, the mantis catches the cicada, (and the shrike catches the mantis). Also read *'léung*; *keung léung*, the tumble-dung, a kind of Ateuchus.

闕 Láng A lofty door; vacant, empty, unoccupied; *long 'ün*, fairy land; *kò long*, a high gateway; *long long*, extensive, waste.

朗 Láng Clear, lustrous, bright, as the moon; distinct utterance; lustre, clearness; *kwong long*, light; *ts'ing long*, limpid, pure; *'long chiú²* to receive or ask assistance of, blessed of; *üt² long*, moonshine; *'long long tsung² king*, to recite the classics in a clear voice.

垆 Láng A cemetery, a tomb, called *'fan long²* in Shánsí; *fong² long²* a desert waste.

浪²
Láng
Waves, billows, surges; a drum; dissipated, extravagant, wasteful, profligate; impertinent, disrespectful; unsettled, unfixed in mind; *mong² long²* rude and unmannerly; *fung long² waves*; *long² t'ong²* vagabondish, inconstant; *yéuk, long²* ridiculing, audacious; *long² tsz'* a spendthrift; *long² yung²* wasteful; *long² 'ü fá in*, foolish and lewd talk.

Read *long*, in the river
Ts'ong long in Shántung.

晾²
Láng
To dry in the sun; to hang up to dry; *long² kon hung up* till dry; *long² hoi*, spread out to dry; *yam long²* dry it in the shade.

Read *long²*; a colloquial word; to stand a thing on trestles, or on whatever will raise it from the ground; to put a thing upon a shelf or place; to chock or shore up; *long² 'hi k'ü*, raise it from the ground; *long² kò tik*, raise it a little higher; *shün 'pi shek, long² chü* the ship is stranded on the rock.

(277) Lü.

(The pronunciation of the characters under this syllable and those in the 279th and 280th is often difficult to distinguish.)

廬
Lü
A thatched hovel, a cottage, a choultry by the roadside; a lodge or shed in a field, for workmen; a poor house; a term for one's own house; to pass the night; *pa² lü*, my house; *lü shé* a cottage, my lodgings; *t'in lü*, a cabin in a field.

驢
Lü
An ass; *'yé lü*, a wild ass; *'kin lü*, a limping or slow ass; *lü tui*, ill-setting, as clothes, bulging out.

蔞
Lü
A plant, used to boil with fish, in order to give it a pleasant flavor.

閭
Lü
The gate of a village or lane, a gate; a hamlet of 25 houses; a habitation; to dwell; *mün lü*, a dwelling; *'i lü*, leaning against the door—and hoping for one's return; *lü 'ü*, a village gate.

欄
Lü
A kind of palm, with pointed, sharp leaves; *lü muk*, a fine grained red wood from Annam.

呂
Lü
The spine;—represented by the character; tones in music; *luk, lü*, the six flat notes; *sam 'lü chi shan*, a loyal minister; *'Lü sung* Spain; *'siü 'Lü sung* Luzon or Manila.

侶
Lü
A colleague, a companion, a fellow; to associate with, to accompany; *hang 'lü*, a traveling comrade; *ki, lü*, to agree to go in a company, to make up a party; *pán² lü*, a partner.

裏
Lü
This character is often pronounced *'lü*, in the sense of within, inside.

旅
Lü
A battalion of 500 men; a stranger, a visitor, a guest, a sojourner; a company, many; to travel about or to other provinces; to lodge; an imperial sacrifice to heaven; a path; orderly, to arrange in order; foreign; self-planted grain; *hang 'lü*, a traveler; *'lü hák*, or *shéung 'lü*, a traveling merchant; *'lü ts'z'* in order; *'lü tim* a lodging-house.

脊² The backbone, the spine; 'yau
Lü 'fü lik, he has great strength.

慮² To think upon anxiously, to
Lü expect, to care about, to feel
sad for; to plan, to calculate,
to devise; to cogitate, to turn
over in one's mind; concern,
dubious of, suspicion, anxiety;
'sz' lü² serious thoughts of;
lü² hau² to think of the future;
lü² tò² precautionary, thought-
ful of; 'mong lü² not to par-
ticularize, a general view of;
lü² nim² to have anxious
thoughts.

讒² Deceitful; to deceive; a
Lü man's name, Cháu Puhlü in
the Sung dynasty.

鑢² A file, a rasp. a polishing
Lü tool; to file smooth, to give
lustre to; to correct or reform
one's self; 'mo lü² to polish, to
file.

屢² Frequently, reiterated, many
Lü times, often; continually,
successively; prompt; lü² ts'z'²
many times; lü² nin, for many
years; lü² lü² again and again;
lü² lü² hai² 'kòm, he is always
just so—he is stupid.

窳² Usually pronounced kü².
Lü Rustic, unpolished. Read lü²
in the Fan Wan.

縷² Hempen or silken fibres not
Lü yet spun; a forfeit of cloth; a
hank or knot; pò² lü² coarse
cotton cloth; 'fü fan lü² sik,
to arrange and speak of points
in order; yat, lü² 'sz' a knot of
floss.

褸² Interchanged with the last;
Lü the lappet of a coat; 'jam lü²
ragged clothes, seedy gar-
ments.

(278)

Lü.

Lü. A colloquial word; to spit;
to spit out of the mouth; lü
ch'ut, lai, spit it out.

Lü². A colloquial word; confus-
ed; kü lü² all in disorder.

(279)

Lui.

彙² A hedgehog or porcupine;
Wei a class, a series, a collection,
many of the same sort; to
classify; dense, abundant; tsz'²
'lui, a dictionary. Also read
wai².

蠹² A worm which eats wood.
Lü Usually pronounced 'lai, which
see.

磊² A heap or pile of stones; to
Lü pile or throw stones together
into a pile; 'lui 'lui lok₂ lok₂
clearly understanding.

壘² A military wall, a rampart;
Lü to pile up, to heap, to lay on
each other; a pile; reiterated;
graves in a row; 'lui shek₂ to
pile up stones; robust, vigor-
ous; form, figure; 'lui lun chí
'ngai, imminent danger—as of
breaking a pile of eggs; kwan
'lui, an intrenched camp; yat,
'lui shek₂ a heap of stones;
'lui pik, ch'an, a constellation
including parts of Capricorn,
Aquarius and Pisces.

蕾² A flower-bud, flowers partly
Lü opened; 'fá 'lui, a flower-bud.

⁴ 播 ^{Lui} Interchanged with *lúi* 播, and often pronounced *lui*². To drum, to beat a drum or gong; to turn over stones; *sát*, 'lúi p'áu' to beat a reveille and fire a gun; 'lúi kú', to drum.

⁴ 播 ^{Lui} To destroy, to injure mutually, as in a fight; *pái*² 'lúi, to rout; *fái*² 'lúi, puppets, automations; *tsz*² 'lúi k'í shan, he injured himself.

⁴ 苗 ^{Lui} A kind of vine or melon; *kol*, 'lúi, a sort of gourd; *ts'in sui*² 'lúi, a sort of vine.

⁴ 鼠 ^{Lui} A flying squirrel, called 'lúi 'shü; they are considered medicinal, and allied to the bat.

⁴ 戾 ^{Lí} To stoop, to bend, to crouch; to offend; to reach to, at; determined, set; curved, distorted, crooked; perverse, rebellious, stubborn; ungovernable, impenitent, criminal; *tsui*² *lui*² wicked; *ün fi lui*² *ts'in*, the kite flies to heaven.

⁴ 盤 ^{Lí} Like the preceding; to bind so as to force out the blood; incurable, virulent, as a disease; a plant furnishing a green dye; *ts'ák*, *lui*² a thief; *lui*² *fú*, an unreasonable man.

⁴ 唳 ^{Lí} The chirping of a bird; *liú lui*² the scream of storks or herons.

⁴ 淚 ^{Lui} To weep, to cry; tears; grief; *lau*² 'ngán *lui*² to weep; 'ü *lui*² to rain tears, to weep bitterly; 'man *lui*² to dry up the tears; *chü lui*² pearly tears; *lui*² 'ngán, eyes red from weeping; *lui*² 'mún *chím k'am*, tears bedewed the coat; *pí lui*² tears and sorrow; *lui*² *han*, the traces of tears; *lui*² *ying soi*, tears wet his cheeks.

⁴ 類 ^{Lui} Good, unselfish, excellent; a species, a sort, a class, a kind; a *lui*² is contained in a *pò*², and larger than a 'chung, as a class, genus, species; imperial sacrifice or worship; to class with, to become one with; 'fung *lui*² of the same sort; 'sho 'yau *mat*, *lui*² whatever things there are; *lui*² 'ts'z' similar in kind; *ch'uk*, *lui*² domestic animals; *pat*, 'séung *lui*² unlike, not of the same sort; *lui*² *kin*² to appear at court on succeeding to a father's title; *shín*² *lui*² the good; *lui*² 'ngo, become like me, make one of us; *lui*² 'ts'z' 'k'ü 'kòm 'yéung, very much like it.

⁴ 類 ^{Lui} Knots in silk thread; a defect, a flaw; out of sorts; perverse, unmanageable; harsh; 'fan *lui*² morose.

⁴ 累 ^{Lui} Interchanged with *lü*² 屢; to bind, to detain, to tie together; to lay on or above, to heap; repeatedly, often; *hai*² 'lui, to tie up; 'lui 'sz' to emboss, to make raised figures on a plain surface.

⁴ 累 ^{Lui} To involve, to compromise, to implicate; to put an affair on another, to bring trouble to; embarrassed, oppressed, troubled with many affairs; 'to *lui*² to involve another; *lui*² *chui*² embarrassed with; 'ín *lui*² to implicate in punishment; 'mò *kwá*² *lui*² no care about; *lui*² *shai*² 'kwai, a most annoying wretch; *chui*² *lui*² *ké shüt*, *wá*² constant repetitions; *lui*² *k'ap*, *yan*, to involve another.

(280)

Lúi.

蠔
Lui

An edible salt-water oyster or clam, found in the waters off the Bogue.

雷
Lui

Thunder; a deafening, thundering noise; to imitate, to do like; *tá lúi*, or *hang lúi*, to thunder; *yat, shing lúi*, a clap of thunder; *lúi kung*, the Thunderer, *sc.* Jupiter tonans; *fán² lúi*, killed with lightning; *lúi tung*, to hit upon the same as another has; *lúi kung ai*, a tadpole; *lúi kung kwang* a peal of thunder; *lúi p'ek, p'ò* a shaving shop where money is lent at high rates; *lúi pin*, a flash of lightning; *p'ing tí yat, shing lúi*, a clap of thunder in a field, a sudden surprise.

搗
Lui

Interchanged with *lui*, in the sense of to drum. To rub fine, to triturate with a pestle; to treat harshly; to precipitate; *lúi tséung*, to make flour for starching; *lúi ngán líú²* to grind paints; *lúi ch'ui*, a pestle for triturating; *lúi lán² k'ü*, grind it fine; *lúi kú*, to drum; *lúi shek*, to throw down stones.

縲
Lui

To bind with ropes, to secure one, as a criminal; a black rope; *lúi sit*, fetters, bonds.

累
Lui

To join together in a series, to concatenate; to place on, to superimpose, to add to; to die or be condemned, when innocent; to involve, to entangle; to bind, to detain, to

arrest; to creep over and entangle; hooks or ties of armor; *lúi lúi*, forlorn, forsaken; *lúi hai²* to bind with cords.

甌
Lui

A sort of porcelain wine-vase with looped ears, having clouds painted on it, to show its inexhaustibility; a bowl used in sacrifices.

藁
Lui

Same as *lui* 藁; a kind of hod or basket to carry earth; creeping plants.

藟
Lui

Interchanged with the preceding. Also read *lo*, in *lo lí*, a basket.

羸
Lui

Lean, meagre, emaciated, fallen away; feeble, debilitated, infirm; entangled; turned over; *lúi shau²* very thin; *lúi k'í kok*, caught by the horns; *lúi fuk*, turned over or bottom up.

(281)

Luk.

碌
Luh

A green colored stone, chryso-prase? stony, rocky, uneven, rough ground; laborseme, toilsome; small; a chunk of timber; *luk, luk*, rough; unimportant, insignificant; following after another; *lò luk*, unwearying, painstaking; *yat, luk, shü²* a length cut off from a tree; *yung luk*, an inefficient man, a drudge; *luk, luk, mò nang*, a man of no parts, or force; *pò luk*, a vulgar name for a pomelo.

擺
Luh

To move; to shake, to rattle; to roll over or on the ground; to rock; *luk, lok, tí²* rolled over and fell down; *pí kéuk, luk,*

roll it with the foot; *luk*, *mái*, rolled together, like two drops of quicksilver; *luk*, *mái* *pin ch'ü* where has it rolled to? *luk*, *k'au*, to roll a ball; *luk*, *kú*, a rattle drum; *luk*, *nai*, to roll earth smooth; *luk*, *wát*, rolled smooth; also said of men well versed in; *luk*, *ngau*, a game of rolling coppers; *luk*, *loi luk*, *hü* to rock to and fro; *luk*, *mak* to roll ink in printing; *luk*, *tò ch'ü* slipped down.

輓
Luh

The rut of a wheel; a roller or wheel; *luk*, *lò*, a windlass; *ch'é luk*, a colloquial word for a wheel; *luk*, *ch'é*, a waggon.

漉
Luh

A river in Chángshá fú in Húnán; to ooze out; water drained off, dregs; to drag from the water; *luk*, *chap*, *shá t'í* the dripping water sprinkled the ground.

麓
Luh

The foot of a hill; woody places on a hill-side; *luk*, *shau*, a forest ranger, a forester.

簾
Luh

A high pannier basket for inclosing fowls; *shü luk*, a basket for books; *met.* a stupid pedant.

鹿
Luh

A deer; the 197th radical of characters relating to cervine animals; *luk*, *ying*, hart-horn; *múi fá luk* or *kam ts'in luk* the white spotted axis deer.

六
Luh

Six; *ts'í luk* the sixth; *luk*, *fong*, the six departments in a provincial yámun; *luk*, *hòp*, zenith, nadir, and the four cardinal points; the twelve horary stems coupled into six pairs; *luk*, *shap*, *fá káp*, the cycle

of sixty years; *chák*, *luk*, *shik*, to throw six dice; *luk*, *luk*, thirty-six.

陸
Luh

High, dry land, terra firma; land, as distinguished from water; used as a complex form of the last; *luk*, *lò* a land journey; *hang luk* to go by land; *luk*, *tsuk* in succession, successively; *luk*, *lò* *ping*, land troops; *luk*, *tsuk*, *loi*, came one after another.

稭
Luh

Late planted grain, which yet ripens early in the season.

綠
Luh

Green color; *ts'ing luk* color of young leaves; *mung luk* dark green; *tái* *luk*, *mò* to be a cuckold; *shek*, *luk*, malachite; *luk*, *fán*, green vitriol; *Lü sung* *luk*, an emerald; *luk*, *á* *long*, a rising man, a distinguished man.

祿
Luh

Emoluments of office, salary, rations, pay, income; prosperity, the enjoyment of a thing; to enjoy an income; to salary; *pat*, *luk*, a defunct scholar—one who died before entering office; *luk*, *wai* an office; *fung luk*, a salary; *shik*, *luk*, pleasures of the table, gusto; *á* *luk*, *pat*, *tsuk*, insufficient food and raiment; *mò luk*, *shik*, no salary; *Kwong Luk*, *tsz* the Banqueting Office at Peking—also applied ironically to cooks.

漉
Luh

Interchanged with *luk*, 漉, clear water.

萊
Luh

A plant or grass of which cloth can be made; *luk*, *tau* a green-colored bean.

錄
Luh A metallic lustre or color; veins on a shell; to copy, to transcribe; to record, to make a note of; a record, a narration; an order, a series, an index; the teeth; *ch'áu luk₂* to copy; *luk₂ ch'ut, lai*, to compose, to write; *muk₂ luk₂* an index; *án hang² luk₂*, record of one's words and acts; *ts'ü luk₂* to be selected out from the candidates for a degree; *luk₂ sz²* to detail, to write an account of; *yat, ch'éung tsuk, luk₂* one act worth noting; *ki luk₂ shap₂ ts'z²* to be recorded ten times—as worthy officers are; *luk₂ tsik₂* a record of a family, a register; *luk₂ wai*, to inscribe and to reject candidates for degree of kújin; *tái² kai² luk₂* the triennial report of officers; *shí² luk₂* inscribed as a kújin; *luk₂ hau kung*, to take minutes of evidence.

錄
Luh A map or chart; a book; ancient records; *fú luk₂* a charm, a magic writing.

醪
Luh A pleasant kind of spirit, called *ling luk₂*, made with the water from the Lake Ling in Húnán.

驃
Luh A famous steed called *luk₂ si*, belonging to the emperor Muh-wáng of Chau dynasty.

辱
Luh To disgrace, to injure, to put contempt on; to act foolishly; *siú² luk₂* opprobrium, ridicule of men; *luk₂ yuk₂* to act disgracefully.

戮
Luh To kill in war or for crimes, to massacre; to mangle a body, to disgrace a corpse by exposure and cruelty; to act

foolishly, to disgrace; *shát, luk₂* to slaughter; *luk₂ ts'au*, to put prisoners to death; *luk₂ lik₂* united effort.

蓼
Luh Long and large, like vegetation or grass; *luk₂ luk₂ ché ngo*, the long, large rush.

(232)

Lun.

咽 A colloquial word; to gnaw a bone; to lie uneven; stammering; uneven, as crumpled paper; *shüt, wá² lun chun*, hesitating talk, stammering; *lun kwat, lau*, to gnaw a bone; *lun mái tik, to*, pick your bones clean.

倫
Lun Constant, regular, that which is acknowledged by men as right, proper; a species, class, sex; relationships, affinity of things and classes with each other, a natural law; to distinguish or choose; *ng lun*, the five relationships of society; *yik₂ lun*, to violate these duties by inhuman and atrocious acts; *lun ts'z²* a series; *d'in lun*, one's parents; *tsüt₂ lun*, to exterminate people.

崙
Lun A range of mountains, called *Kwan lun*, the Koukoun Mts. in Koko-nor.

揀
Lun To choose fit persons for office; to select, to pick out; to connect with; to come in turn, to take by turns; *lun sün²* to select fit ones; *lun ts'oi*, to select men of talent; *lun pán*, to attend to in turn; *á ká lun tò' ní*, it is your turn

now; *lun lok₂ loi*, come in regular rotation. The second character also means to walk with difficulty; parsimonious.

淪
Lun
A ripple, "white caps;" an eddy, a whirl of waters; chaos, turbulent water; to sink or be engulfed, submerged, drowned; to be lost in perdition, damned; *lun lok₂* sinking in destitution and vice; *ch'am lun*, lost for ever; *lun song²* extinct, as a dynasty or family; *lun müt₂* destroyed utterly.

綸
Lun
To arrange or twist raw silk for weaving; to wind silk; a silken cord; to compare and distinguish, to classify, to adjust; to know; *lun yam*, "silken sounds" are His Majesty's words; *sz' lun*, sorted silk, fine thoughts; *mún fuk₂*, *king lun*, eloquent, full of just thoughts.

Read *kwán*, in the phrase *kwán kan*, the cap of Kung-ming.

輪
Lun
Lun ü² the name of a boat; the bow timbers of a vessel.

輪
Lun
Crawling of insects or snakes; a large frog; others say, a kind of serpent.

輪
Lun
A wheel with spokes; a wheel; a disc; a round face; a round, a revolution, a circuit, a turn; large; to rotate, to roll round; *lun chün*, to turn round and round; *lun mún*, to go from one door to the next; *fong² yat lun p'áu²* to fire a volley of cannon; *lun úi*, transmigration; *chün lun*, to reënter life; *kü ch'é lun*, to lift the [stone] wheel—a trial of

strength; *lun lau hon 'shau*, to watch in rotation; *'kwong lun*, latitude and longitude, the area or expanse of a country; *lun chéuk₂ 'k'ü*, it is his turn; *lun hoi tsò²* do it by turns.

磷
Lin
An ignis fatuus, supposed to be an exhalation from the blood of murdered persons; shining; *'kwai fo lun lun*, devil's fires abounding and shining.

磷
Lin
Feeling ashamed, abashed, disconcerted.

磷
Lin
Precipitous, lofty peaks of mountains; *lun sun*, lofty mountain cliffs.

鄰
Lin
Water murmuring over the stones; stones by the brook; clear water of a brook; *'shui lok lun lun*, the water tumbling clear over the stones. Read *lun²*; to rub a stone thin, to make thin; shingle, gravel.


磷
Lin
Name of a river; clear water, issuing from rocks and running among hills.


磷
Lin
A veined appearance, like that of agate; *lun pan*, chatoyant, variegated.


磷
Lin
The rumbling of wheels, for which the next is also used; a threshold; abundant, full; *chung² ch'é lun lun*, the noise of many chariots; *ü² lun*, a doorway.


鄰
Lin
Near, contiguous, proximate; connected with, supporting, assisting, as ministers do a prince; conterminous, neighboring; a neighborhood, neighbors; five families; *lun 'lí*, the neighbors; *kák lun*, next house, near to one's house;


kan² lun, a neighboring village; *sz² lun*, neighbors; *Jun kwok*, contiguous countries; *cham² Jun*, adjoining; *Jun kan²* near to.


 *Lün*
A piebald horse; a horse with black lips.

 *Lün*
Scales of fishes, soft and overlying; scaly animals, as snakes and fishes; repeated, succeeding, like scales; *ü Jun*, fish-scales; *fung sai² shui Jun Jun*, the breeze raises the scaly ripples; *Jun pò²* scaly tribes.


 *Lün*
The female of the unicorn; *k'i Jun tsoi² 'ts'z'* the unicorn is here—written on bridal sedans; *Jun 'chí ch'ing ts' éung*, the unicorn's hoof has brought luck—an heir is born. The idea of the Chinese unicorn may have been derived from a one-horned Tibetan equine animal.


 *Lün*
To walk with difficulty; covetous, avaricious, grasping.


 *Lwán*
An egg; the roe of fish; testicles; *kai lun*, hen's eggs; *lun 'tsz'* the testes; *lun shang*, oviparous; *lun yik²* to bring up, to cherish; *shai² ü fuk² lun*, like one screening or setting on eggs.


 *Lün*
To discourse upon, to consider about and discuss; to reason, to think upon, to consult; discourse, deliberation, counsel; a process or regular train of reasoning, a full account of a matter; according to, by the, speaking of; *lun² kan mái²* sold by the catty; *'m lun² do 'shiu*, no matter how many; *ts'ám lun²* to con-

verse upon; *pin² lun²* to dispute, to argue; *kok² 'yau ts'üi lun²* each maintains his own views; *ch'üi lun²* to infer; *tsok² mak² lun²* to write a diagnosis of a disease; *'ü mò lun² ts'z'* to discourse without method; *yéuk² lun²* if we admit, premising; *lun² 'hí*, to talk about; *lun² yan*, to speak about people.

 *Lün*
Avaricious, stingy, mean, sordid, sparing; to dislike, to part with, to spare; to be ashamed of; *lun² sik*, close, to hold on to; *sau lun²* ashamed of, reddening; *lun² pò²* afraid of one's steps; *hang² mat² lun² yuk²* I hope you will not regret your steps—a phrase on an invitation; *pat, lun²* unsparing, liberal.


 *Wan*
Raveled, as thread; confused, intricate, involved; to embroil, to confuse; *pat, yung lun²* to disallow any confusion.

 *Lün*
A rush proper for making mats; a surname; *'má lun²* the iris or fleur-de-lis; *lun² shek²*, stones on walls for throwing down upon an enemy.

 *Lün*
The rut of a wheel; to run against or drive over one when riding.

(283)

Lün.

 *Lüen*
To bind or tie in any way, to connect; the hands or feet contracted by disease, bent over; crooked, winding; to crook or bend; to take hold of and drag along; *lün kuk*,

crooked; *lün mò*, curly hair; *lün iú*, bent over, as a hunchback; *lün shang*, twins; *lün kün*, winding, devious; *lün mái*, bent up, cuddled, as from cold; *wat lün*, to bend, to warp; *sat lün*, bandy-legged.

綠
Lwán

A kind of tree, slender like a spear, from which a drug called *lün king*, is procured; a sort of gynandrous plant; the ends of an angular bell.

鸞
Lwán

A fabulous bird, the embodiment of every beauty and grace, a phoenix; the *lün kai*, or argus pheasant, seems to have furnished the type; the cock is *lün*, the hen is *wo*; *lün fung wo ming*, the phoenixes sing in concert—a marriage; *kú lün kwá suk*, the solitary phoenix and lonestar—unmarried; *hung lün*, a star lucky for marrying; *chü lün 'ts'oi*, elegantly colored. Used for the next, because the bells were suspended from a phoenix's bill.

鑾
Lwán

Little bells, such as are hung on imperial cars; imperial, royal; *lün ü*, His Majesty's chair; *kam lün tin*, the palace; *kam lün po*, a term for the Hánlin college; *lün tso*, an idol's shrine; *üi lün*, H. M.'s return; also applied to the re-instalment of Shángtí; *lün í wai*, the emperor's guardsmen; *lün ká*, his godship; *lün ling*, small bells.

巔
Lwán

The vertex or peak of a hill, a pointed summit; to surround.

聯
Lien

Connected, joined to, as the ear is to the head; to combine with, to make alliance with; to associate, to assemble, to unite; to join in a regular order; a distich or parallel aphorisms; *lün kw'an*, to crowd together, a company or flock; *lün í fuk*, to baste or stitch clothes; *lün tong*, to combine in cabals; *túi lün*, antithetical couplets hung up in houses; *lün kü*, dwelling in a row or near to; *lün ming*, to subscribe names, as to a petition; *lün 'shau*, united strength; *lün sam hòp tsok*, to do with united purpose.

戀
Lien

Ardently loving, to long for, to think of continually; to dote on, to hanker for; *lün mò*, strong attachment; *lün 'tsau*, to hanker for spirits; *lün shik*, lecherous; *lün lün pat, mong*, in tender recollection.

亂
Lwán

To confuse, to disorder, to throw into trouble; discord, anarchy, insurrection, commotion; in confusion, tumultuous, out of place, disarranged, raveled; wrong; to regulate, to put in order; *tái lün*, commotion, turmoil, in a house or in a state; *lün chong*, to meet rudely; *mong kwok, kòm lün*, all in confusion, at sixes and sevens; *tsok, lün*, to rebel, insurrection; *sam lün*, disturbed in mind; *'mai tá lün*, don't mix them up; *lün lai*, disordered, it is all wrong; *lün shai*, to disturb the country, to turn the world upside down; *lün tso*, to sit awkwardly.

(284) Lung.

Sometimes written 孔, but erroneously; a hole, an aperture, a wide cleft; 'lò 'shü lung, a rat-hole; yap, wong nai lung, gone into the clay hole—buried; 'hoi ko' lung, make a hole; pi' fat, lung, the nostrils; 'ch'ün lung, bored, has holes; 'lung lung, or 'fü lung, a hole; lung lá' an opening, a crack or hole.

A dragon, the chief of scaly animals, thought to have supernatural powers, and of which many kinds are supposed to exist; geomancers say much of them; an emblem or badge of imperial power and awe; the emperor's power; imperial, dragon-like; to pervade; to bud; gracious, kind; lung shün, dragon boats, so named from the carving on the bow; lung héung, the ancestral effigy at weddings; 'hoi lung wong, the Neptune of the Chinese; lung wai' the throne; lung 'tai, the emperor's person; lung ngán, His Majesty's presence; lung ngán 'kwo, the lungan (*Dimocarpus* [*Euphora*] longan), a fruit; p'á lung, paddling boats, that go fast; lung p'ái, the imperial tablet, adored by officers; lung tin' a shed or erection for the 'lá tsü'; 'shing lung, to get married; 'tí lung, an earthworm; 'ü ná lung, can seize a dragon—clever; ts'am lung, ü, the sturgeon; lung

mak, the "dragon's pulse," refers to subtle geomantic influences and tokens; lung chung 'chi nin, decrepid, old; lung lui' the class of lizards, dragons, serpents, &c.; lung üt, the "Dragon's Cave," or Lan-keet I. near the Bogue.

The throat; 'hau lung, the gullet; 'hau lung 'héung, a sound in the throat.

To grasp, to seize, to drag; to attack, to charge on; to collect or assemble; to effect an end, to exert one's self; to work on, to operate; to lay hold of, to act with; lung mái 'shau, to sleeve the hands; lung kan' bring [the boat] near; to cause to approach, to near; 'ná lung 'fan, a headstall; lung sát, to tie up the hair; 'mò 'lai lung, no intercourse or business with; 'pi 'tò lung kwò' hū he was cut with a knife; lung léuk, to capture; lung tik, to charge an enemy's force; lung lok, chū' to detain by excuses.

The rising sun obscured; lung lung, break of day; the sun scarcely seen.

The rising moon; mung lung, obscure, dim, as the beclouded moon or a dirty glass.

A wooden mill for hulling rice; to rub, to grind down, to sharpen; to grind; mo lung, to grind; to study hard; lung kuk, to hull grain; kük, lung, a wooden hand-mortar; lung lai' to sharpen, to rub and make bright.

龍
Lung
A dragon-shaped gem used in deprecating drought; *ling lung*, the tinkling of gems; also clear; the sighing of the wind.

籠
Lung
A cage, stockade, or inclosure of wood for birds or animals; *ts'au lung*, a cage to carry prisoners in; *fong lung*, to confine behind bars; *lim lung*, to screen off for privacy; *shau yan lo lung*, to be taken in, deluded. Interchanged with the next.

籠
Lung
A cage, a den; an open worked basket, for holding earth or animals; a quiver; to monopolize or engross goods; *ta lung*, to entrap birds; *ch'ü ta lung*, to inveigle people; *pü' lung*, a frame for drying clothes; *tséuk lung*, a bird-cage; *chü lung*, a pig basket; *chü lung fá*, the Nepenthes flower; *há lung*, a shrimp net; *lung fo' mah*, to hoard up or buy up goods; *lung ch'au'* a fish-net made like a basket to cover fish; *met.* a sentence giving the key or subject-matter of a book or essay; *lung lok*, a bridle; *met.* to insnare by words, to get control of. Also read *lung*, a trunk.

聾
Lung
Deaf, hard of hearing; unperceived or hidden, like things covered up; *á lung*, a deaf person; *chong lung chá' á*, feigning to be deaf and dumb; *ch'í lung*, silly and deaf.

龍
Lung
A species of water polygnum; *mung lung*, overgrown with weeds, concealed, hidden by something; *lung sú ts'oi'* asparagus (?)

龍
Lung
The leggings or overalls worn by Chinese in winter.

隆
Lung
Grand, eminent, high above what surrounds, exalted, conspicuous; abundant, overfilled, opulent, fertile; exalting, glorious; to glorify, to exalt, to magnify; to rise up; *hing lung*, prosperous; *lung pok*, generous and mean; *sham ling lung ts'ing*, to receive distinguished favors; *tsün lung*, highly honored; *lung shing'* affluent.

癯
Lung
Infirm, weak in the back; *lung peng'* diseased from age; *lung pai'* costive.

壟
Lung
A mound in a field; a grave, a tomb, a tumulus; to engross or buy up goods; *lung tün'* undulating, as a road or country; to speculate in, as a broker; *yau lung*, a mound, a grave, a hillock; *sz' lung tün'* speculation, to use other's money in speculation.

A colloquial word; the inside of a thing; hollow, empty of, nothing in; *kün ts'oi' lung*, inside of a coffin; *hung lung*, empty, all taken out.

龍
Lung
A dike to prevent the irruption of waters; *lung mau chí kán*, among dikes and fields—in agricultural pursuits; *lung sai*, an old name for the west of Shensi, now a district in Kansuh; *lung tsung*, all, the whole; *tak Lung mong' Shuk* having got Shensi he wanted Sz'chuen.

櫃
Lung
An unauthorized character; a trunk, a box, a case for carrying articles; *p'i lung*, a lea-

thern trunk; *i lung*, a clothes trunk; *shau lok lung*, pack it in the trunk; *fo shik lung*, a case for eatables.

弄
Lung
To play with, to trifle and toy with; to dally with, to use badinage, to treat disrespectfully; to make, to handle, to do, to feel; *hi lung* to sport with; *lung ngá*, to bear a daughter; *lung tek*, to play a fife; *mò lung tsün chéung*, to despise dignities; *lung fán* to cook rice; *lung pá hi* to play tricks of hand; *lung ká shing chan*, to fulfill what was promised in joke; *lung wái* to spoil; *lung kwán liú*, thoroughly practiced in; *mái lung* to show off, bragging; *mò lung ts'o pi yan*, don't give it to the wrong man; *lung shan lung kwai*, to make much ado about the gods.

啁
Lung
The note or song of a bird, to chirp; *tsò sz' kon hò lung ch'ung* he does things very carelessly.

(285) Lut.

嗱
A colloquial word; out of order, morose, cross; to talk; *lut chut*, disarranged, difficult to do, not rhythmical, muddy, as a style; *lam lut*, scolding, hard to suit, sullen, selfish; *lut hi tú' ngán wat*, to flack the eyes, to set the eyes on; *lut hi kún wá* to speak the court dialect.

聿
Yuh
A pencil, style, or writing utensil; to narrate, to obey, to follow; to declare; to write;

an initial word, forthwith, then, straightway, accordingly; the 129th radical.

律
Lih
A statute, an ordinance, a fixed law or regulation, a command, a penal law; a military code; to divide, to distinguish; the sharpened musical notes, or *luk lut*, are the *yáng* ones; a stanzas or distich; the rules of versification; to state, to record; to estimate the merits of, to adjust; to trim the hair; *fát lut* laws; *hò yam lut* in good tune, good rhythm; *yat shau lut shí*, a stanzas of eight lines; *lut lai* the statutes and ordinances, the code of a country; *ká' lut* precepts, commandments; *lut shü*, law books.

滴
Yuh
Water flowing rapidly. Also read *k'üt*, to gush out as a fountain; an islet.

縵
Yuh
A well rope; *lut sok*, a rope for drawing water.

通
Yuh
To follow, to comply with, to obey; to narrate; an initial particle; *lut k'í man ts'ing*, to review or examine his writings.

驕
Yuh
A black horse with white hind quarters.

栗
Lih
A chestnut; chestnut wood, used for tablets; firm, solid, durable; severe, strict, exact; to overpass, to exceed; to respect; full grown grain; *fung lut* the chestnut; *shek lut* a sort of acorn; *shui lut* water caltrops.

凜
Lih
Cold; *lut lit* a piercing cold wind.

慄² Afraid, pale, apprehensive, trembling, fearful; *chin* ² *lut*, trembling from fear; *lut*, *lut*, *ngai kü* quaking with dread.

涑² The name of a river in Kiáng-sú, and of a district (Libshwui hien) near Nánking; *Lut*, *chau*, an island in the Yáng-tsz' kiáng near it.

率² A scope, a mark; a stretch, as of a bow; the opening of the lappel of a garment.

絆² A bamboo rope or hawser for tracking boats, or letting down into mines; cords used in lowering a coffin; *lut*, *lo*, a pulley; *lut*, *'iu*, cords for letting down a coffin.

霽² Clouds of various colors, felicitous clouds, which are tri-colored.

竄² To dart down upon, as a hawk does; to fly swiftly and high.

腓² The fat around the inwards of a sacrifice, which was anciently burned in temples, called *lut*, *liú*; fat.

(286) **Lüt.**

劣² Infirm, feeble, weak, inadequate; humble, poor, insignificant, a term used by one's self, as *lüt*, *ts'oi*, my poor talents; inadequate, a little, barely, scarcely; rustic, vulgar, vile, rude, mean, unpolished; *lüt*, *k'am*, depraved gentry, who tyrannize over the villagers; *ok*, *lüt*, exceedingly bad; *lüt*, *'tang*, *siútsai* who can not pass review, and are degraded; *lüt*, *tak*, small virtue; *lüt*, *yéuk*,

useless; *lüt*, *'má*, vicious horse.

埒² A low dike or path dividing fields; a mound; to mark or survey fields, and designate their limits; the same, equal, alike; a mountain tarn, a pool; *'tang lüt*, same sort; *'má lüt*, a bridle-path.

捋² To take in the fingers, to draw through the hand, to grasp; to scrape, to brighten, to rub, to exfoliate, to amass; *lüt*, *mái yat*, *tsui*, to bring together into a pile; *lüt*, *ko* *lai tsin*, take off the fat for trying; *lüt*, *k'un* *'au*, to brandish and rub the fists, as if eager to fight; *lüt*, *mái sú* scraped everything together; *'shau lüt*, to scrape or rub off with the hand, as leaves from a twig; *lüt*, *wok*, to scrape a boiler of the skin left after cooking; *lüt*, *kon tseng*, rub it off clean; *lüt*, *'nái*, to milk; *lüt*, *tim*, straighten it out; *lüt*, *sú*, to stroke the beard.

酌² To pour out a libation in worship; *'i tsau lüt*, (or *lái*) *ti* to pour out spirits on the ground. Often read *lái*.

(287) **'M.**

唔² A colloquial word; a simple negative, not, do not, no; *'m ts'ang*, not yet; *'m hai* no; *'m á* no, not at all—a reply; *'k'ü* *'m*, he wont; *'m sheng*, he says nothing; *'ni* *'sé* *'m hai* *'ni*? did you write this? Also read *'ng*, a sound in singing; *'i* *'ng*, a refrain at the end of a line.

(288)

Má.

孖 ^{Tsz} A twin; to bear twins; to go halves, to divide in two; a moiety, a half; to share with, to take equal responsibility; to duplicate; *k'ü má shang*, he is a twin; *shang má tsai*, to bear twins; *má fo pún* to go equal shares; *má k'ü tsò* join him in doing it; *má chí*, a double thumb; *má f'au*, a double head, one with a large tumor on it; *má mái hū* gone off together; *má Tò tí* two gods of the land, placed back to back near the treasurer's office in Canton; *hak má má*, pitch dark; *má tsz*² a duplicated expression, a repetition; *má má fú*, well, no great matter, as you please. *Má* is also heard at the end of a question, as a contraction for *má*, is it not so?

媽 A colloquial word; a nurse; *nái má*, a wet nurse; *kon má*, a nurse; *sho f'au má*, a tiring woman; *chap má*, a midwife; *má má*, mother, mamma; *kú má*, aunt, aunty.

麻 ^{Má} Hemp, the female plant; (*Cannabis*) the linen of the Chinese; sackcloth or mourning apparel; hempen; linen or grasscloth; a kind of drum; the 200th radical; *má pò* hempen fabrics; *má sin* hempen thread; *má lám*, a hamper for holding the *tsik má*, or hatcheled hemp; *ts'ò má pò* sackcloth; *má yau*, hemp oil; *ts'ò í má pò* the hempen

and coarse clad—poor persons; *sám lün' ü má*, troubled, like tangled hemp; *má má tik*, let it pass; *má ch'á*, dim, obscure; *má lí* quick, prompt.

蔴 ^{Má} An unauthorized form of the last; *chí má*, or *yau má*, the sesamum; *chí má yau*, the oil of sesamum; *má tséung* ground up sesamum seeds, used in cooking; *má kwat*, *kwai chéung*² a staff of hemp is useless.

痲 ^{Má} A cutaneous disease of children, like chicken-pox or measles; torpidity, paralysis; *ch'at má*, he has the measles; *má muk*, numb; *kéuk má*, foot is asleep; *má fung*, leprosy.

蟆 ^{Má} A striped frog; *há má*, the edible frog. Read *mok*, a sort of gnat.

媽 ^{Má} A mare; a mother; a maid-servant, a waiting-woman; *p'ò má*, a grandmother, an old maid-servant, a granny; *á má*, a female servant.

馬 ^{Má} A horse; the 187th radical of characters pertaining to horses; warlike, spirited; cavalry; the right foot put forward; to clamp, to stitch; to join together, a clamp, a stretcher which joins things; *léung má*, a gentle horse; *má f'au*, a landing place, an anchorage for boats, a ferry; *cho chū má f'au*, to stop a man, as beggars do; *má shéung tsò* do it immediately, as if on horseback; *ts'in lí má*, a swift courier; *tsau má shéung yam* to go to an office immediately; to bury as soon as dead; *má f'au*

kwán, or *'má fú*, an hostler or horsekeeper; *'teng 'má*, an avant courier, one on horse-back in processions; *'má ú*, a square wooden stool; *'má cháp*, a camp-stool; *'má táp, tang* a stirrup; *ch'ó há' 'má*, just arrived; *'má lán*, a horse-paddock; *'má cháp, 'má pò* to plant the foot firmly out as in boxing; *'hò 'má pò* a firm standing; *'má fong*, a stable; *'mò 'mí 'má*, "tailless horses"—a nickname for chair-bearers; *fái' 'má Jai*, come very quick—like a fleet horse; *'má 't'ung*, a close chair; *'ts'un 'sheng 'má*, a letter-carrier; *ch'ut, 'má*, to do a thing, to advance the money, to bear the expense; *'má chü* to clamp; *'má teng*, a clamp-nail; *'má 'kan 'k'ü kai' teng*, seize him fast by his queue.

A leech; *'má wong*, a blood-sucker; *'má chá* a locust or grasshopper.

The agate; *'má 'nò*, the cornelian or agate stone; *'má 'nò man*, having angular lines, like fortification agate.

Used for the last; a yard; weights for money or goods; *fát, 'má* or *'má 'tsz'* weights; *sz' 'má ch'ing* 16 taels to a catty; *'ch'ek, sz'* wai yat, *'má* 2 cubits 4 puntos make a yard; *tsuk, sz' 'má*, full weight.

To scold, for which the next is now used; a final, interrogative word, denoting doubt whether it is or not; *hoi p'ò' hai' 'má*, have you not opened a shop? *mat, 'yé 'má?* what do you want? *'kò'm 'má*, so eh!—implying disapprobation.

罵² To rail at, to abuse with vile language, to call names, to scold; *ma' pat, chü' 'hau*, he never ceases railing; *yuk₂ má'* to vilify; *'m 'hang shau' má'* I won't be scolded so.

禡² Sacrifices or auguries offered by an army to insure a victory; worship to the *dü viæ*, when journeying.

(289)

Mai.

呬 A colloquial word; to purse up the mouth and keep still; *mai mái 'hau*, to pucker up the lips.

迷² To deceive, to delude; confused, perturbed; stupified, bewildered, blinded, beclouded, as by vice; stupidly attached to; *mai wok₂* deceived by, seduced; *mai wan chan'* infatuated, enslaved by; *fan mai pat, 'sing*, dead to all remonstrance; *mai mung*, stupid, illiberal; *tong kuk, 'ché mai*, players are stupid—the lookers on see the game best; *'kwai mai*, possessed by a spirit, crazed.

埋² To bury, to inter; *mai tsong'* to bury a corpse; *mai 'ts'ong*, to hoard or lay up. Usually pronounced *mái*.

霾² Storms of sand; misty, dark, cloudy sky, arising from fog or dust; *mai fú'* foggy, smoky; *püt, mai kin' 'l'in*, brush away the mists to see the sky—said of a clear writer.

米 Rice after it is hulled; small grains or seeds of plants; the 119th radical of characters relating to rice; food; *lin* 'mai, lotus seeds; *há* 'mai, dried prawns; *shá kuk*, 'mai or *sai* 'mai, sago; *ngá dān* 'mai, cochineal; 'mai *t'áp*, *ch'ui* to interfere and spoil a business; 'mai *'tsai*, refuse, broken rice; *hung kuk*, 'mai, red rice; *tek*, 'mai, to buy rice; *t'iu* 'mai, to sell it; *shik*, *shat*, 'mai, he's not worth his food; 'm *chí* 'mai *ká* he does not know the price of rice—inexperienced; 'mai *ngau*, a weevil; also, a rice-shop coolie; 'chū 'ni *ké* 'mai, to cook your rice—to slander you; *tó* 'mai, spilled the rice—spoiled the affair; 'mai *kóm* 'shui, rice gruel; 'mai *fán* table expenses, allowance for food.

咪 A colloquial word like *mok*, 莫; a negative, do not, not yet; 'mai *ko* 'tsz' don't do that yet; 'mai *fán*, do not play or idle; 'mai *chai* don't do it; 'mai *loi* 'tsz' wait a while, stop a bit.

袂 A cuff or sleeve, a wide sleeve; to take hold and open, to open out, as drawing the arm from the sleeve; *fan* *mai* to "part sleeves"—to take a leave of; *shám* *mai* sleeve of a dress; 'pá *mai* to seize the sleeves, as at meeting.

謎 An enigma, a riddle, a double entendre; to puzzle, to make an allusion; *mai* 'ü, a hint, a hidden meaning; 'tá *lang* *mai* to guess a riddle that is written.

(290) 埋 Máí.

埋 'To secrete, to cover, to conceal; to lay by, to hoard; to harbor; to come near, to approach to; to lay hold, to annex, to connect with; to hide away to crouch; to concrete; following other verbs, it often means up, in, to, with, at, or merely a past or completed action, according to the context; *mai* *ngon* to go ashore; 'tá *tak*, *mai*, accordant with, agreeable, fit; 'm *t'ái*, *mai*, not quite shaven; *ch'ut*, *mai*, to pay out, to furnish; *mai* *mút*, to conceal, *sub rosa*; *mai* 'shau to lay hold of, to begin a job; *tiú* *mai* *yat*, 'kok, thrown into a bye-corner, indifferent to; *mai* *shün* *fung*, the wind has brought us almost there—to quickly avail of; *mai* 't'au, up to the wharf; *hang* *mai* *yat* 'pin, step aside a little; *mai* *lai*, come near; *hang* *mai* *kóm* 'noi long been good friends; 't'in 'nün 'm *mai*, it won't harden in warm weather; *mai* 'ün to harbor ill-will; 'séung *mai*, to prepare one's words beforehand; 'mò *tik*, *hoi* *mai*, nothing at all to give; 'm *ts'ang* 'kong *mai*, you've not told it all; *ts'üt*, *mai*, to condense, to make small.

買 To buy, to purchase; to obtain, to win; *tsò* 'mai *mai* to trade; 'mai *mai* 'yan, a trader; 'mai *yap*, to buy; 'mai 'shui,

to "buy water" at a parent's death; *ling sui* 'mái, to buy by retail; 'mái pán' a comprador, a purveyor; 'mái p'á' to "buy fear"—to give hush money, to curry favor by presents; 'mái fuk, man, sam, to win the people's hearts; 'm 'mái tsz' I'll not now buy it; 'mái chuk, to hire villains to injure or inform against one; 'mái tò' obtained by purchase; 'shau 'mái, wanted to buy; 'mái 'ts'ong war' to engage a cabin or a passage.

賣² To sell, to dispose of for money; to betray, to inveigle; to mock, to make game of; to vaunt, to show off; máí' fo' 'shau, a salesman; máí' ch'ut, to sell; ch'ut, máí' for sale; máí' ts'iu' to show off, to trick one's self out; máí' chū 'tsai, sold as a pig—into foreign servitude; máí' 'tsui kwái, to talk glibly; máí' 't'au máí' 'mi, to sell off the driblets cheap; máí' 'fung, to give another the leprosy; máí' fong' to allow criminals to escape; máí' lung' 'fung ts'ing, to set off one's charms, to catch admiration; máí' kwok, to betray, one's country, to forsake one's flag; máí' mín' kwong, to keep up appearances with one.

邁² To wax old, to pass away; to overpass, to surpass, to exceed, to go beyond; vigorously; to go away, to travel far; old, senile; nín máí' old; máí' máí' indifferent to, remiss; yat, üt, k'i máí' the days and months pass away.

(291)

Mak.

(All these characters are often pronounced like the next syllable.)

麥²
Meh

Wheat, grain with an awn; the 199th radical of characters relating to wheat; ts'ò mak₂ oats; sám kok, mak₂ buck-wheat; suk, mak₂ winter wheat; tát mak₂ barley; mak₂ ngá, wheat sprouts, used in soups; mak₂ ts'au, wheat harvest in July; mak₂ hong, bran; sát, mak₂ to sow wheat.

默²
Meh

Dark, cloudy, sombre; night, still, silent, retired; meditation, memory, mind; inspired, internal influence; not at ease; mak₂ ním' to meditate on; mak₂ mak₂ mò ín, not speaking a word; mak₂ 'sé, to write from memory; mak₂ sh' a silent or spiritual communication, or a revelation something analogous to possession or inspiration; mak₂ üt' to understand by meditation; mak₂ mak₂ pat, on, distressed.

墨²
Meh

Ink; black, obscure, dark, like ink; niel, letters, writings; to brand with ink; a measure of 5 cubits; a dejected countenance; yat, fong mak, a cake of ink; mak₂ 'shui, liquid ink; shoe-blackening; shing mak₂ marked and lined—all correct; 't'án mak₂ sín' to strike a line; mín' sham mak₂ chopfallen; man mak₂ chi, yan, a student; mak₂ kün, first draft of essay; lok₂ mak₂ to write; 'ní lok₂ mak₂ tsò' do you begin to do it; mak₂ üt, the cuttle-fish; hong pat, mak₂ to talk like a book; chū mak₂ red ink.

經² A cord, a two-fold cord; to
Meh cord up.

脈² } The pulse, the blood run-
Meh } ning in the veins; streaks,
veins, in wood or flesh; a cur-
rent of thought, a full idea;
a line of succession, a descent,
parentage; *hon' mak₂*, *'pá mak₂*
or *'t'ai mak₂* to feel the pulse;
mak₂ 'i, philosophy of the
pulse; *hüt, mak₂* the circula-
tion; *'tim mak₂* to hit a pulse;
tí mak₂ the geomantic forms
and marks seen on the earth,
supposed to influence the luck
of a place, subterranean water
courses; *mak₂ mán*, the pulse
at the wrist; *yat, mak₂ á loi*,
an unbroken descent.

霏² Misty, small rain; *mak₂ muk₂*
Meh drizzling rain, which falls
silently, a slight shower.

陌² A raised path which divides
Meh fields; a path or street going
through a market; a road;
mak₂ shéung² on the road;
kái mak₂ a market-street; *mak₂*
lò yan, disagreeable to one,
not pleased with.

貊² A tapir, the Malacca tapir,
Meh of which many fabulous stories
are told; it probably still ex-
ists in Yunnan.

貉² } Sometimes written for the
Meh } last; a tribe of northern abo-
rigines near the *tik*; quiet,
settled; *mán mak₂ 'n chí*
pong, the barbarians (the
Mán and Meh) do not know
their country—said of persons
wholly inexperienced.

驀² To get on a horse; to jump;
Meh *mak₂ üt* to leap or spring over
anything.

(292) 擘 Mák.

擘² A colloquial word; to break
Pih in two, as a cake; to open, to
split, to tear, to pull asunder;
met. to disgrace; *'ní mák₂ hoi*
'hau, open your mouth; *mák₂*
fú' hing mín² to make one's
father and brother blush; *mák₂*
tái' ngán 't'ai, open your eyes
and see! *kü' mák₂* the thumb;
mák₂ 'chí, to tear paper; *mák₂*
p'ó' hau, to split his throat—
with crying; *mák₂ 'peng*, to
break bread.

(293) 蚊 Man.

蚊² A musketo, a gnat; *fú man*, a
Wan striped musketo; *man chéung²*
a musketo curtain; *man kóm²*
ts'ò, a hum like musketoets;
man án chéung, smoke to kill
musketoets; *man cham ngau*
kok, like a musketo boring a
horn—as hard as it is useless;
man'úi, the buzz of mus-
ketoets; *man fat*, a musketo
whip; *man nán²* a musketo
bite.

文² Strokes, lines, veins, mark-
Wan ings, bands, spots, striæ, clott-
dy; what is variegated or or-
namental; symmetrical lines
and colors; slender, beautiful,
genteel, stylish; elegant, ac-
complished, scholar-like; what
is extraneous as distinguished
from the essential; literary,
letters, literature; the literary

and official class; a dispatch; a classifier of coins; the 67th radical of characters denoting markings; *yat man*, a cash, a dollar; *man 'li*, style in writing; *sz man*, fine, chaste, scholarly, genteel; *yat p'in man chéung*, an essay; *d'in man*, astronomy; *pák man*, the simple text; *ün man*, the original text; *'k'ü shik man chéung*, he is a judge of composition; *pat man*, inelegant; *man shü*, a governmental document; *man pat*, a three-storied literary pagoda; *'lau man*, to deliver a dispatch; *man füt*, grammar, rules of writing; *'kú man*, the ancient style of writing; *man chéung tai' kwan*, the God of Literature; *man chéung sing*, stars $\delta \phi \nu$ in Ursa Major; *'hò man fung*, a good literary reputation; *man pat, kú 'tim*, the style is unimprovable; *hü man*, false, unworthy of credit; *'ü yuk sz' man*, to disgrace scholars; *'yau man ts'oi*, learned, scientific.

Read *man'* to gloss over, to moderate; *man' kwo'* to conceal errors.

紋
Wan
Pattern, marks, or figures in weaving; a mark or trace of; marks in wood, lines in the hand; *ts'é man pò'* cotton drills; *man ngan*, fine pure silver, sycee; *'shui po man*, ripples on water; *'yau tik man 'li*, there is some regularity in the figure; rather pretty; *tsau' man*, wrinkled, puckered; *man lün'* the pattern is awry; *'mò man tsik*, no lines,

a smooth surface; *wáng man*, across the grain.

旻
Min
The autumnal sky, fall of the leaf; to compassionate, to feel for, to sympathize with; *man d'in*, autumn; *met.* heaven, the clear expanse.

鮫
Wan
A small fish, with small scales and brilliantly marked. A Sparus?

民
Min
The multitude, the people, subjects, the uninstructed and unofficial part of mankind; *sz'' man*, the four classes of people; *fá' ngoi' wán man*, the canaille, the ruffian; *'tsz' man*, you poor people; *mán'' man*, all the people; *man chong'* militia, volunteers; *man yan*, the people; *'léung man*, loyal people; *man fung*, popular customs or fancies; *man tsik*, a register of the people; *liú' man*, to take a census.

緡
Min
A fish-line; a cord; to string cash; a string of cash; to give or use garments as bedding; abundant; *'ü 'ch'in yat man*, had a string of cash around his waist.

氓
Mang
Simple, country-people; vassals, those who have been fugitives from other countries; ignorant, imprudent.

岷
Min
A range of mountains in the north of Sz'chuen province, a spur of the Pih-ling, separating the valleys of the Yellow R. and Yangt'z' kiáng; *Man chau*, a district in Kansuh; *Man kong*, a large tributary of the Yangt'z' in Sz'chuen.

珉
Min
A fine kind of stone, like alabaster or marble, but not considered a gem.

聞
Wan
To hear, to perceive by the ear, to learn by report; small; to state to, to cause to hear; report, fame, news; *t'eng man*, to hear; *ch'ün man*, to repeat a report; a tradition, a legend; *fung man*, rumor; *san man*, news; *man ai wong*, told it to the king; *man ts'ui sik*, smell it; *tsok yat man tuk*, heard of it yesterday; *nán man*, hard of hearing, hard to hear; *pat yan man*, distressing to hear, heart-rending.

閩
Min
A kind of snake; the ancient name of Fuhkien; the river Min in that province; *Man Chü*, *tsung tuk*, the governor-general of Fuhkien and Chehkiáng.

閔
Min
Mourners at the door; to feel for, to mourn with; heart-sick, indisposed, ill; out of sorts, from grief or trouble; to exert one's self, to urge.

閔
愍
Min
Interchanged with the last; to mourn for, to commiserate, to feel concern for; *'man cho'* to befriend; *lin man*, to pity; *pat tsuk man*, not worth one's pity.

泯
Min
Watery, an expanse of water; to flow off; exhausted, drained; destroyed, finished; confused, obscure, distant; *'man mit*, dead and forgotten; *'man mit*, exterminated; *'man man fan fan*, all in confusion, anarchy.

扞
Min
To rub, to feel, to smooth with the hand; to dry up by rubbing; to point bricks, to pay seams, to fill up cracks; a horn spatula used in dressing

the hair; *'man t'au fát*, to rub pomatum on the hair; *'man chün hau*, to point bricks; *'man lui* to wipe away tears; *'man fúi*, to rub in pitch or putty; *'man mat*, fill it in tight.

汶
Wan
A river in Shántung, running west into the Grand Canal, near Wan-sháng hien; *'man man*, contumely, disgrace.

吻
Wan
The corners of the mouth; the lips; *met*, speech, talk; *tsíp man*, to join the lips, to kiss; *t'ò hau man*, to pout; *mok heng k'üt man*, don't be too facile with your lips—be careful of your words.

吻
Wan
To join; to blend as one; blending and mingling; *'man hop*, joined, harmoniously blended.

刎
Wan
To cut one's own throat; *'man keng káu*, the tenderest friendship, close friends; *tsz'* *'man*, to cut one's throat; *'man keng tsz'* *ming*, I am quite aware of the consequences.

敏
Min
Active, clever, quick, smart, prompt; serious, respectful; quick at perception, witty, ingenious, skilled at, capable; the great toe; *tsit man*, ready at, quick-witted; *ts'ung man*, ready, quick parts; *'man tsit kung fú*, fine and quick work; *'man lik*, energetic, smart; *'man pin* ready at retort or argument; *'man k'au*, to earnestly beg.

鱻
Min
A perch-like fish common at Macao, the *Corvina catalca*, spotted dark brown.

瞽
Min
Strong, robust, able to perform things.

龜² To be constrained, forced to do anything against the inclination or strength; to strive; to urge, to push; 'man' 'mín, compelled, unwilling to do.

Read 'Mang; a toad, known in some places as 't'ò áp, or earth ducks; a kind of dark striped toad; the 205th radical of characters pertaining to ranæ.

岷² A colloquial word; the edge of a thing, the brink; near in time, last moment; to go near to the limits of; 'm' kòt, kòm' man' don't cut it so close; 'k'í tak, 'á' man' he stands very near the edge; man' 'mí, the last of; 'hang man' kwo' 'á' au, you go rather too near; 'tang t'ò' kòm' man' 'mún, waited till the last moment.

聞² Character, reputation; place to which sound reaches; 'hing man' 'ü' 'ín, the sound reached to heaven; ling' man' your fame.

問² To demand, to exact of; to ask, to search into, to ascertain; to inquire of or about; to investigate, to try, to examine a case, to convict, to give sentence; to clear up a doubt; a command, a mandate; man' táp, a dialogue, conversation; man' kwan, transported for crime 3000 'li to the garrisons or yámun; man' 'hín, exiled to the colonies as a convict; man' 'chám, to sentence to decapitation; man' 'ming pák, ask distinctly; man' kwo' 'k'ü, then ask him [if you doubt]; man' on, or man' hau

to inquire after another's health; man' 'mán, to search into the reason of, to get difficulties explained; man' 'meng, to ascertain a girl's lineage—when betrothing; 't'ing man' I beg to ask; 'kung man' a government mandate; man' 'mán, to salute a bridegroom's relatives; pat, 'ch'í há' man' do not be ashamed to ask of inferiors.

(294)

Mán.

攪² A colloquial word; to turn over, to push, to pull down to or towards; to bring down, as pride; 'mán tik, 'yé lok, take down something; 'mán 'fán kwo' 'lai, to recover, as a lost case; to get back; 'm' 'kòm 'mán 'p'ü' 'ní, I can't venture to contest with you; 'mán 'hoi 'mán, pull open the door.

蠻² A very weak worm; barbarous tribes and aborigines of the south, unreformed by Chinese civilization; met. the south of China; external and barbarous; fierce, brutish, unreasonable, not amenable to reproof; 'nám 'mán is an old name for people south of the Mei-ling and of Formosa; 'mán 'á, barbarians, savages; 'mán 'sing, ungovernable; 'fán 'mán, rude, willful, uproarious; 'ní fong' 'mán, you have no fear or respect; 'lá 'mán 'kong, you speak like a savage; 'hò 'mán ké' an unreasonable man; 'mán 'shek, rubble-stone.

饅
Mwán
Leavened wheaten bread or cakes steamed; *mán t'au*, steamed bread; *mán t'au peng*, steamed cakes.

晚
Wán
Evening, sunset, decline of the sun, night; late in time or in life; the last; late, tardy; afterwards; *kam mán*, this evening; *mán ts'án*, evening meal; *ái mán*, towards evening; *yé mán*, late at night; *mán kán*, in the evening, till midnight; *mán shang*, your pupil, your servant, I—a polite term used in both writing and speaking; *tsok mán*, last night; *man nín*, old, aged; *tsò mán*, early and late, morning and evening; *mán wo*, or *mán tsò*, the last crop of rice; *'m mán*, I am not late; *suí mán*, late in the year; *séung kín han mán*, I regret I did not know you before; *fúí chí mán 'i*, it is now too late to repent; *'héung mán fuk*, to enjoy happiness at last.

萬
Wán
Bees which swarm in numbers under a queen; a myriad, ten thousand, the highest number usually employed in notation; an indefinite number, many, every one, all; a strong superlative, great, very, high; *mán pat*, on no account, a strong negative; *mán mán pat nang*, I can not possibly do it; *mán sui yé*, the emperor; *káp mán* a strong-box, a money chest; *mán shau* his Majesty's birthday; *mán man*, all people; *mán pat shat yat*, whol-

ly correct, all right; *mán pat tak 'i*, must not be omitted or fail in; *mán yat, 'sz'* a myriad to one he will die; *mán yan ün*, "all men's interest," is a name for the *'tá tsíu'*; *yat pák mán* a million; *shap mán* a lakh; *mán pat, k'ap yat*, not one can equal him, unsurpassed; *mán shau kung*, the emperor's temple, erected in every district; *shing mán t'ò 'yau*, there's fully a myriad; *Lò mán shán*, the Ladrone Is.; *mán shau kwo*, the papaw; *mán mán ten thousand times ten thousand*, innumerable; *mán chung mò yat*, the very best.

曼
Mán
Long, lengthened, extended; good, fine; marked with lines; an adversative particle, not yet, not, do not; without.

慢
Mán
Used for the two next; remiss; slow; *mán sé*, stop a little.

嫚
Mán
To despise, to affront, to slight, to contemn, to disgrace; to scoff, to insult to reproach; *'ú mán* to vilify, to upbraid; *mán kwai shan*, to blaspheme the gods; *'mò wán* contemptuous.

慢
Mán
Indifferent to, negligent, remiss, careless about; disrespectful to, disobliging, proud, rude, supercilious; to contemn, to treat haughtily; slow, dull, sluggish, dilatory, easy about; scales falling from light weight; *mán mán hang*, go slower, easy! *'làn mán lazy*, heedless; *tsò sz' mò kap*, *mán* he'll take his own time,

he never hurries; *mok, heng*
mán² 'k'ü, don't be rude to him;
t'eng chiú mán² mán² tomorrow
morning when at leisure; *mán²*
'shau, a slow hand; *mán² 'liú*
'ní, he was rude to you; *sin,*
mán² are terms used for heavy
weight and light weight; *mán²*
'm kau² the steelyard falls, it
is light; *'sét'ár mán²* you write
very slowly; *mán² tò'ü 'ts'z,*
be careful how you speak so.

漫²
Mán
Used for the last; to deceive
a superior, unfaithful to a trust;
to insult; *chá' mán²* cunning;
mán² 'ín, to exaggerate.

漫²
Mwán
Often used for *mán² 慢*;
an expanse of water, a sheet
of water; breaking bounds
and destroying like water de-
vastating; spreading, diffused;
reaching like water, every-
where; to let go, to set loose;
color of clouds; vague, diffuse,
as writing; *lán' mán²* scattered,
all dispersed; *mán² mán²* long
and far, like a road; *mán²*
chung² to saw broadcast.

蔓²
Mán
A sort of bean (a *Dolichos*);
to shoot forth as vines do, to
ramify, to creep; creepers,
vines; wide-spreading vege-
tation; intricate, tangled, ab-
struse; *'ín mán²* to spread forth,
to expatiate, diffusive as style;
kot, mán² a sort of vine; *mán²*
mán² yat, mán² spreading every
time more vigorously.

幔²
Mwán
A curtain; tapestry or bro-
cade hangings; a screen; *'kiú*
mán² sedan curtains; *chéung²*
mán² a screen; to curtain off.

鰻²
Mán
A sort of eel (*Congrus*) call-
ed *mán² 'lái*, like the conger
eel, with large pectoral fins.

(295) Mang.

(All these characters, and the last five es-
pecially, are often heard pronounced like the
next syllable.)

嗚
A colloquial word; coarse;
ts'ò mang mang, very coarse,
inferior; *mang kai*, scars
about the eyes; *'lò mang*, a
scull-tie.

萌
Ming
To germinate, to bud, to
send forth shoots; a sprout;
incipient, first risings of; to
plough up; the starting again
of old evils or habits; *mang*
ngá, to sprout; *'tsò mang 'ü*
sam, thoughts rising in the
heart; *mang tung²* brewing
trouble, incipient risings of
discontent.

明
Mang
An oath, anciently taken in
blood or smearing blood; a
contract, an alliance, agree-
ment; to swear, to bind one's
self before the gods; to form
a pact; a chukan or corps
among the Mongols; *mang*
sam, guileless, with the whole
heart; *mang shai²* to take an
oath; *'Ts'un Tsun' chí mang*,
the compact of 'Ts'in and 'Tsin
states—a family alliance;
mang shü, a contract, an
agreement in writing.

猛
Mang
A fierce, strong dog; strong,
resolute; determined, brave;
rigid, severe, inhuman, sharp,
cruel; hot, as fire; biting, as
wind; to rouse, to inspirit;
'mang li, ferocious, violent;
'fo 'mang, a strong fire; *'mang*
'yung, valorous, valiant; *Joi*
shai' sham' 'mang, his approach

was terrible; *wai mang*, awful, stern, majestic; *'mang sing* a violent temper; *fung mang*, the wind is high.

𧈧²
Mang A grasshopper or locust; *'ts'ò mang*, a grasshopper; also called *chá mang*.

𧈧¹
Mang A small boat, a pinnacle; *chá mang*, a ship's gig, a jolly-boat.

𧈧¹
Mang A colloquial word; to pull, to stretch to pull out, to pull to and fro; to pull up, to weed; *mang' hau tát, ts'éung*, it pulls my throat but he heaves it to the wall—a trifle to him but life to me; *lái mang'* pull it along; *mang' fung shin'* pull the punka; *mang' lat*, pulled it off; *mang' sho*, thin out [the grain]; *mang' ch'éung*, stretch it out, pull it taught.

𧈧²
Mang Great, eminent, large; senior, the first, the eldest; first mouth of the quarter; to use effort, to exert; to begin, the beginning of; *mang' chung' kwai'* a triad, the 1st, 2d, 3d, of a series; *Mang' fú 'tsz'* Mencius, the Chinese sage; *mang' long'* exaggeration, bragging.

(296) Máng.

𧈧¹
Mang A colloquial word; to pull, as a bow; to cover, to pull over and cover; to draw over for shade; *máng kung shé' tsin'* to draw the bow and let fly the arrow; *kéuk, máng,*

gaiters used by women; máng pò' chéung' to stretch out an awning; *'kan máng máng,* keep it (or him) very tight; also hard pressed for funds.

盲¹
Mang Blind from loss of the pupil or optic nerve, having eyes but no vision; blinded in heart, deceived, obtuse; *máng fung*, a variable wind; *máng 'ngán,* blind; *fát, kai máng,* to have night blindness; *máng múi,* a blind songstress; *máng kung chuk,* a blind man's stick; *met.* a guide; *máng nin,* a year without the *lih ch'un* term; *máng tsz' m shik,* totally ignorant of letters; *máng 'lò,* a blind man.

(297) Mat.

乜¹
Mat A colloquial word; what; who; why; in what way; a diminutive of quantity; *mat, shui,* who? *mat, 'yé* (by elision, *mi-yé*), what? what is it? *mat, 'meng,* what is its name? *mat, 'ni 'kòm ké'* why do you act so? *'mò mat, yan,* not many nien; *mat, tak, 'ni kòm' 'hò,* how did you get such a good one; what, so incomparable! *'ni tik, 'm hai' mat, 'hò,* this is not very good; *'lò mat,* Mr. Such-a-one, Mr. A.; *á' mat,* a term for boys or servants; *hai' mat,* what is it? *'m wá' mat,* I can not express all my thoughts; *shang mat, 'lò 'ú' 'lái,* you

must certainly come; *wai² mat, sz², m tsò²* why don't you do it? what is the delay?

勿₂
Wuh A negative, do not; a banner or standard at temples; *mat₂ mat₂* in haste, diligent, desirous of; *'shau mat₂ tung²* do not touch it; *mat₂ p'á' nán,* do not be afraid of obstacles.

沬₂
Wuh A particle of dust, an atom; *mat₂ muk₂* inexhaustible, minute; abstruse.

物₂
Wuh A thing, a substance; an article, goods; matter; a creature, a being; a day; to discriminate, to distinguish by appearance; to have a knowledge of; *mat₂ kín²* a thing; *kam mat₂* to-day; *tsok₂* (or *ts'am*) *mat₂* yesterday; *mán² mat₂* all things (exclusive of man); *yan mat₂* a man; *mat₂ kú²* deceased; *lái² mat₂* a tiger; *sám mat₂* are the dog, cock, and hog; also, three leading moral duties; *fo² mat₂* merchandize; *'ch'án mat₂* natural productions; *shan mat₂* lusus naturæ, strange things; *shang mat₂* living things; *mat₂ íp₂* possessions, property; *mat₂ shik₂*, to judge of by the looks; *shik₂ mat₂* eatables.

必₂
Mih Still, silent, rest; secret; to stop; *Ts'un Mat₂* a sage noted in the Sán Kwoh Chí.

密₂
Mih } Thick, close together; fine;
} small; intimate, friendly;
} hidden, not to be seen, occult,
} secret, still, mysterious, retired, profound; to stop, to rest; to repeat or do rapidly, to ply; *ts'an mat₂* very intim-

ate, constantly with one; *mat₂ tik,* *'shau,* ply your hand, work sharp; *pi² mat₂* hidden, concealed; *ch'au mat₂* placed close together, not open to the air, thickset; *ki mat₂* a hidden cause, the secret spring of a machine or conduct; *pák, mat₂* drive it up close; *mat₂ mat₂ tí²* be a little still about it; *mat₂ 'ngán,* blind.

蜜₂
Mih Honey, nectar; sugar; sweet, luscious; *met.* honeyed, sweet, flattering; *fung mat₂* bees' honey; *mat₂ tsín² 'long 'kwo,* sweetmeats, comfits; *mat₂ láp₂* beeswax; *'imat₂* confectionary, cakes; *p'o 'lo mat₂* the jack-fruit; *mat₂ 'chap, kóm² 'l'im,* dear as honey.

息₂
Mih To speak quietly, in a low tone, to whisper; careful, still, silent, quiet; *tsing² mat₂* quite still.

(298)

Mát.

抹₂
Máh See *Mút.* This word is often pronounced *mát*, when meaning to wipe.

襪₂
Wáh Stockings, socks, hose; *yat, túi² mát₂* a pair of stockings; *káp, mát₂* lined socks; *min mát₂* quilted socks; *tái² 'lung mát₂* a stocking to fit all—something that is generally useful; *'chai tsói mát₂ 'lung,* stick it into the stocking—as is done with pencils, foot-rules, &c.; *pò² mát₂* stockings made of cotton cloth.

(299)

Mau.

膠 A colloquial word; to sit on the heels; to rest upon, to perch, to roost; to thump; *mau t'au hok*, to rap the head with the knuckles; *mau t'ò ch'ü* squat you there; *mau ko' ung² jai*, to squat in a jar—to be ignorant of the world; *mau tai*, to sit on the heels.

謀 A stratagem, an artifice, a device, a plot; to make plans; to devise, to ponder, to forecast; to deliberate, to consult with and upon; to plot, to go about, to contrive; *mau hor²* to plot against; *k'i mau*, a cunning scheme; *mau shát*, to murder, to devise one's death; *mau shang*, or *ying mau*, to lay plans for a livelihood; *mau fan*, to plot, to cabal; *mau min²* to see one, to mark one's physiognomy; *mau k'ap² fú yan ying 'sz'*, he died for telling the scheme to his wife; *mau léuk²* a plan, a plot; *mau sz² tsoi² yan, shing sz² tsoi² t'in*, man deviseth his ways, but heaven completes his plans.

牟 To low, to bellow; to take, to usurp, to incroach, to deprive of; to surpass, to pass beyond; to like; to double; an earthen utensil. Used for the next.

粦 Barley, also called great wheat; *mau mak²* barley, or barley and wheat.

侷 Equal, of the same sort or class, alike; even; to accord with; *kwing pat, séung mau*, truly they are unlike, very dissimilar.

眸 The pupil of the eye; the eye; *mau tsz'* the apple of the eye; *ming mau shin² loi²* a clear eye glances brightly.

繆 Hempen threads bound around; intimate intercourse, closely bound, familiar; wrong, perverse, erring; *ch'au mau*, intricate, thick, closely united.

Read *muk²*, a bad name in an epitaph.

熬 An iron pan or boiler; a kind of hat casing; *tau mau*, an ancient helmet, worn by officers, with a flaring rim.

某 A certain person, time, place, or thing, used when the name is unknown; and also for I; used as a blank, when one or two of the contracted form are used instead of inserting the name; *'mau mau yan*, a certain man; *'lá 'mau*, to emphasize a passage by adding *yat, jin 'mau*, a row of *'mau* on the side, equivalent to small capitals; *'mau üt* a certain month; *'mau sin shang*, such a gentleman; *'mau hák, jai*, a certain stranger is here.

畝 A Chinese acre, which has varied much in size at different eras; it is now estimated at 260 *pd²*, which makes it equal to 733½ *sq. yds.*, or 6⁶/₁₀ *'mau* to an English acre; *met. fields*, arable land; *yat, 'mau ti²* an acre of ground; *t'in*

'*mau*, fields and farms; *shui*'

'*mau*, taxable fields.

¹拇 _{Mú} The great toe; *tsuk*, '*mau*, the great toe; *p'ing* '*mau*, a double toe.

¹牡 _{Mau} The male of quadrupeds; in a few cases applied to plants; a bolt of a door; a male screw; the part of a lock which slides in; a piston; *pan* '*mau*, female and male; cow and bull; '*mau tán fá*, the mowtan pæony; '*mau tán ch'á*, the mowtan camellia.

²茂 _{Mau} Exuberant foliage, rank, a luxuriant growth; flourishing, thrifty, highly developed, a high rank or quality of; a term of praise, as elegant, fine, and much used in names; to exert, to endeavor, strong, vigorously; a group of five persons; *mau*' *shing*' exuberant, excessive; *mau*' *ts'oi*, fine talents; all cyclic years with *sut*, 戊 in them are called *ám mau*'; *á*' *mau*' *kòm* *t'au*, a dolt-head; *sau*' *mau*' thrifty, rich foliage; *mau*' *in*, many descendants.

²懋 _{Mau} Interchanged with the last; to exert one's mind, force of moral purpose; full, luxuriant; *pít*, *mau*' *nái tak*, with a fixed purpose, virtue will be strong.

²謬 _{Miá} Extravagant words of a fool; falsity, error; mistake; to deceive, to err, to irritate, to confound or mislead; *tái*' *mau*' a great error; *hò*' *mò* *ch'á mau*' not the least error; *hū* *mau*' fabulous, unworthy of belief.

(300)

Máu.

¹矛 _{Mau} A spear or lance, a hooked weapon; the 110th radical of characters relating to spears; *máu*' *t'un*, "shields and spears" is a contradiction, opposing words; *tsz*' *stung* *máu*' *t'un*, self-contradiction; *t'in* *máu*, star β in Bootes.

¹茅 _{Mau} Reeds, or high rank grass, which can be used for thatch; a kind of low palm, resembling a *Thrinax*, or perhaps a scrub pine; thatch; *máu* *shé*' a cottage, my humble dwelling; *máu* *liú*, a lodge in a field; *máu* *uk*, a thatched house, a hut; *k'au* *hoi* *máu* *sak*, pray to have my mind enlightened; *sin* *máu*, a sort of scrub pine; *máu*' *ts'ò*, rushes for thatch; *t'iu*' *máu* *shán*, to perform prayers by *Táu* priests over the sick; *pák*, *máu* *kan*, roots of couch grass—a febrifuge.

¹螚 } A grub which destroys the
¹蝨 } roots of grain; *pán* *máu*, a
¹ } lady-bug found on the *Dolichos*, and used for blistering;
_{Mau} } cantharides.

¹鬃 _{Mau} An ancient country situated in the present province of *Sz'*-*chuen*.

¹茼 _{Máu} An aquatic vegetable, like mallows; the leaves are smooth.

¹貓 _{Máu} A cat; *máu* *á*, puss; *máu* *li*, a striped fox; *mái*' *máu*' *kòm* *hau*, as smooth-spoken as a cat-seller; *máu*' *shū* *t'ung* *min*,

the cat and the rat sleep together—rulers and thieves at league; *máu í 'ngán*, the cat's eye; *máu pí² kòm² tung²* cold as a cat's nose—a hopeless thing. Often spoken *máu*.

卯 *Máu* The fourth of the "ten stems," belongs to wood and is referred to the rabbit; a horary character; morning; a time, a day, an instalment, a term; a catch on a carrying-pole; flourishing, luxuriant; *káu 'máu*, 5 o'clock A.M.; *ching² 'máu*, 6 o'clock; *'máu üt₂*, the second month; *wák₂ 'máu*, a smooth catch; to fail in paying money; *'mò 'máu tám² kon*, a smooth beam, a slippery fellow; *hoi 'máu*, to make the first payment of a series; to begin to bamboo upon the opening of offices after new-year; *'pí 'máu*, to bamboo remiss policemen or recreant debtors; *'t'ai² 'máu*, substitutes who sell themselves to be bamboosed; *ying² 'máu*, to answer the roll by a substitute; *ying² chü² 'máu*, to forego a thing to another; *'tim 'máu*, to call the roll; *'máu k'i*, 3d and 8th days in a month (the 3d, 13th, 23d, 8th, 18th, and 28th), when papers are received by magistrates; *wák₂ 'máu*, to answer a summons, to appear; *kwo² 'máu*, to pass by, to overdo.

星 *Máu* The eighteenth of the 28th constellations, answering to Pleiades.

貌 *Máu* Aspect; the outward mein, manner, gait, form, look, appearance, or figure; the visage,

the countenance; used in definitions to express an abstract quality of a thing; to draw a likeness; *ying₂ máu²* form, figure; *min máu²* countenance, expression; *'mí máu²* handsome; *máu² 'ch'au*, ugly, homely; *ying máu²* outline, aspect, as of a mountain; *'hò 'pan máu²* good and elegant; *fà yung üt₂ máu²* beautiful as the moon and fair as flowers; *máu² shín² fong sam tuk₂* be careful of smooth faced fellows.

(301)

MÉ.

𠵼 A colloquial word; to carry a child pickapack; to carry on the back; to back; *mé 'tsai*, to carry children; *mé páu fuk₂*, to carry a pack; *mé tá²* a pack-wrapper; *mé 'shéung shan*, to take the responsibility of, to acknowledge. Also, a final interrogative interjection, expressive of doubt; *'kòm yéung² ké² mé*, such a sort, eh! *hai² mé*, is it so!

咩 *Mé* The bleating of a sheep; *mé sheng*, a bleating; *yéung mé*, a sheep, a kid, a lamb.

歪 *Mé* A colloquial word; awry, askew, crooked, askint, twisted; to put or lay wrong; *wái wái 'mé 'mé*, all wrong, all awry; *'mé 'tsui*, a wry mouth; *'mé 'fau*, a wry neck; rather boozy; *'mai fong² 'mé*, don't lay it crooked; *'k'i 'mé tik*, to stand at ease, to loll, to lean against.

(302) Mek.

擘² A colloquial word ; to throw a thing away ; *mek₂ lok₂ shū*, to throw a book on the ground.

(303) Meng.—See Ming.

Meng. This sound is often heard as a contraction for *'m ts'ang*, not yet. Also *ts'ung meng*, rosin, gum of the pine or fir.

(304) Mí.

噤 To purse up the mouth ; to shut, to close, as the eye or mouth ; the last ; small, minute ; to sip ; *mí tik, 'tsau*, sip the wine ; *mí mái 'hau*, silent ; *lok₂ 'ü mí*, fine rain ; *'shau 'chí mí*, the little finger.

微² Small, insignificant, mean, trifling ; minute, delicate ; in a slight degree, rather ; obscure, mysterious ; hidden, abstruse, recondite ; to fade, to dwindle, to decay, to diminish in value ; to hide away, to conceal ; to repress, as grief ; not, without, have not ; an ulcer on the calf ; *mí sai²* very small, fine work ; *mí hò*, trifling, unimportant ; *mí miú²* exactly the thing, it just went in, minute, very small ; *mí pok₂* too thin ; *mí fung*, a little breeze ; *mí ch'án*, dusty, atoms of dust ; *mí tsin²* vulgar ; inferior ; *mí mat₂* trifling,

said of a present ; a thing of little or no use ; *mí mú₂* very little, the least bit ; *mí mí siú²* a passing smile.

微² A slight shower of rain ; *mí mí 'ü*, fine, small rain ; a torrent flowing in a ravine.

薇² A kind of pot-herb ; vegetables for the table, herbs ; *ts'éung mí*, a variety of rose ; *pák₂ mí*, swallow-wort. (An asclepias ?)

微² A delicate, beautiful woman ; elegant, handsome.

眉² The eyebrows ; old, aged ; brink of a well ; *shau mí pat*, 'chín, to knit the eyebrows, contracted eyebrows, rueful ; 'ngán mí, the eyebrows ; *ngo mí*, arched eyebrows ; *wá² mí*, a green, white-eyed thrush, a songster ; *lò kwan mí*, "Láu-tsz' eyebrows,"—a fine pekoe tea ; *mí nuk, kiú lai²* beautiful eyes and brow.

涓² The margin or brink of a stream ; water plants growing along the banks, mixed and tangled like a thicket ; *Mí ú*, a lake in Honán.

媚² A famous peak, called *Ngó mí shán*, in Kiating fú in Sz'chuen, near the Tá-tú River.

楣² The lintel of a door or window ; the plate of a roof ; *shang 'nü tsok, mún mí*, to bear a daughter is as a lintel [which upholds the house] ; *wáng mí*, a cross-piece of timber in a roof or story.

鄆² A district town in Fung-tsiáng fú in the S. W. of Shensi, south of the R. Wei.

^s麋 ^{Mí} An elk or large species of deer; a stag; *mí yung*, stag's horns, not deemed the best sort; *mí luk*, a stag.

^s麻 ^{Mí} A halter for an ox; to tie up, to fasten. Used for the next.

^s蔞 ^{Mí} A sort of rose, called *ts'éung mí*, or cinnamon rose.

^s醪 ^{Mí} A spirit made from wheat, and drank from off the dregs; double fermented spirit.

^s糜 ^{Mí} Rice gruel, thin congee; dissolved, macerated by action of fire or water; scum; entirely; *mí chuk*, rice boiled to pieces; *mí lán*² boiled to rags; *mel*, oppressed, harassed to rebellion; *mí fai*² to waste extravagantly; *p'ò 'hí ts'ang mí*, a scum floats on it; *kwok, ká mí pai*² the state is wholly ruined.

^s弭 ^{Mí} A bow unstrung and bent back; at ease, resting; to desist, to hinder, to stop; to forget; to destroy, to put down; *mí tò on léung*, to put down the seditious, and quiet the loyal; *pat, nang mí mong*, I can not forget it.

^s靡 ^{Mí} Laid out, spread abroad, dispersed; troops retreating, put to flight, scattered, defeated; overturned, inclined; poured out: profuse, showy display, prodigal luxury, extravagant; not having, not, without; to implicate, to involve; *'mí 'mí*, slowly; private, small, insignificant; *mò 'mí fai*² no waste of it; *t'in ming*² *'mí shéung*, heaven's decrees are not unchangeable.

^s甯 ^{Wí} Unwearied, indefatigable, continued exertion; willing; *'mí 'mí*, unceasing.

^s尾 ^{Wí} The tail of animals; the end, the extremity, the tail of, the last, the remnants of, driblets; little things, the hinder part of; a stern; the bottom of; a classifier of fishes; copulation of animals; *shau 'mí tai*² *i*² a very poor sort of, inferior; *'shau 'mí* or *t'au 'mí*, beginning and end, head and tail, first or last; *shau 'mái ngan 'mí*, broken and bad money bought; *'mí 'tai*, the results of, what follows; *kan 'mí*, to follow one, as a lackey; *'pái 'mí*, to wag the tail; *tap, 'mí*, to put the tail between the legs; *shò 'mí*, small unsettled balance; *'m chí 'shau 'mí*, I don't know where it was put, I don't know about the matter; *mò tik, 'shau 'mí*, heedless, immethodical; *'mí hau*² afterwards; *'mí hau*² *'tim*, what happened then? *yat, 'mí 'ü*, one fish; *ts'am 'mí*, look for a few more like this.

^s美 ^{Mei} Sweet, delicious, well-flavored, savory, beautiful, excellent, good-looking, handsome; happiness; good, well; to delight in, to esteem; to praise, to commend; *'mí 'nü*, a pretty woman; *noá 'mí*, elegant; *'mí mí*² good tasted; *'mí t'am*, well-said, good words; *'mí tí*² rich lands; *tsán*² *'mí*, to praise; *'mí chung pat, tsuk*, his happiness is not perfect; *'mí lai*² fine, as a gem or piece of work; *yat, ch'éung 'mí i*² a good intention, a kind thought.

未² _{Wí} Not yet, not now; denotes the sixth moon: the eighth of the "twelve branches," and symbolized by a sheep; time from 1 till 3 o'clock P. M.; towards evening; *mí² ting²* uncertain; *mí² pít*, probably not; *mí² pít*, 'kò'm, not so, I am sure; *mí² ts'ang*, not yet, no; *hū² tò² mí²* has it got there yet, have you been there? *mí² 'yau*, none yet, never has been.

味² _{Wí} Taste, flavor, seasoning, relish; a relish, a delicacy, a dainty; the style or beauties of a book or composition; to relish, to take pleasure in, to solace or recreate in; 'hò *mí² tò²* good, delicious; 'yé *mí²* game, delicacies from the forest; *shū mò mí² tò²* tasteless, insipid; stupid, as a book; *kang² ká yat*, *mí²* season it more, add another taste; 'tsau *mí²* lost its flavor; *mò mí²* flavorless; *mí² lui²* aromatics, spicery, seasonings; *mí² k'í ín*, relished his words; *mí² yap² mí²* not yet well seasoned; *hòp² mí²* very palatable; 'ng *mí² ká* a castor; 'hò *tsz' mí²*, very interesting, pleasant.

寐² _{Mei} To rest from labor, to sleep; sound sleep; stupid, sleepy-headed; 'k'ü *mí²* he is asleep; *mung² mí²* to dream; *mí² 'shui*, to dive or walk under water; *mí² 'mái shéung 'ngán*, to shut the eyes, to keep the eyes shut tight; 'ká *mí²*, to doze.

眯² _{Mei} Dust or mote in the eye, obscuring the vision; the night-mare, called *át*. (or 'im) *mung²*: *mí² 'ngán*, sand in the eye, an irritable eye.

媚² _{Mei} Smirking, ogling, smiling; bewitching, engaging, attractive; to flatter, to adulate, to speak soft words to; blandishment, dalliance; 'ch'im *mí²* to flatter, to toady; 't shik, *mí² yan*, to please people by one's looks; *kiú mí²* fascinating, exciting love; *mí² t'ái²* the mincing gait of Chinese girls.

魅² _{Mei} An ogre or demon brute, with four legs and human face, which frightens men; *lí mí²* elves and ghosts.

(305)

Mik.

覓² _{Mih} } To search for, to go about seeking; to hunt up, to seek, as quotations; *mik² 'yam shik²* on the lookout for a dining-place; *mik² tò²* to look for land; *mik² tak²* found it; *mik² kú²* to search for quotations.

一² _{Mih} } A napkin to cover food with; to cover anything with a cloth; to veil; the 14th radical of characters denoting coverings.

(306)

Mín.

眠² _{Mien} To sleep, to go to sleep; the sleep of animals and plants; dim, confused vision; *mín ch'ong*, a bed; *hū² mín*, go to bed; 'lau *mín*, the sleep of the willow; *king 'sing mín káu²* frightened out of sleep; *mín 'ngau tí²* a "sleepy cow's land" is a lucky spot; *ch'ung*

mín, the "long sleep"—death; *mín tak*, 'kí fút, how much room do you use to sleep in?—what use is there in wrangling for such a trifle?

綿
綿
Mien

Soft, cottony silk, like floss or raw silk; drawn out, prolonged, extended, outstretched; uninterrupted, enduring, lasting; small, weak; thick, close; *sz' mín*, refuse silk; *mín mín pat*, *tsút*, unceasing flow of, continuously; *ch'in mín*, wound round and round, bound to by many ties; *'ün ü mín*, weak as floss. Interchanged with the next.

棉
Mien

The cotton plant; *muk*, *mín*, the cotton tree (*Bombax ceiba*); cotton; *mín fá*, raw cotton; *mín pò* cotton cloth; *mín loi*, a quilt of cotton wool; *mín shá*, cotton yarn; *mín náp*, quilted garments; *kung mín*, bowed or flocked cotton; *tsò' mín fá páu*, like sitting on a bale of cotton—stable, secure.

免
Mien

To put away or off, to free from, to dispense with; to spare, to forego, to excuse, to forgive; to avoid, to prevent, to evade; escaped from; to remove from office; a negative, do not, no need of; *'mín kún*, to take off a cap; *'mín loi*, he need not come; *'mín tsúí* to pardon, not to judge a crime; *'mín kin* he need not come in, can not see him; *k'an pat*, *'mín sz'* be careful in noting, and you need not be recalling to mind; *kút*, *'mín léung*, to remit the taxes; *'mín tak*, *'k'ü loi*,

prevented his coming; *'mín lai* to elude the laws; to annul a law; *'mín chín* to decline battle; *'k'ü kwá* *'mín chín* *p'ái*, he shows the white feather; *mí* *'mín fá* *shan*, he spares no labor; *'mín lò*, don't trouble yourself, don't put yourself to inconvenience.

俛
Mien Same as 'fú 俯; *'mín shau*, to hang down the head.

勉
Mien To force one's self, unpleasant to one's feelings; constrained, compelled, urged by circumstances; to put forth effort; to urge, to animate, to stimulate, to persuade; *'mín k'éung*, unwillingly, by constraint; *'mín lík*, to be diligent; *'k'éung 'mín 'ní*, I would urge you on.

挽
Mien To bear a child; *fan 'mín*, to be brought to bed.

冕
Mien A crown, a coronet, a diadem of the Chau dynasty, made like a Cantab's cap, with pendants; *kún 'mín*, a crown; *tsò' tak*, *kún 'mín*, it will do very well, finely done—i. e. do for a crown.

眄
Mien To look askance at; to look at fixedly; to ogle, to glance the eyes; *'mín yat*, *'há 'ngán*, take a look at it.

洒
Mien A lake near Hányáng fú in Húpeh; a name given the Hán R. near its mouth; exuberant waters, the banks full, flowing over.

惛
Mien To think upon, to reflect on, to consider; to recall to mind.

勸
Mien To urge, to excite, to stimulate.

酒
Mien Drunk, fuddled, intoxicated; addicted to, immersed, sunk in vice; *ch'am 'min*, sunk in excess; *'mín 'tsau pat, ch'ut*, so drunk he would not appear; *lau 'mín*, completely addicted to.

緜
Mien Fine silk thread; to think upon, to reflect, to imagine; light; obscure; *'mín 'séung*, to ponder; *'mín tín kwok*, Burmah; *'mín ín*, to look at what is distant.

面
Mien The face, the countenance, the visage; the front, the top, the surface, that which is forwards or anterior; a side, a face; face to face, in one's presence, openly; honor, character, reputation; to front, to show the face, to see one, to turn the face to; personally; the 176th radical of characters pertaining to the face; a classifier of mirrors, gongs, and drums; *mín' máu'* the expression; *mín' muk*, the face, the look of; *mín' chū*, the cheek bone; *pin' mín'* a fan, a screen; *pát, mín'* the four points of compass and their halves; *mín' káu*, to give to personally; *'ní chat, mín' chá*, do you just look for yourself; *mín' héung'* *'shéung*, the top this side up; *tiú mín'* to lose one's character; *'lí mín'* the inner surface, inside; *'fán mín'* displeased with, to turn away the face; *long mín'* in presence of, to his face; *tú' mín'* opposite; *yat, mín' wá' hū'*, *yat, mín' wá' 'm hū'* one while he says go, and then he says stop; *yat, mín' keng'*

a looking-glass; *shün mín'* on deck; *mín' shik*, complexion; *mín' ts'in*, before, in sight; *lau fán tik, pok, mín'* leave me some reputation; *mín' shün'* acquainted with; *'tá chiú' mín'* made a visit; *shang mín'* unacquainted with.

麵
Mien } Wheaten flour; *mín' shik*,
pastry cakes, the dessert of
a dinner; *mín' lau* or *mín'*
páu, bread in loaves; *kon*
shik, mín' to give money in-
stead of the dinner; *mín' fan*,
flour; *ch'ai mín'* to knead flour;
ngán mín' to roll out dough;
'tá mín' to fry flitters; *fát, mín'*
to raise bread.

(307)

Ming.

明
Ming Bright, clear, plain; evident, open, above-board, manifest; brilliance, brightness, splendor; intelligent, astute, perspicacious; to enlighten, to illustrate, to shed light on by explanations; to distinguish clearly; *ming pák*, clear, intelligible; *chí ming pák*, I know all about it; *'ní ming pák, 'm ts'ang*, do you perceive it yet? *kwong ming*, light, clear; *shan ming*, gods, idols; *'k'ai ming*, break of day; the morning-star; *ming yat*, to-morrow; *ming yan*, an honest, trustworthy man; *ming kung*, clever, quickwitted; *ming tak*, mental power; *sín ming*, new, showy; *nán ming*, hard to comprehend;

ming ming tsoi² há² inferiors (or the people) know it well; *ming chiú² tsò*, early to-morrow morning; *ming mái² ming mái²* a lawful business; *ming² long*, transparent; clear, like fine printing; *ming ming hai²* it clearly is so.

(This character is usually pronounced *meng*.)

名 *Ming* A name, that by which a being or thing is called; the given name of persons; *met.* a person; a title; fame, reputation, official merit; *éclat*, credit, merit; famous, well-known, noted, meritorious, renowned, eminent, celebrated; to name, to designate; *ming shing*, reputation, fame; *'ní kiu² mat, meng*, what is your name? *yan meng² mò pák*, *'shui*, men's names have no certainty in their characters; *'mái meng*, to buy title or fame; *tsé meng*, to borrow or take another's name at an examination, to pretend to; *ming f'ip*, a visiting-card; *meng hò²* or *meng tsz²* an epithet or denomination by which a person, shop, or thing is known; *ming há²* under or attached to a name; *'ím meng*, to call over the names; *wan² meng* or *fá meng*, a nickname; *mò² meng*, to forge a name, to use another's influence or name; *'ü meng*, *shü meng* or *kún meng*, and *pít² meng*, are the infant name, the official name, and the style taken by men at different times of life; *kung meng*, reputation; *k'au meng*, to seek honor.

冥 *Ming* Dark, dismal, doleful, obscure; deep, dark recesses, like a cavern, night-like; approach of night; mind uninformed or immature, as a child's; the world of darkness, sheol or hades; *ts'ing ming*, heaven; *yau ming*, lost to sight, the abode of spirits; *ming f'ú*, or *ming kán*, limbo; *ming wán*, uninstructed, stupid; *hoi ming ló²* to "open the dark road," is to ring bells and make incantations for the dead.

溟 *Ming* The wide and boundless sea, the deep; drizzling rain, fine mist, clouds on hill-tops; *'siú² ü ming ming*, a fine soaking rain; *ming² hoi*, the blue boundless ocean.

蔞 *Ming* A lucky plant, called *ming káp*, which grew in Yü's palace, and in its foliage followed the moon—perhaps a sort of bulb, the leaves of which alternately sprouted and died.

螟 *Ming* An insect which eats grain and causes blight; *ming ling*, a caterpillar on the mulberry, which the sphex is supposed to adopt for its young; *ming ling chí² tsz²* an adopted son.

鳴 *Ming* The cry of a bird or animal, as a crow, song, buzz, hum, yell, &c.; a sound emitted from a drum or sonorous body; to sound, to cause to yield a sound; to resound, as fame; birds calling to each other; *ming chung*, to sound a bell; *ming do*, to strike a gong; *kai ming*, cock-crowing; *tuk² chéung nán ming*, it's hard to clap with one hand; *ming ün*, to petition for redress.

茗 Tea, tender leaves of the tea; *chi*² 'ming, to prepare tea; Ming *héung* 'ming, fragrant tea; *chan héung* 'ming, a kind of white (Macartney's?) rose.

醅 A spirit made from glutinous rice and wheat; 'ming 'ting, very drunk.

銘 To remember, to inscribe on the memory, to record for the purpose of preserving; to engrave, to carve on metal or stone; a book of precepts for one's conduct, guides for conduct; 'ming sam, engraven on the heart; pi 'ming, a stone tablet or record; 'ming tsing, an eulogistic banner carried at funerals; 'ming 'kòm 'ng noi held in grateful remembrance.

瞑 To close the eyes in death; dull vision, indistinct sight; Ming *kòm sam* 'ming muk, to shut the eyes cheerfully in death; 'ming 'ming, obscure vision; 'ming shan, the "blind statesman," is an epithet of Sz Kwáng of Tsin, B. C. 540.

皿 Utensils, dishes, and vessels used in eating; the 108th radical of characters relating to dishes; hi² 'ming, articles used in worship or eating, &c.

(This character is often pronounced meng.)

命² To order, to command, to direct; an ordinance, a behest, a rescript giving orders, a direction, a decree; in polite usage, a request, a wish; heaven, fate, destiny, lot in life; nature, natural habits of; fortune, luck; the natural life of beings; animated, living, creatures; 'hò meng² a happy

lot; 'fú meng² wretched, unfortunate in life; 't'in meng² will of heaven, fate; iú² t'íu meng² he wants my life; kú tuk, meng² alone in the world; sün² meng² to tell fortunes; fung² meng² to get orders; ch'éung meng² a long life—over sixty years; shang ming² living things, life; ming² on² capital cases (in law); meng² wan² a horoscope, and its correlative of a ruling character over 5 years; yat, yat, ü meng² every thing done as ordered; wóng meng² a death-warrant; p'ün² meng² to risk life; meng² 'fú, a titled lady; meng² ch'íu, natural bias, nature; 't'in ming² to suffer capital punishment.

(308)

M'it.

搥 To strike with the hand; to pull up; to feel of; to push. Mich

A colloquial word; to tear off or up, to pull to pieces or apart; to pull off, as a scab; to pinch; to break off, to pluck, as a leaf; müt, ho lán tau² to shell pease; müt, 'i to, to pinch the ears; müt, 'chí, to pull off paper, as when it is pasted; müt, mín² chü, to pinch the cheeks.

滅² } To destroy with fire; to exterminate, to finish, to abolish, to cut off; to put out; Mich müt, tang, put out the lamps; 'wiú müt, to raze to the ground, to exterminate utterly; müt, teng, the water is overhead;

tám² mít₂ mít₂, perfectly tasteless, insipid; 'tá mít₂ to extinguish fire, by beating it; tsz'² 'ts'ü mít₂ mong, he brought on his own ruin.

蔑₂
Mieh

Interchanged with the last; not, without; small, minute, worthless; scraped thin, pared; uncivil, to show contempt to; mít₂ 'yau, none; pat, mít₂ man kung, not to disregard merit among the people; mít₂ 'án, dispirited; also, dull in vision.

篾₂
Mieh

Bamboos or reeds split into rods or slats; splints for weaving baskets, or for hoops; splinters, twigs, thin lath-like slips; skin of the bamboo; chuk, mít₂ bamboo splints; yat, t'üú mít₂, a hoop.

蟻₂
Mieh

Sand flies or ephemera about stagnant water, generated in damp grounds, called mít₂ mung, which light and heat destroy.

(309)

Miú.

苗₂
Miáu

Shooting up of grain, the tender blade of herbs and grass; descendants, progeny; the imperial summer hunt; miú 'tsz' aborigines still found in the south of China; miú yui² posterity; ao miú, paddy sprouts; shuk₂ miú, the subdued Miáu-tsz'.

描₂
Miáu

To trace, to line, to draw, to design, to sketch; to copy paintings or drawings; miú kam to gild, to make designs in gold; tám² miú, blue pat-

tern [chinaware]; miú wák₂ to paint or sketch; miú yat, yéung² take an exact copy; miú yung, to take a portrait; miú mí, to "paint eyebrows," alludes to conjugal affection.

猫₂
Miáu

The mewling of cats; also, a cat; 'má miú, a cat; miú sheng, a mewling.

眇₂
Miáu

One eye small or wanting; a contracted, deep sunk eye; to look at with one eye, or with drawn up eyes, to glance at; small, trifling, minute, subtle, abstruse; all, to have nothing beyond or better; 'miú shí² yan, to regard proudly, to look down on one; sham 'miú mysterious; mí 'miú, minute.

渺₂
Miáu

The boundless, indistinct, and dazzling appearance of the ocean; 'miú mong, immense, confounding so as to be hardly the subject of proof; doubtful, what can not be predicated on; no telling what will come; 'miú 'miú, vast, unfathomable.

杪₂
Miáu

The end or point of a tree, a small branch; the tapering end of a post; the limit of, the end of a year or season; sui² 'miú, the close of the year; chí 'miú, the end of a branch; lam 'miú, the skirts of the forest.

杳₂
Yáu

Obscure, as the sun setting behind trees, distant and indistinct, dark, dusk; profound, abstruse; confused, not perceiving clearly; 'miú 'miú mok₂ mok₂ very obscure; 'miú ming, dull, not plain, applied to the day or the mind; 'miú mò yam, no word from him.

藐 ³ A plant yielding a purple dye; small, trifling, petty, contemptible; remote; to regard contemptuously, to slight, to look down upon; supercilious; 'miú shí' to look at disdainfully; 'miú cheng, to disregard; 'miú 'siú, small, petty.

藐 ³ Interchanged with the last. Also read *mok*; to look at from a distance; 'miú 'miú, distant; mournful.

妙 ² An adjective denoting excellent, capital, perfect, good, admirable of its kind; wonderful, fine; subtle, mysterious, incomprehensible, difficult to fathom; spiritual, supernatural; 'miú² kai' a capital plan; 'miú² sz'² a fine affair; 'miú² 'shau, a skillful artist; 'miú² yéuk, an excellent remedy, a wonderful medicine; 'miú² nin, one under age, a youth.

廟 ² A temple of ancestors or of idols, a fane; a church; the front hall of a palace; 'ká miú² or 'tsò miú² an ancestral temple; 'l'ái' miú² the great temple of the emperor's forefathers; 'shan miú² an idol's temple; 'miú² kin' a bride's worship of her husband's ancestors; 'shéung miú² 'í sz'² to go to a temple to consult on business; 'jong miú² 'chí hí' an utensil for a palace—a likely, rising man; 'miú² 'chuk, 'kung a temple curator, a sexton.

(310)

Mo.

麼 ³ Minute, delicate; an interrogative adverb, what? a final interrogative, suggesting an alternative, or a surprise or doubt; 'ní loi 'liú mo, have you come here? 'sham² mo is a common interrogative in the court dialect, like *mat*, 'yé in the Canton dialect; 'loi mo, has he come? 'hai² mo, is it so, or is it not so? 'iú mo, small, minute affairs.

麼 ³ A colloquial word; slow; 'ní hang mo mo, you walk very slowly; 'ní shik, tak, kònm' mo, how slow you eat!

摩 ³ To feel or rub with the hand, to handle, to touch, to feel the texture of; to polish, to rub; to destroy; 'yam yéung séung mo, the dual powers rub each other—are not harmonious; 'fú mo, to pat gently; 'shü mo, to pilfer, to steal like a rat; 'shui 'tai mo üt, to seek the moon at the bottom of the water—an impracticable thing; 'mo so, to play or dawdle with; 'mo mo 'há, feel of it; 'mo sing ling, the Star-scraping Ridge on the White Cloud Hills near Canton.

麻 ³ A cup for water or tea, a tumbler or drinking-vessel.

魔 ³ A malignant spirit, a devil, a demon; to possess, tormented by a demon; 'mo 'kwai, the devil; a demon; 'shui² mo, horrid dreams; 'tsau mo, delirium tremens; 'shí mo, poetic

ravings; *mo peng*² delirious, raving; *'kwai mo 'ní mé*, has the devil got into you?

磨 *Mo*
To rub, to polish; to powder, to grind, to sharpen by rubbing; to afflict, to be distressed, to be brought down by affliction; trials; to examine into closely; to draw out by torture; *mo lí' tò*, to whet a knife; *mo lí'* grind it sharp; *mo mak*, to rub India ink; *mo ngán shik*, to grind paints; *shau' tsoi mo* to receive trials and misfortunes; *mo kòm' lík₂ 't'au*, to work with utmost strength; *mo lai'* to examine strictly; *'tá mo*, to polish; *mo lín'* to practice at, to fag at study.

剉 *Mo*
To cut, to dissect, to cut open; to pare off, to slice or divide up.

莫 *Mo*
A colloquial word; *'mo tsz'* stop, wait a minute!

磨 *Mo*
A quern; a mill for grinding grain; to grind grain; *'shui mo'* a water-mill; *mo' tséung*, to make rice starch; *mo' fong*, the mill-room; *'t'úi mo'* to turn the mill; *'ái mo'* to push the quern; *mo' sam* (or *sub*) the pivot of a quern.

(311)

Mò.

巫 *Wú*
A sorceress, a witch, an enchantress, a wise woman; to perform incantations; sorcery, magic; *'nú mò*, an enchantress; *mò shut*, magic arts, divination; *nám mò*, a wizard, a sorcerer; *mò shún*, a

mountain and a district in Kweichau fú in Sz'chuen.

誣 *Wú*
To deceive, to invent, to affirm what does not exist; to accuse the innocent, to inculpate falsely, to calumniate; false, visionary, superstitious; calumny, slander; *mò háim'* to ruin by slander; *mò lái'* to implicate one by lies; *mò kò'* a lying accusation; *mò níp₂ 'hò yan*, to trump up a charge against innocent persons.

毛 *Máu*
Hair, pelage, feathers, down, fur; the covering of brutes; the 82d radical of characters relating to hair; herbage, the covering of the earth; nap of felt; to deprive of hair; *'ün mò*, round-haired *i. e.* quadrupeds; *'pín mò*, flat-haired *i. e.* birds; *'yau mò*, a sheep; *'t' mò*, two sorts of hair—grayhaired; *pat, mò chí t'í'* a wilderness, a wild; *met.* savages; *mò 'chung*, the weight of a thing, including tare and tret; *mò peng'* "hair disease," an idiosyncrasy, an eccentricity, a penchant, a weakness or failing; *'hò líng mò*, elegant birds, spirited drawings of birds; *mò 'kún*, the barrel of a quill; *mò chíin*, a carpet; *'fát mò*, to become moldy.

髦 *Máu*
The human hair; the hair on the forehead; tufts on infants' heads, trimmed on each side of the fontanelle, called *'háu' shun' mò* or filial tufts; the long hairs; *met.* eminent, courageous, superior; *mò sz'* eminent scholars; *tsun' mò*, superior to the rest.

旄 as a signal; a squirrel or marten's tail used at the top of a flag-staff; kon mò, a tail on a flag-staff.

莠 Overgrown with grass; herbage; vegetables; mò kang, meat pottage; mò ts'oi' pot-herbs, greens.

模 A pattern, model, muster; a mold; a form or guide to go by; the figure; a rule; kw'ai mò, a regulation; manner, deportment; mò yéung' a pattern; 'lá 'chi mò, to make a sign manual.

摹 Interchanged with the last; to imitate, to follow a pattern; to feel with the hand; to sketch; mò 'sé, to sketch a likeness; miú mò yan' sun' to forge or counterfeit a seal; mò jing, obsequious.

謨 Consultation, counsel, matured plan, a well settled course of conduct; a rule of action; to imitate; mau mò, to devise plans; mò ngai' counterfeit.

毋 A prohibitive negative, do not, don't do; a denial; an interrogative, intimating a doubt; the 80th radical; tso' ú tséung mò, can I sit down? mò wai tak, shí' don't oppose this special edict; mò 'hū, to deny. Interchanged with the next.

無 Not, none, not having, without, not possessing, destitute of, wanting; not to exist; mò yung' yan, a useless fellow; mò wai' chí sz' an unimportant matter; mò hán' illimitable, endless; mò sz' at

leisure, no business; mò noi' ho, no help for it; chai' loi mò noi' ho, the governor-general can't help himself; mò mat, chung yung' very little use; mò i' chung 'mái, bought it without deliberation; mò 'sho pat, chí, omniscient; mò yat, pat, 'hiú, there's nothing he does not understand; 'nū mò ch'ut, childless; mò chung shang 'yau, it grew out of nothing, unfounded.

冇 A colloquial word, used for the last; none, nothing; not yet, not; 'yau, 'mò ní, is there any or not? 'mò tsò' kwo' never did it; 'ní 'mò 'pí 'ngo, you have not yet given it to me; mò sam tak, unintentional; 'mò hū' kwo' never been there.

蕪 Overrun with, rank growth; dirty, dank, stinking weeds; mò wai' covered with rubbish and weeds; fong mò, uncultivated, grassy.

撫 To flatter, to caress, to sooth, to comfort; an expression of love; affection; 'mò 'ín, alas! sad, sad!

廡 A porch, lodge, portico, piazza or corridor near the gate; side galleries; a large vacant house. Read mò, luxuriant, abundant foliage.

膾 Meat dried without bones, jerked meat used in sacrifices; chau ün 'mò 'mò, everywhere it is fertile.

母 A mother; a female; she or that which produces; female of brutes; met. earth; district magistrates; the source of; inferior, small; 'lò 'mò or 'mò

ts'an, a mother; *'ü* *'mò*, a nurse, a foster-mother; *ngor*² *'mò* or *ngok*₂ *'mò*, wife's mother; *kai*² *'mò*, an adopted mother, a step-mother; *'tsz'* *'mò*, great and small, as in sorts; superior and inferior; *'mò* *ting héung*, mother cloves; *kwok*₂ *'mò*, the empress; *shap*₂ *'mò*, the ten stems; *'tsz'* *'mò* *ts'in*, interest and principal; *Jung* *'mò* *néung néung*, Amphitrite, the goddess of the seas; *chü* *'mò*, a sow; *chü* *'mò*, the principal wife. Distinguished from 毋 by the two dots.

媪 *Wü*
A childless widow of fifty, who can instruct in female duties; a schoolmistress; an elder brother's wife is called *'mò* by her *'sham*, or younger sisters-in-law; *tái*² *'mò*, my sister-in-law.

侮 *Wü*
To insult, to despise; to hoot; to ridicule, to make fun of; neglect, disrespect; *'mò* *lung*² to make game of, to be humbugged; *'mò* *mán*² to insult, to lord it over.

武 *Wü*
Military, martial, relating to war; strong, warlike, brave, audacious, fierce-looking, majestic, firm; to stop anarchy by force; a vestige, a footstep, a trace; to connect with; *'mò* *kún* or *'mò* *tseung*² military officers; *'mò* *fú*, a hero, a soldierly man; *hok*₂ *'mò* *ngai*² to study tactics; *'háu* *'mò*, military examinations for kújin; *Mò Tsak*, *ts'in*, a celebrated empress, A. D. 640, a Messalina, a courtesan; *'mò* *tün*² to threaten; intimidation; *'mò*

ká, a cadet; *'mò* *ngau*, a stupid cadet—an epithet; *'pi* *'mò*, trials of martial skill; *shing* *k'i* *'tsò* *'mò*, to perpetuate his forefather's deeds.

碯 *Wü*
A stone, called *'mò* *fú*, of a fine grain, but not a gem.

鸚 *Wü*
A parrot, called *ying* *'mò*, of a large size; a macaw, a crockatoa.

舞 *Wü*
To posture, to play with the body, to gesture, to dance; sleight-of-hand, pantomime, fencing, tumbling; *'iú*² *'mò*, dancing; *'tá* *'mò*, boxing; *'mò* *kím*² fencing; *'mò* *sz*² one in a lion's figure at play; *'kú* *'mò* *shing* *ch'au*, to excite others to play and make them enemies; *tsik* *shai*² *'mò* *k'ün*, to affect another's authority; *'mò* *pai*² officers winking at delinquencies, official overlooking; *'mò* *'má* *lau*, to play with monkeys.

舞 *Wü*
To skip and dance; to excite; *chiú* *'mò* *shán*, a mountain in Shántung.

耄 *Máu*
An old man of ninety years; forgetful, in second childhood, decrepit, senile; *mò*² *tít*, an old man; *nín* *'kí* *shui* *mò*² aged and infirm.

眊 *Máu*
An eye with a small iris; dim-sighted, with a dull eye; stupid, bewildered; *'fúi* *mò*² confused, stupefied.

務 *Wü*
To use great effort, to bend the mind to a subject, to attend to carefully; what is attended to, business, duty, concerns; a strong affirmative, must; *sz*² *mò*² what one does, business; *mò*² *sü* *iú*² absolutely required

mò' pún ip, to attend to one's own duties; mò' pit, indispensable; 'pún mò' my own affairs; 'm mò' no application; 'chün mò' tuk, shü, engaged in study alone; 'sam mò' a project, an intention; 'siü yan mò' ü li' petty minds are bent on gain; 'ká mò' tái' his domestic affairs are important.

霧²
Wú
Fog, mist; vapor issuing forth from the ground; yat, 't'au mò' 'shui, it is all a mist to me—unintelligible; 'wan mò' a fog; 'há mò' a mist, smoky; 'wong mò' a dense mist; 'k'ü tsò' sz' 'há mò' he does things very blunderingly; 'tá mò' to go with a paramour.

騫²
Wú
A gay horse; to prance wildly, to gallop furiously; boisterous, violent.

暮²
Mú
The evening, sunset; decline of life; end of a period of time; 't'in mò' decline of the day; 'chiú mò' morning and evening; mò' 'nin, aged; mò' 'ch'ui, end of spring.

墓²
Mú
A barrow, a tumulus; a low grave, a tomb, a sepulchre; mò' 'pi, a tombstone; mò' 'chi' a eulogy on a stone; 'cháng mò' 'tí' disputes about graves; 'hoi mò' to open a grave.

募²
Mú
To invite, to call upon, to ask people to do; to enlist, to give a bounty to; a public invitation, a general call; mò' 'ping, to levy soldiers; 'chiú mò' 'chong' 'ting, to enlist volunteers; mò' 'fá' priests begging alms; mò' 'fá' 'ch'ung 'sau to circulate a subscription-list for repairing something; 'ying' mò' to respond to a levy.

慕²
Mú
To think upon with affection, fondly to recall; fond of, to long for, to hanker for; to aspire to, ambitious; mò' 'fú' 'mò, to fondly think of one's parents; 'y'ung mò' to look up to, to reverence; oi' mò' to love ardently.

戊²
Máu
The fifth of the "ten stems," which answers to earth; a fortunate day.

冒²
Máu
A head covering; to go on blindfold, to rush heedless on; to assume, to feign, to take upon one's self without authority, to presume; to venture on, to brave out; blind to, rash, venturesome; false; to falsify, to counterfeit, to affirm what is false; mò' 'meng, to assume a name; mò' 'múi' obscure, ignorant and rash; mò' 'fán' to willfully offend; 'ká mò' 'kún, to pretend to be officers; 'ká mò' 'chiú, 'p'ái, to take another's label; mò' 'hím, to rush into danger; mò' 'ü, indifferent to the rain; 'kòm mò' to take a slight cold.

媚²
Máu
Envy, jealousy; to regard with ill-will, envious of other's excellence or prosperity.

帽²
Máu
A Chinese cap or hat, a covering for the head; 'léung mò' a summer cap; 'nün mò' a warm or winter cap; 'tái' mò' to wear a hat; mò' 'tim' a hat shop; 'hung 'ying mò' cap with red fringe; 'ts'ò mò' a straw hat; 'chuk, 'káp, mò' a bamboo coolie-hat; 'pi kin' 'kò mò' 'lap, 'chü' 'ní, to hoodwink, to bamboozle with fair speeches; 'süt, mò' a cloth hood; 'chín mò' a felt hat.

(312) Mok.

摸
Moh To feel for, or after, with the hand, to feel and take, to grasp; *mok, sok*, to feel after with the hand; *nán 'i chuk, mok*, not easy to tell, unlikely; *chéuk, mok*, careless, leaving things half done.

剝
A colloquial word; to pare off, to skin; to pull or take off, as clothes, from another; *mok, p'i*, skin it; *mok, tsing kwong*, to strip bare; *mok, hok*, peel off the husk.

莫
Moh A negative forbidding an act; do not, not, no need of; if, unless; when preceding an adjective, often denotes the highest degree of, nothing like, incomparably; to plan; ample, great; peace, tranquillity; *mok, loi*, you need not come; *mok, kún 'k'ü*, let him alone, don't meddle with him; *mok, fi* is both an interrogative and a strong assertion; *mok, fi 'sé ts'o'* unless you've written it wrong; *mok, yéuk*, nothing like it, the best way, better than; *mok, ü*, very proper, the best; *mok, sham' ü oi'* none stronger than love; *mok, pat, shé'* it can not but be so; is it not so? *mok, shüt*, don't say it, wonder not—a phrase implying comparison; *mok, sü 'yau*, certainly must be brought about; *mok, tsò' fū*, don't make marks on it, don't spoil its smoothness; *mok, ko' kong*, don't speak anything; *mok, ko' hoi ká'*

don't raise the price; *mok, wai*, don't do it; *mok, kwo' ü*, not more than, not more so.

漠
Moh Moving sands, a sandy plain; dry; careless, indifferent to; *shá mok*, the desert of Shamo or Gobi; *tám' mok*, simple desires; *mok, mok, 'án*, vast, like a desert.

幕
Moh A curtain, a screen, a canopy; a tent, a large marquee; defenses like greaves for the legs; to cover; a secretary, a private military secretary, a confidential clerk; *mok, fū*, an encampment, official rooms of a secretary; *mok, 'yau*, or *mok, pan*, a private secretary, the adviser of an officer, an authorized clerk; *tsok, mok*, to act as clerk; *luk, mok*, the universe; *yau mok*, a secretary on a circuit. Used for the last.

寞
Moh Still, silent, as at night; *Moh tsik, mok*, silence.

瘼
Moh Sickness, disease; one defines it as an itching sickness.

膜
Moh The filmy skin between the flesh and epidermis; the thin peel inside of grasses or eggs; any membrane or pellicle in plants or animals, as the cornea, the mesentery; *'ngán mok*, the cornea; *yat, ts'ang mok*, a thickness of skin on the eye, a pterygium.

Read *mò*; to bow, to make obeisance; to soothe; to receive by kneeling to; *mò pái'* to salute by kneeling.

鏢
Moh A two-edged sword, called *mok, yé*, famous in the Lieh Kwoh Chí.

(313)

Mong.

𧄸 A colloquial word; the mango; *mong* 'kwo, the mango fruit; the name is an imitation of the foreign word; *mong* 'kwo fá, a mango flower—great promise and no performance; *mong* 'kwo to, wo 'shiu, when mangoes are plenty rice is dear.

亡 Lost, destroyed without a trace, exterminated; dead, out of mind, forgotten; to flee, to escape, to abscond; 'sz' *mong*, dead; *mong* shat, lost, utterly gone; *mong* kú' deceased; *ká sán' yan mong*, family utterly extinct; *mong yan*, a fugitive; one dead; *mong wan*, comatose, insensible. Used for 無 not.

忙 Fluttered, distracted with care; busy, hurried, much occupied; 'm 'shai *mong*, don't be in a hurry; *long mong*, fidgetty, hurried; *chéuk mong*, startled by sudden news; 'm tsoi' *mong*, no need of fear; *kap mong*, hurried, pressed.

忘 To forget, to escape the mind; to neglect, to leave or disregard; *shín' mong*, absent-minded, a slippery memory; *mong ki'* forgot it; *mong yan*, ungrateful; *fat mong*, negligent; *tso' mong*, to sit vacantly; *mong 'pún*, to forget one's benefactor or parent; *mong ts'ing*, unfriendly.

芒 The awn or beard of grain; a sharp or spinous point; tail of a comet; *mong chung'* "bearded grain," one of the 24 terms; *mong mong*, grand, much crowded; *mong mong* in *kwai*, excessively fatigued, he turned back; *kwong mong*, a gleam of light, a ray, a flash.

茫 The immense expanse of the ocean; vast, uncertain, daz-zling; *ts'ong mong*, dreary, vast, illimitable.

砒 Name of a hill; *mong siú*, a medicine, a kind of salts.

銳 The point or edge of a sword; *fung mong*, the point of a knife or weapon.

邨 The name of a hill and town near the ancient capital Loh-yáng.

羸 A gadfly, a breeze, a fly infesting animals; *mong ch'ung* a gnat; *wong mong*, a fly which attacks cows.

罔 A net; stopped, hindered; deceived, entangled; not, without, nothing, none; to accuse falsely, to impose upon; 'mong kún' saw nothing of it; 'mong múi' sagacious, intelligent; 'mong lui' to implicate. Used for the next.

罔 A net for fowling or fishing; a net of any kind, a web; that which arrests people, as the law; a haul of a net; to net, to catch; to implicate people; *ch'an 'mong*, a "dusty net," the world; 'mong *kan*, a net cap, worn by actors; *ts'in 'mong* the government of Heaven, fate; 'mong ü, to catch fish;

'*mong yau*, the mesentery; '*chi chü 'mong*, a spider's web; '*ts' 'au Jo 'mong*, to run into the net one's self; '*ín Jo tí 'mong*, sort of a rat-trap; '*yat, chéung 'mong*, a net; '*tséung 'mong*, to bait nets with eggs; '*sát, 'mong*, to throw a net; '*yat, 'mong 'ta tsun* to get all at one haul—prompt; '*lau 'mong*, to escape from justice.

輜
Wáng
The tire or felly of a wheel; the emperor's hunting car had double rims.

惘
Wáng
Flurried, forgetful of one's duties; '*mong 'ch'ong*, irresolute, disconcerted; '*mong ín*, not knowing what to do.

魘
Wáng
A sprite, a gnome; '*mong léung*, an elf, an undine.

莽
Máng
A dog in the grass; thick grass, jungle, underbrush, weeds; a plant noxious to fishes; matted, confused, indistinct; rustic, rude; '*ts'ò 'mong*, weedy, tangled; rude, clownish; '*lò 'mong*, careless, rough, impertinent; '*mong chong* intrusive, forcing one's self in, to obtrude on; '*ts'ò muk, 'mong 'mong*, like a thicket, tangled.

蟒
Máng
The boa or anaconda, the largest of serpents; '*mong shé*, or '*wong 'mong*, the boa; '*mong p'ò*, a court dress embroidered with boas; '*mong ch'ung*, a caterpillar.

妄
Wáng
Disorderly, brutish, unmannerly; false, vain, incoherent, absurd, wild; immoral; abandoned; ceasing to exist, not existing; '*mong tsok, 'mong wai*, wild, unseemly behavior;

'*kw'ong 'mong*, crazy, disorderly, overbearing; '*mò 'mong*, the 25th diagram; '*mong shát*, to give no quarter, useless slaughter; '*mong tán* incoherent talk, absurd, fabulous; '*mong ching* perjury, false witness.

望²
Wáng
To hope for, to expect, to anticipate; to observe, to look at, or forward, or towards; to look afar, to espy, to stare; hopes, expectations; near to, opposite, over against, fronting; the full moon; a sacrifice to hills and streams; '*kam yat, mong' yat*, to-day is the 15th of the moon; '*hi ch'ut, mong' ngoi* joy beyond all expectation; '*mong' tün ko' yat, 'ts' to expect a festival day, to look for a holiday; hü' mong' 'há*, go and see if it is so; '*kwá' mong' to live in hopes of; mò 'sho mong' hopeless; shat, mong' lost all hope; ming mong' a great reputation; mong' shé' tò' expecting a pardon; 'ngo 'chí mong' 'ní tsò' I've been expecting you to do it; mong' luk, shap, nearly sixty years; mong' mong' ín hü' went off disgusted; chák, mong' to correct, to reprimand, as a child, for reform; man mong' the hope of the people; mong' k'ü loi, waiting for him; mong' wan, or mong' kwò' sái' seen it all, looked it through; mong' ch'ün shéung 'ngán, bored my eyes through expecting you—tired of waiting for you.*

(314)

Múi.

妹 A colloquial word; a girl, a maid; *múi 'tsai*, a girl; *'shai múi*, a servant girl; *chong ka' múi*, a maid given a bride at marriage; *máng múi*, a blind songstress; *sám toi' múi*, lepers (girls) of the third generation.

救 A small tree, a shrub; the stalk of a shrub; a cane, stick, a whip or switch; a gag; a classifier of rings, the seeds of fruit, of pears, of nails, of coins, &c.; one of, each; *hám múi*, to gag; *ch'ái múi*, to guess the fingers, the game of morra; *yat, múi teng*, one nail; *yat, múi wat*, a kernel or pit of a fruit.

梅 A plum, an apricot, a prune; the flowering almond; *sūn múi*, pickled plums; sour plums; *múi 'tsai*, plums; *yéung múi*, the Chinese tree strawberry (a *Myrica*); *múi chéuk*, the "plum bumper," is a cup drank after weddings; *láp, múi fá*, the *Chimonanthus fragrans*; *múi fá teng*, a bubo; *piú múi*, marriageable; *múi múi*, obscure; *múi 'ü*, spring rains.

膾 The meat on the breast or between the mouth and heart; *chū múi yuk*, or *káp, sam yuk*, the brisket of a pig.

莓 A sort of raspberry or other edible berry; moss; *múi 'oi*, moss and lichens covering damp places; *lán 'chū múi múi*, the bright green herbage by the streams.

鑰 A door-ring, having two locks, bolting the door, in it; *ch'ung múi*, a double lock.

霉 Rain in summer, damp weather; damp, moldy, mildewed; to mildew; *múi lán' moldy*, spoiled; *au' múi*, rotten, moldy; *mat, kóm' shap, múi*, why are you so dilatory?

媒 A go-between, a matchmaker, an arranger of marriages; to covet; any thing or person which operates as a cause to produce an effect; *múi p'o*, a female go-between; *múi chá*, to pledge girls.

煤 Soot; coals, charcoal, embers; coal; *ín múi*, lamp-black; *'fo múi*, soot; *múi t'an'* fossil coal; *'lo múi*, to dig coal; *múi 'ch'ong*, a coal dépôt; *chí múi*, a paper match; *'fo múi yung*, tinder, punk.

禱 A sacrifice or worship offered by the emperor for a son.

媾 To conceive, to quicken in the womb; *múi múi*, lusty, good looking.

玫 A bright red stone, called *múi kwai'*, red coral or jasper; *múi kwai' fá*, the rose.

每 Each, every, each one, any one; constantly, usually, always; although; to covet; *'múi shí*, each time; *'múi 'múi 'ü 'ts'z'* it is so each time, it is ever this way; *'múi yan*, each man; *'múi yat, kin' sz'* each affair.

浼 } To defile, to stain with
dirty water, to dirty or foul;
浼 } used affectedly, to annoy, to
Mei request, to ask a favor of;

pái' múi, to request of; 'múí t'ok, to get one's kind offices.

妹² Mei A younger sister; a sister; one's daughter; á' múí' sister, sis; ngor' múí' half-sisters; hing múí' brothers and sisters; kwai múí' a woman's marriage; the 64th diagram; 'piú múí' female cousins; ling' múí' your sister.

昧² Mei No sun, twilight, dark, obscure, difficult to distinguish things; perfidious; not understanding matters; múí' shong and múí' kuk, dawn and dusk; mò' múí' blindly, inconsiderate of results; múí' léung, self-deceived, to act falsely.

沫² Mei Name of a city; name of a stream.

靺² Mei A kind of leather defense of soldiers; a plant used to dye scarlet.

痲² Mei Anxiety, disease brought on by care; infirmity, disease; sam múí' sick at heart.

瑁² Mei Tortoise-shell, called toi' múí'; a red marbled color; toi' múí' shek, pán, the tortoise-shell garoupa (*Serranus megachir*).

Read mò' a sort of sceptre.

(315) Muk.

木² Muh Wood; a tree; wooden; the 75th radical of characters pertaining to wood; one of the five elements and eight sounds; stiff, unbending; honest, unpretending; yat, t'íú shū' muk, a single tree; muk, tséung' or t'au' muk, yan, a carpenter;

muk, líú' timber, lumber; muk, t'au, a block of wood, a billet, a stump; muk, hok, a wooden dipper; muk, héung, patchuck; léuk, muk, to chop wood; muk, sing, Jupiter; muk, 'k' éung, cross-grained; chong' muk, chung, to "strike the wooden bell," is to get the bribe without paying it over to the ruler; muk, 'ngau yan, an image, a dunce; sz' fong muk, a square block, a poor stick of a fellow; muk, mún, "wooden doors," i. e. a rich family.

沐² Muh To wash and oil the hair; to wash, to cleanse, to bathe; to enrich by kindness, to receive favors; favored, enriched; to rule kindly; muk, yuk, to bathe; muk, yan, received favors; muk, 'shau, to wash the hands; e. it. to respectfully and carefully do anything.

霖² Muh Small rain; mak, muk, drizzling rain.

檠² Muh Ornamented leathern bands put around a car to strengthen it.

鶩² Muh Mallards or wild ducks; ducks of any kind; hák, kuk, lui' muk, to carve a stork and make it a duck—a failure.

牧² Muh To tend cattle, to look after flocks; to pasture, to put out to grass; a shepherd, a cowherd, a pastor, a horse-keeper; to watch over, to have the oversight of, to superintend; a ruler of a district, one who is in charge of a place; a religious teacher; muk, ngau, a cowherd; muk, t'ung, a shepherd-boy; muk, sz' an over.

seer, a shepherd, a minister ; *wai man muk₂* to be a district magistrate ; *muk₂ man*, to rule the people ; *yau muk₂* nomads, wandering shepherds of Gobi.

穆₂
Muh

The pretty appearance of grain ; pleasing, beautiful, majestic, inspiring respect and admiration ; grandeur, cordial regard ; to revere ; to gratify ; *muk₂ muk₂* admirable, royal ; *muk₂* is used for Mohammed in books ; *ch'iu muk₂* the order of precedence of ancestral tablets, as parents and sons, grandfathers and fathers, left and right, *ch'iu* being always superior to *muk₂* ; *muk₂ man*, Mohammedans.

目₂
Muh

The eye ; the 105th radical of characters relating to the eye ; *met.* the mind, the perception ; to eye, to look at ; to designate, to name, to particularize ; a director, the head of a body, the principal person, a leader ; an index, a list, a summary ; the meshes of a net ; squares on a chess-board ; *'ngán muk₂* the eye ; *muk₂ luk₂* an index, a table of contents ; *si'iu muk₂* a list ; *fo muk₂* literary ranks above *siútsái*, scholars in those ranks ; *nd² muk₂* angry ; *muk₂ há²* now, before the eyes ; *mò muk₂* blind ; *muk₂ chung mò yan*, supercilious, contemptuous towards one ; *'fán muk₂* to turn against, unfriendly ; *shò muk₂* numbers ; *sz² muk₂* the four quarters ; *'ch'ái kwán muk₂* to teach theatricals ; *'i muk₂ ch'éung*, a well informed person.

苜₂
Muh

A herb ; *muk₂ suk₂* trefoil or clover used to feed horses.

睦₂
Muh

A kind eye, benignant, harmonious, peaceful ; concord among relatives, affection ; to agree with, to make peace with ; *'wo muk₂* harmony ; *'ts'an muk₂* kind, affectionate.

(316) 門 Mún.

門₂

A colloquial word ; to cover, to cover a thing ; *mún 'kú*, to cover a drum ; *mún shü p'í*, to put covers on a book ; *mún shá*, to cover with gauze or millinet ; *mún 'kan*, pull it over tight.

門₂
Mun

To feel, to lay the hand on, to touch, to take hold of, to examine, to search for with the hand ; *mún shat*, to feel for lice ; *mún sam*, to lay the hand on the heart, self-examination.

門₂
Mun

A door, a gate with two leaves, a gateway ; *met.* the house, the family in it ; the 169th radical of characters relating to doors ; an entrance, an opening ; a harbor ; a sect, a class of people, a profession ; a family ; a classifier of cannon and affairs ; *yat, tò mún*, a single door ; *'üt mún*, a circular door ; *'léung shün' mún*, a two-leaved door ; *mún 'hau*, at the door, doorway ; *tái' mún*, the outer gate ; *'i mún*, the medical profession ; *shá mún* or *Fat₂ mún*, the Buddhists or

Shamans; *mún jun tsz'* door-posts to bar up a door; *yat, mún shang* ? one line of business; *shap, mún páu'* ten cannon; *wáng mún*, a side-door; *kung mún*, a public office; *hon mún kung*, a door-keeper; *ch'ut, mún*, to enter upon office, to go abroad, to marry a husband; *hai' ngo mún há'* he is one of my sect; *mún yan* or *mún shang*, a pupil, a disciple; *mún 'shéung*, a gentleman's servant, a major-domo; *tái' mún 'hau*, a great family; *pái' mún*, to acknowledge one as a patron; *mún fung*, the reputation of a family; *léng mún*, to wait at the door by night; *'nau mún*, button-hole; *mín' mún*, the cheeks; *mún mún dò 'hiú*, knows every thing, Jack-of-all-trades; *kiú' mún*, to pry up a door; *pák, mún*, to slap on the gate; *mò' mún*, the place behind the gravestone; *mún p'ái*, the door-tablet containing names of the family; *mún shán*, a door-bar.

們
Mun
Sign of the plural of persons; fat, plump; *'ni mún*, you; *'ngo mún*, we, us; *'yé mún*, official attendants; you, gentlemen; *é'á mún*, they; *á' kún mún*, young gentlemen; *ché' mún*, *'ná mún*, these, those; here, there.

漫
Mwan
To paint or ornament walls; ornaments on walls; to cover with earth, as a wall.

餛
Mwan
A trowel; *nai mún*, a brick-layer's trowel. Interchanged with the last.

漫
Mwan
A vast expanse of water, spreading and swelling like a flood. Also read *Mán'*.

餛
Mwan
Steamed bread or wheaten cakes, light and leavened; *mún 'tau*, loaves of bread. Usually read *Mán*.

漚
Mun
A narrow entrance where a stream or frith runs between hills, like a door.

瞞
Mwan
A flat eye, one whose canthi or corners are nearly level with the face; dull eyes, half closed, as if drunk, obscure vision; to blind one, to deceive, to impose on, to conceal from; *'yan mún*, to hide from; *mún p'iu'* to deceive; *páu mún*, deceived; *hi mún mat, shui'*, nobody is deceived by it, who does not know it? *shat, pat, séung mún*, I will keep nothing from you; *Á' Mún*, the infantile name of Ts'áu Ts'áu.

璵
Mun
A valuable stone of a reddish or carnation color.

滿
Mwan
Full, filled up, surfeited, replete; bulging, full; complete, the whole, entire, all that is included in the subject; to complete, to fill, to abound, to suffice; to finish a set time; the Manchu people; *'mún shán*, the whole body; *'mún tsoi'* full of cargo; *fong' mún*, packed full; *tsò' mún yat, yam'* completed a term of office; *chong 'mún tik*, fill it a little fuller; *'mún üt*, the month of a woman's confinement; *'mún i'* quite met my wishes; *'mún 'ong kwong*, a three-branch lamp; *'mún k'i fat, má'* time having passed, they were sold;

'*mún kwo*' *t'au*, too full; '*mún chiú 'sún*, the self-sufficient bring on their own misfortunes; '*Mún chau*, Manchuria; '*Mún yan*, the Manchus.

悶 } Sad, afflicted, grieved, sorry,
懣 } melancholy; chagrined, heavy at heart; *yau mún*' sorrowful, unhappy; *tsok, mún*' to vomit from faintness or heat; *ín mún*' to disturb one, to hinder, bothering.

(317) Mung.

蒙 } Dull, stupid, not intelligent;
蒙 } obscure; vexed, perturbed;
蒙 } grieved, ashamed; to cover, to
 Mung blind; *mung mung pai*' you dolt; stupid; *yab, mung sung*, a cloudy, dull day; '*lò mung tung*, an old, superannuated fellow; '*lò tò, mung*, in second childhood; *mung chü 'ngán*, to cover up the eyes; '*t'in mung kwong*, day is breaking.

蒙 } A kind of moss; obscure perception of, beclouded, dull,
 Mung simple, ignorant, immature, rash, childish; a pupil, a youth, a child; to deceive, to conceal, to cover, to behave rudely; obliged for, thankful, grateful for a favor; the 45th diagram; the Mongols; *to mung 'ni*, many thanks for, will be obliged for, beg of you the favor; *mung 'ts'ü*, obliged for your taking—a shopman's phrase; *hoi mung*, to enter on studies; *mung 'sz'* a teacher; *fan' mung*, to teach boys; *mung*

yan, obliged for a favor; *mung káu*' kindly tell me; *mung lung*, not bright, obscure, difficult to see clearly; *mung wan*' confused, deceitful, inexperienced; *mung kwong kú*' thankful for your patronage or visit; *lung mung*, chaos; *mung múi*' rash, blind to; *Mung 'kú*, the Mongols.

蒙 } A covering; to screen off, to
 Mung shelter, to defend, as against sun or rain; *p'ing mung*, to screen; *mung mung*, luxuriant.

蒙 } Sun obscured; '*t'in mung lung*, early in the morning, daylight.

蒙 } The moon about rising or
 Mung setting. Interchanged with the last.

蒙 } Small, drizzling rain; foggy;
 Mung *mung hung*, vapory, chaotic.

蒙 } A cassia like tree, having
 Mung a yellow leaf; *ning mung*, a lemon; some write *mung 'kwo* for the mango.

蒙 } Dimsighted, weak eyes; un-
 Mung able to see from a disease in the nerves, an amaurosis; unlearned, untaught, ignorant of one's self; '*ngán mung*, bad sight.

蒙 } A war junk, long and fast-
 Mung sailing, called *mung tung*; a large sort of vessel.

蒙 } Ephemera or sandflies; small
 Mung flies which fly over water; *mung yu'* ephemera-flies.

蒙 } Drizzling rain; small rain;
 Mung *mung mung*, a tedious rain.

蒙 } A dish filled with food, an
 Mung abundance of food, a plentiful table.

夢² } To dream, to see visions ;
 夢¹ } a dream ; a vanity ; obscure ;
 Mung } *mung² kin¹* saw in a dream ;
 Mung } *'ai fát, mung² mo,* are you
 dreaming ? *fát, yat, ko¹ mung²*
 dreamed a dream ; *mung²*
's'ung, empty hopes, day-
 dreams ; *mung² chiú²* a pro-
 phetic dream, a dream which
 comes to pass ; *mung² mí² chí*
sz² a visionary affair ; *mung²*
át, the nightmare ; *t'ok, mung²*
 spiritual visions ; *yat, ch'éung*
tái² mung² "one long dream,"
 —this life, the world ; *'kái*
mung² to interpret a dream.

(318) Mút.

抹² } To rub out, to make a clean
 Moh } sweep, to wipe clean, to obli-
 terate, to scrub, to blot out ;
 to dust ; to daub, to rub on, to
 besmear, to color, to anoint ;
yat, 'shau mút, kwó² to refuse
 to pay anything ; *mút, 'yau,* to
 rub oil on, to paint ; *mút, 'keng,*
 to rub the neck, or cut one's
 throat ; *mút, hí²* to rub out ;
mút, ngák² a fillet worn by
 girls ; *mút, 'foi,* to wipe the
 table ; *'sai mút,* to wash and rub.

秣² } To feed a horse with straw,
 Moh } to give hay to cattle ; provender
 of straw.

沫² } A branch of the Yángtsh'
 Moh } kiáng in Sz'chuen ; froth at
 the mouth, to slaver in sleep ;
 spittle ; foam, bubbles on wa-
 ter ; *t'ò² mút,* to spit out, to
 sputter ; *'fau mút,* spume on
 water ; *'hau mút,* expectoration.

末² } The end of a branch, the
 Moh } outmost twigs ; the end, the
 last, no more of, the least im-
 portant part, the meanest ; the
 opposite of the origin or root
 of a matter ; small ; weak ;
 used for I when spoken by
 one's self ; distant, far off ; the
 remnants, leavings, ends, dust
 powder, or refuse of ; the limbs ;
 traders, as the least of the four
 classes ; *ch'á mút,* tea-rem-
 nants ; *mút, shai²* end of the
 world ; *mút, 'yau,* no more ;
'ú tsíú mút, or *'kú ú² mút,*
 powdered pepper ; *chung mút,*
 the very last ; *mút, tséung²* I
 the officer ; *shuk, tsòí² mút, ts'ik,*
 it is to your humble relative's.

茉² } The jasmine ; *mút, lí² fá,*
 Moh } the *Jasminum grandiflorum* ;
 the name of a song.

沒² } To sink in the water, to
 Moh } perish, to terminate, to finish
 沒² } one's own prospects ; to die ;
 Muh } the dead ; dead, annihilated,
 finished ; to exceed, to trans-
 gress ; to enrich one's self by
 swindling ; a negative, imply-
 ing there is nothing of, with-
 out, none at all, not the least,
 none, utterly ; *mút, tát, s'át,* at
 a loss what to do further ; *mút,*
yat, hò mí² not the least taste ;
ch'am mút, sunk to oblivion ;
mút, yéuk, myrrh ; *'mái mút,*
 to secrete or keep back an-
 other's things ; *'mong mút,*
 dead, perished ; *mút, yung²*
 useless ; *mút, shai² pat, 'mong,*
 I won't forget you in death ;
ch'ut, mút, to prowl about and
 then retreat, as a band of rob-
 bers ; *mút, noi² 'ho,* no alterna-
 tive.

(319)

Ná.

癩 A colloquial word; a scab; *ch'ong ná*, scab of a wound; *tau' ná*, small-pox scab; *kú ná*, to form a scab; *t'ung shan yat, tát, ná*, all run into one scab.

With, together with, in company; even, alike; to join in, to take part with; to stick to, sticky; *'ngo ná 'ní hū* I'll go with you; *ná 'mái lám hū* carry them all at once; *'m ná 'ní* I'll have no part with you; *mak, 'm ná*, the ink will not stick; *ná 'chím*, sticky, unctuous; *'m ná láp*, incongruous; not of the same sort; *'nò ná nang* no intercourse.

A final particle, drawing attention to a thing; lo! see! *mat, 'yé ná*, what is it? *'t'ai ná*, see!

拏 } To lay hold of, to seize, to take, to apprehend, to arrest; 拿 } to get an idea of, to appreciate; *ná lai*, bring it here; *ná 'shau tsò' tak*, I can take it in hand that it can be done; *ná shat, 'chü í* it is resolved upon; *ná sz'² 'mún shéung*² a clerk in charge at an office; *ná chuk*, to arrest one; *ná 'wan*, to grasp firmly, to be pretty sure of; *mò chá ná*, nothing to hold on by, a nickname for a Buddhist priest.

聒 } Unintelligible talk; a wrangling, a noise; a bother; *tsui' tò' ná ní* drunk, fuddled from liquor.

𠵼 A colloquial word; a female of animals, a dam; *á' 'ná*, granny, old mother; *chü 'ná*, a sow; *'ná ying*, a girlish boy, effeminate; *kòp, 'ná*, a frog; *shat, 'ná*, a louse.

那 } To point out; a certain one, that; there, then; which; what, what then; a vocative, O, alas! *'t'in 'ná*, O heaven! *'ná ch'ü* there; *'ná 'li*, where? *'ná 'nín*, that year, what year? *'ná kò* that; *'ná 'sé yan*, those few persons; *'ná 'shí hau* that time.

拿² A colloquial word; a final word, implying here it is, here you have it, see, here; *hai' ní ch'ü*, *ná' eh*, here it is.

(320)

Nai.

泥 } Mire, mud; dirt, clay, soil, earth, clods; dirty, miry; *yat, 坭 } kau' nai*, a lump of dirt; *nai Ní } 'shui 'tò*, a bricklayer; *nai pán*² muddy, slushy; *nai tán*² a clay ball; *nai 'tò*, earth, dirt; *lán' nai nán ü pik*, one can't plaster a wall with rotten mud—a useless fellow; *nai kam shik*, a pinchbeck color; *nai chün*, adobie, mud-bricks for making walls; *nai ts'éung*, a wall made of earth pounded; *'tò nai tái' 'shui*, dragged through the mud and water—obscure, nonsensical; *nai tiü, muk, sò' ké'* spoken in derision of idols and men; *shau mái ü nai*, “dust wanted!”—a street cry.

(321) *奶* Nái.

奶 A colloquial word; lady; *nái nái* or *sz' nái*, a lady, Madam; *tái' nái*, *i' nái*, *sám nái*, are appellations for the wives of three brothers, or for the wives of one man.

奶 The breast of a woman; udder, dugs; nipples, teats; to suckle; milk; a nurse; a term by which children often call their mother; *'nái má* or *'nái néung*, a wet nurse; *ngau 'nái*, cow's milk; *'nái p'í*, cream; *shik, 'nái*, to nurse; *ts'ú, 'nái*, to wean; *á' 'nái*, ma, nurse! *'nái t'au*, the nipples.

乃 An adversative conjunction, but, it may be; doubtless, forsooth; also, moreover; often used for the substantive verb, or as an illative particle, denoting to wit, then, thereupon, till then, certainly, if, &c., according to the scope, and often needs no rendering; your, it is your's; *'nái yéuk*, but as to; *'nái 'ho*, will do then; *'sz' í 'nái tsong'* he is dead and buried too; *'ts'z' 'nái Chau chí fú'* this is Chau's father; *mò, 'nái pat, hū'* if not, then don't go; *'ho 'nái 'fú ying t'ung muk, 'ngau*, how is the prefect like a wooden statue?

鼎 An iron or metallic tripod of great size, with two ears.

奶 A colloquial word; to tie up, to fasten on; to hang on, or depend upon one, as a family; to belong to; *nái' ngau*,

tie up the cow; *nái' shün 'mí*, fasten on astern; *'mò mat, kwá nái'* nothing (or no one) depending on me; *nái' ín 'fo*, the fireworks are for him to give; *t'ò 'shau nái' kéuk*, to tag after one.

病 A colloquial word; tired, weary, worn out; weak; *kin' nái'* I feel weak.

(322) *納* Nak.

齒 The toothache; carious teeth.
納 A colloquial word; to mouth one's words, to speak thick or indistinctly; to make a memorandum of; *nak, ngá*, to speak thick, to muffle; *nak, chū' pò'* make a note of, or charge it in the book; *nak, nak, tí'* a little sour or turned; rather raw, as uncooked rice.

(323) *喃* Nam.

哈 A good taste, well flavored; to gormandize; well dressed, thoroughly done, mellow, ripe.
哈 A colloquial word; throughout, quite through; soft, damp; kind, good-natured, amiable; *sháp, nam*, boiled through; *nam shín'* very good-natured, placable; *'m ts'ang shap, nam*, not wet through; *'m ts'ang fát, nam*, not soaked enough; *nam nam tik*, a kind pleasant person; *t'ín shí nam*, humid air; *shuk, nam ting'* thoroughly ripe, ready to drop.

稔
Jin

Grain fully ripe, matured in; a year, a season; laid up, accumulated; 'nam nín, an abundant year; 'òm 'nam ts'oi 'chü, a secretly rich man; 'nam ok, apt in wicked ways.

泥
Nien

Muddy, thick, splashy; to dredge mud. A colloquial word; sound, as sleep; slow going; to reiterate, as a throw of dice; soaked through; shok, nam² deep mud, slushy, sloppy; fan² nam² sound sleep; nám² sám, to successively divide threes at gambling cash; shang tak, òm² nam² he walks very slow; mak² shui nam² the ink has spread; nam² ü, a gudgeon (*Eleotris cantharius*); nam² ü eaten to the full, stuffed; 'l'im nam² pat, soak the pencil full of ink.

(324)

Nám.

男
Nán

The male of human species, a man; the lowest of the five ranks of nobility, a baron; nám yan, a man; a husband; nám 'tsz' a man; shang nám, to bear a boy; nám tséuk, a baron; fú nám, a boy; nám 'nú, men and women, male and female; 'nú k'au nám, to send the girl's horoscope first by the matchmaker; háu nám, a filial son—said after a parent's death; nám 'tsz' kwang kwang, a spirited man, one above low acts; nám 'tsz' hon² a high spirited man.

南
Nán

The south; to go south; to face south; southern, austral; nám fong, southern regions; nám mò, to recite prayers; to chant before idols; nám mò sín shang, Táu priests; nám mò Fat, Ó Budha! to rehearse or respect Budha's name; soo nám, to clasp the hands in prayer; 'ho 'sz' nám mín² he can sit to the south—he can reign; tso² nám, a northern exposure; héung² nám, facing the south; 'úi nám, changed to a south wind; Nám 'hoi ün² the district of Nánhái in which the Foreign Factories at Canton lie.

喃
Nán

Incessant talk, gabbling; ní nám, a twittering, as of swallows.

謔
Nán

Noise of conversation, hum of talking; to chant, to sing; to mutter, to perform incantations over, to exorcise; nám nám, incessant gabble; nám kwó² k'ü l'eng, sing it for him; tái nám tái² shai, loud shoutings and great cuttings, like Baal's priests.

楠
Nán

A kind of yellowish wood, very hard and suitable for furniture, beams, &c.; a sort of plum; 'tsz' nám, or nám muk, a kind of iron wood; k'é nám, an astringent medicine brought from Annam.

蚺
Nán

A large serpent, said to be eatable. Also read ím.

拈
Nán

To grasp with the hand. A colloquial word; to measure by spanning the fingers; a span, a finger's length; to beat, to chastise; yat, chuk, kò

'*nám yat, shün yan*, to beat a whole crew with one stick—to rail at one as belonging to a class; '*léung 'nám yat, ch'ek*, two spans make a foot; '*shai kwan 'nám 'k'ü*, take a stick to him.

膈
Nán

Boiled meat, dried meat. A colloquial word; the belly of an animal; a fat abdomen; '*tò 'nám tái*' a big belly; '*chü p'áu 'nám*, a hog's belly.

躡

A colloquial word; to stride over, to step across; to miss, as a line in reading; '*nám' kwo' hū*' step over it; '*nám' (or lám')* *lá' tuk*, read every other line.

(325) Nan.

奶

A colloquial word in Macao; milk; to nurse; '*shik, nan*, to nurse, to drink milk.

𦏧
Lun

To cut off corners, to go across; crosswise.

A colloquial word; to play with, to handle, to rub in the fingers; to dirty, to defile, to be dirtied; to train, to breed, as pigeons; '*t'ai 'nan 'ngán*, to defile the eyes—by obscene things; '*nan pák, kòp*, to train carrier-pigeons; '*p'ung' 'nan shan*, to get dirty by running against one; '*mok, 'ching 'nan í fuk*, don't dirty your clothes; '*pí 'k'ü 'nan*, let him play with it; '*tá 'nan mái*, to get well dirtied.

(326) Nán.

難
Nán

Difficult, hard, grievous, not easy or pleasant, irksome, fatiguing; distresses; to distress, to afflict, to harass, to make another do; '*nán tsò*' hard to do; '*nán 'kong*, hard to say, ashamed to say; '*nán ts'ung 'ní meng*' I can not do as you say; '*nán tak*, hard to get; '*nán wai' 'ní*, vex you, to injure another; '*nán 't'ai*, I do not wish to see it; '*tái' nán*, a sluggard, one who takes things hard; '*nán tò*' hard to say, it can not or must not be; also used as an interrogative; '*nán tò' 'k'ü' 'm loi*, can you think he won't come? '*nán tò' wón 'séung 'ngo*, would he still think of me? '*nán tò' 'ní mong 'liú*, can you have forgotten? '*tsun' 't'ü' 'léung nán*, to be in a strait, hard to retreat or to go forward.

赧
Nán

To blush, to turn red in the face, to redden; a blush; '*nán 'ngán*, blushing; '*shám 'nán 'nán*, very salt, briny; '*keng 'nán*, to redden when surprised.

難
Nán

To venerate, to fear, to respect, to be in awe of.

𧈧
Nán

Name of an insect.

A colloquial word; the bite of gnats or insects; a sore, a pimple; '*man nán*' mosquito bites; '*kau shat, nán*' flea bites; '*yat, shan nán*' covered with eruptions.

'To stitch together; '*nán' í fuk*, to baste clothes.

難²
Nán Adversity, calamity, difficulty, trouble; to reprimand, to reprove; *wán nán*² calamity; *tsai nán*² providential affliction; *lok nán*² fell into trouble; *'fú nán*² in affliction; *tái nán*² *lam 'au*, a great calamity has come upon us; *shau nán*² to suffer; *ül nán*² death from childbirth.

(327)

Nang.

能 A colloquial word; unlucky, ill-omened; *ch'o yat nang nang*, to meet a bad omen at the new moon; *'tsò nang nang tik*, bad luck in the morning.

能
Nang A sort of deer as large as a bear; power, ability, skill, talents; apt, able, capable, skilfull, competent; to be able, may, can; *'k'ü nang kou* he can manage it; *mò nang*, disabled, incapable, unskilled; *pat nang*, unable, can not; *nang 'fau*, can it be done? *ts'oi nang*, talents; *nang 'ta nang til*, he can fight and recover himself too; *nang yan 'sho pat nang*, can do what men are unable to do; *nang yat pat nang i*² I can do it only once.

能 A colloquial word; to walk on the heels; *nang nang 'há*, limp along; *chang nang*, to dig the heels into the ground.

Read *nang*²; to tie up; to connect with, to be attached to; to go with one; *nang' chü*² *'k'ü*, tie him up.

(328) Nap.

粒
Lih A grain of rice; a kernel of grain; *met.* food; a small pellet or thing; a classifier of small things, like pearls, grains, buttons, pebbles, &c.; *yat nap*, *'mai*, a kernel of rice; *nap shik*, eating rice; *'mò nap shik*, nothing to eat; *yat nap tau*² a single bean.

凹 A colloquial word; sinking, hollow, concave; a cavity; a losing business; *nap tsz'*² characters sunk in; *nap 'kám tik*, lost a little by it.

滑 A colloquial word; sticky or oily, as machinery; slushy, splashy, as mud; to stick or paste things together; tough, sinewy; dilatory, slow; *yun*² *sám üt kòm nap*, as slimy as a third intercalary month—because of the dampness and sludge; *nap no*² dilatory—as if stuck in the mud; *nap yau*, impeded by the dry oil; *shap nap nap*, very muddy, as the streets.

(329) Náp.

納
Náh Silken threads shrinking; to enter, to collect, to obtain, to receive, to insert; to enter upon possession; silk put in soak; to pay, to give to, to offer, as presents; within; *shau náp*, to receive; *náp fuk*, to be well off, comfortable;

'ní kan² 'loi nâp₂ fuk, have you been well lately? nâp₂ shui² to pay duties; ch'ut, nâp₂ to pay out; nâp₂ chik₃ to buy title or officer mong² k'í siú² nâp₂ I think you will favorably (or smilingly) take it; yung nâp₂ to contain, to take in; liberal, generous in feeling; nâp₂ ts'ip₂ or nâp₂ 'ch'ung, to take a concubine; k'í 'ín pat, nâp₂ I can not assent to his words. Used for the next.

衲
Nâp₂ To patch, to line, to overlay; a lining; lined or quilted jackets; priestly garments; met. a priest, a bonze; kâp, nâp₂ a lined coat; mín nâp₂ a quilted coat; jü nâp₂ or nâp₂ 'tsai, a jacket; p'í nâp₂ a fur jacket; p'an nâp₂ I, a poor priest; ch'au nâp₂ a silk lining; chéuk, muk₂ nâp₂ to "put on a wooden lining,"—to encoffin.

鞅
Nâh The reins of the inner span of a team of four horses.

(330) Nat.

嫩 A colloquial word; joyful, happy, frolicsome; pleased with; 'fo 'ín nat, nau, the smoke irritates me; nat, 'k'ü, I like him.

(331) Nát.

鈹 A colloquial word; to iron with a flat-iron; to sear, to smooth; to press on, to lay

over; nât, p'ai, a flat iron; nât, yan kòm' üt₂ hot as if I had been ironed—feverish, dry and hot; 'mín k'é nât, 'ngán, to press the eyes with a nut to cool them; tsín kwat, nât, yuk₂ bones and flesh seared and blistered—pressed down, afflicted.

捺
Nah To press the hand down heavily; a sweep or dash to the right in writing; p'it, nât₂ sweeps inclined to the left and right.

A colloquial word; a pipe, called 'so nât₂ a copper clarinet.

(332) Nau.

𦏧
Nián To play with women, to pull or dally with; lewd gambols. A colloquial word; angry, cross, fretful; to scold, to be angry at; nau nat, irritable, cross; chung'ü² nau nau d'im, you must get a little more angry; fât, nau, a fit of anger; nau nô² angry; nau ts'an, scold him; 'm 'shai nau, don't get angry.

扭
Niú To twist, to turn with the hand, to wring, to wrench; to collar, to seize; to turn from side to side, to wriggle; cramped, as tendons; twisted contorted; to turn over in the mind; nau 'chün, to turn over; to flirt, as a stick in the hand; nau 'chün sam, ch'éung, to reform one's ways; nau kai' láí² zong, a master hand at planning guile; nau 'keng, perverse, testy; kéuk, nau, club-footed; nau kit, to twist, to clasp and

finger the hands, as priests do; 'nau *pin*, to seize by the cue; 'nau *pan*, to seize and carry to a court; 'nau *kon*, to wring dry; 'nau *kwai*, a foreign key; 'nau *lat*, twisted off; 'nau *man ch'ái*, wood with crooked grain; *met.* a crooked stick, a cross-grained fellow.

鈕
Niu A knob on top of a Chinese seal; a button; a hilt; a knob or process on which a thing turns or connects with another; 'shau *nau*, manacles; 'nau *k'au* a button-loop; *yal, nap, nau*, a button; *kit, nau* a corded knob; *fá nau*, ornamental buttons; 'nau *ch'ü*, a pivot, the Dipper.

扭
Niu A thick bushy tree, like a Prunus; the wood is good for bows. Read 'ch'au, manacles, handcuffs.

疝
Kíau Colic, colicky pain; 'nau *t'ò*, griping pains in the bowels.

紐
Niu To knot, to braid up into a knob, to tie, to bind; a fastening, a knot, which easily unties; a point of junction, as the tie of a girdle.

扭
Niu A dog which wishes to be coaxed; proud; accustomed to, reiterated, doing repeatedly; inclined to evil; familiar with, disrespectful; to approach; 'nau *tsáp*, used to, practiced in.

耨
Nau A kind of spade for weeding; to weed, to clear ground of weeds; to study; *nan' ts'ò*, to root out weeds; *ch'ò nau* to dig and weed; *pat, kang shít, nau* to plow with a pencil and dig with the tongue—to be a pedagogue.

俗² A colloquial word; eaten too much, surfeited; to lothe food; overstocked; dirty; *au' nau* dirty, muddy; *nau' shí*, unsaleable, in no demand; *ü' nau' t'in shí*, dull, close weather; 'páu *nau* eaten to the full.

(333)

Náu.

撓
Nau Crooked, distorted, tortuous; bigoted, prejudiced, unjust. Read *náu*; to bend, to wrench; to break; to disperse; weak, lithe, flexible, slender; *náu' mán' mat*, to scatter things—as wind does; 'wong *náu* to misrepresent, an unjust judgment.

撓
Nau Noisy debate, contentious disputes; arguing, wrangling of opinions, as among sectaries; *hün nau*, loud talking; *nau nau*, noisy disputing. Interchanged with the next.

噪
Nau Clamorous noise; wrangling, vociferation. Also read *ná*; *lau ná*, the noise of voices.

攖
Nau Perturbation of mind; inquiet; confusion of intellect, beclouded; *nau lün* mind all in a fog, bewildered.

鑼
Nau Cymbals, which were used to stop the music in the army; the clang of martial instruments; *yal, tú' nau*, a pair of cymbals, commonly called *tái'* 'ch'áu, the "great clang."

錨
Miau An anchor; a grappling-iron; 'páu *nau*, to cast anchor; 'hi *nau*, to weigh anchor; *nau lüm* a hawser; *nau páu* a buoy.

鹼 A natural salt from Tibet, called *náu shá*, sal ammoniac.

嶺 A mountain in the ancient state of 'Tsi or Shántung.

撓 To disturb, to vex, to annoy, to disarrange; to twist, to wrench; to pervert, to distort; to scratch; 'náu sam, vexations; 'náu lün² to confuse right and wrong; 'náu wat, to shrink up, to draw in; 'náu chü² 'k'ü, fasten it up.

鬧 } The noisy wrangling and
 鬧 } confusion of a market or fair,
 鬧 } a joyful bustle; hum, crowd,
 鬧 } tumult, noise; obstreperous;
 鬧 } to scold, to rail; to contend,
 鬧 } to embroil, to make a disturbance; 'hò náu² í₂ a great to-do; náu² yan, to scold one; náu² sz² to make trouble; náu² ká² 'tsz' a pestilent fellow, an impracticable man; náu² 'tsau, a drinking carouse; náu² páu, to berate, to talk in an overbearing to manner; 'ü náu² to scold unreasonably; náu² káu, to wrangle; táí² náu² yat, 'ch'éung, a tumult, a brawl; táí² náu² fá tang, a great bustle with lanterns—on the 15th of the 1st moon.

淖 A stream; muddy, miry; clay, loam; thoroughly wet.

(334) Né.

噉 A colloquial final particle, used in replies; there; see! *mal*, 'yé né, what? see there!

(335) Neng.

'Neng. A colloquial word: a classifier of garments; yat, 'neng mó² a hat; yat, 'neng shám, a jacket.

(336) Néung.

娘 A girl, a miss, a young lady; ladies; a mother; *kí néung*, a young lady; í² *kí néung*, the younger sister; í² *néung*, concubines; á² *néung* 'tsai, a little miss; dé *néung*, father and mother; *néung néung*, the empress; her ladyship, Our Lady of; *san néung*, a bride; táí² *néung*, the Madam,—term used by concubines; *néung má*, the Goddess Má-tsúpo, Amphitrite; *kí waí néung* 'nú, several ladies.

(337) 'Ng.

伍 A colloquial sound, implying dissatisfaction with, reprehension; 'ng, 'm 'hò, Oh, that's wrong! 'ng 'm 'chéuk, eh! that will not do!

吾 A personal pronoun; I, my; us, we; to impede, to guard; 'ng 'tang, we, us; 'ng 'fí 'mau yan, I am not that man; chí 'ng, careless, confused; fan sz² chí 'ng, he bungles at everything he does; chí 'ng 'liú sz² to hurry through a job carelessly.

梧
Wú Name of a tree, famous for its fine, even grain, and used to make lutes; 'ng &ung, the *Eleococcus oleifera* (or *Dryandra cordifolia* of Thunberg); the fall of its leaf denotes autumn; 'chi 'ng, a pillar or support not quite perpendicular.

鼯
Wú The flying squirrel, called 'ng 'shü; also 'fi shang, because it is thought to bring forth on the wing.

吳
Wú Loquacious, bragging; to boast, to talk big; one of the Three States, extending over the southeast of China; pat, 'ng pat, ngò neither clamorous nor headstrong.

蜈
Wú An insect; 'ng kung, the centipede; 'ng kung 'ts'ò, a kind of shrub, whose branches somewhat resemble a centipede.

五
伍
Wú Five; a perfect number denoting all, applied to many things—the virtues, the tastes, the elements, the planets, the colors, the grains, human relations, the viscera, ranks of nobility, &c.; tai' 'ng, the fifth; 'k'ü 'tá 'ng kang, he beats the five watches, he is a watchman; 'ch'ò 'ng, the fifth day of the month; 'ng üt, the fifth month; 'ng mi' all tastes; 'ng shéung, the five virtues; 'ng hang, the five elements; 'ng fong, the four points of the compass, and the centre; 'kau 'ng hai' kóm 'yéung' it can't vary much. The third is the contracted, and the second the complex form.

伍
Wú A file of five soldiers; a squad; a company of men; a fellow, a comrade, a friend, a companion; to associate with; hong 'ng, a file of men, the ranks; met. a soldier; 'pái túi' 'ng, to parade troops, to draw up in rank; sau 'ü wai 'ng, ashamed to be in his company.

伍
Wú An opponent, a match; a pair; an equal in rank; 'ng tsok, an undertaker; a coroner. Sometimes used for the last.

午
Wú The seventh of the "twelve stems," answers to the horse; time between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.; noon, midday; to oppose, to cross; crosswise, transverse; south, because 'ng is written on the compass at that point; 'kau 'ng, eleven o'clock; ching' 'ng, noon; ching' 'ng fong, directly south; 'ng fán' or kwo' 'ng, a luncheon; há' 'ng, afternoon; shéung' 'ng, forenoon; 'shéung' 'ng, a recess of actors; hit, 'ng, a nooning, a rest at noon; tün 'ng, festival of dragon-boats; 'ng shí midday; 'ng kot, to cut crosswise; 'lo ching' 'tsz' 'ng get it just north and south.

伍
Wú To meet, to fall in with; a rencontre; to go athwart; to oppose, to resist, to go counter to, to go against; contrary, athwart; disordered, confused; disobedient; 'ng yik, rebellious, disobedient; 'ng 'chí, to oppose the divine, or imperial will; 'ts'ok, 'ng, blended, mixed; 'léung ká 'séung 'ng, each set in his own way, mutually obstinate.

醒² Wú To arouse and understand fully, to awake, to perceive clearly; aware of, discerning, noticing, alive to; 'sing 'ng² to stir up, to awaken; 'kok 'ng² first idea of, to catch the idea; 'tsz² 'ng² to bethink one's self; 'yau 'ng sing, he has a clear understanding; 'ng² ch'ut, to appreciate in all points.

醒² Wú To awake from sleep; 'ng² mi² waking and sleeping. Interchanged with the last.

誤² Wú To deceive, to mislead; to mistake; in error, wrong, misled; false, erroneous, to hinder by mistaking; to fail; 'shat 'ng² to fail to do, to forget; 'ts'o² 'ng² mistaken; 'ng² tá² sz² to neglect important business; 'chü kü² pat, 'ng² well made and no mistake; 'ng² sun² mistaken trust; 'ám 'ng² to hinder by dawdling or delay; 'ng² 'liú yat, k'í, to overpass the day, to procrastinate beyond the time; 'mat 'ng² don't disappoint by delay; 'wai 'ng² heedless and tardy.

忤² Wú Interchanged with the last; obstinate, disobedient, seditious, rebellious, untoward; set in one's opinions; to run counter to, to cross another's wishes or path.

晤² Wú Light, clear, lustrous; to perceive what another says; intelligent; to make clear, to meet, to explain, to see face to face; 'kau pat, séung 'ng² not seen each other for a long time; 'mín² 'ng² a personal interview; 'ng² pít, chí, shí, after I left you, &c.

(338)

Ngá.

牙² Yá The molar teeth, the grinders, the double teeth; teeth; a process like a tooth; the 93d radical of characters relating to the teeth; jagged, scored, or toothed; a bud; ivory; 'ngá t'ung² the toothache; 'fá 'ngá lí² 'tsui, specious, seducing talk; 'ngá p'ó, a woman who acts as a broker, usually to sell girls; 'ngá ká, a broker, an agent; 'ngá lí² strong teeth; convincing, able to convince; 'ngá shik, buff, salmon color; 'tséung² 'ngá, ivory; 'ngá shín² ivory fans; 'ngá lán 'mai, cochineal; 'ngá fú², tooth-powder; 'ngá ts'át, a tooth-brush; 'ngá káu² the jaws; 'ngá kwán 'kan pai² the jaws immovable, dying; 'ngá ch'ung, carious teeth; 'yat, fú² 'ngá, a set of teeth; 'ngáu 'ngá, to grit the teeth, to dispute or oppose another; 'ngá kung, a worker in ivory; 'ngá á, an ulcerated tooth and cheek; 'ngá 'ch'í 'lá 'kú, the teeth chattering with cold; 't'üt, 'ngá, to extract teeth; 'séung 'ngá, to insert a tooth.

芽² Yá A germ, a plumule, a sprout; to bud; the beginning, the budding forth of; 'mak, 'ngá, wheat sprouts; 'ngá ts'oi² tender bean sprouts, used for food; 'ngá 'sun, bamboo shoots; 'wong 'ngá pák, colewort; 'fát, 'ngá, to sprout.

馮² A colloquial word; the day after the new and full moon; 't'au 'ngá, 1st moon, 2d day;

tsò' ngá, to observe these days; *'mí, ngá*, 12th moon, 16th day.

衙
Yá

The marquee of a general, distinguished by a standard; the house of rulers, a palace, a court, an office; a tribunal; the exercise of the functions in a court; *ngá mán*, the official residence of a Chinese officer, often called a *yámun*; *'tsò ngá*, an early court; *ngá yik*, official attendants; *p'ai ngá*, to open the court; *ngá 'shü*, an office; *'shéung ngá*, an officer's visit to his superior on the 1st and 15th days.

雅
Yá

Elegant, correct, genteel, decorous; simple, pure, plain, unadorned; *'ngá chí* elegant, stylish; gentle, soft; *man ngá*, correct, studious, classical, scholarly; *hán ngá* elegant leisure; *'ngá tám* plain, yet stylish; *min' chík, pat, ngá*, impolite to scold people.

瓦
Yá

Earthenware, pottery; tiles; the 98th radical of characters; pertaining to earthenware; a roof; *'ngá 'lung*, the round, upper tiles; *hon' ngá*, the bottom row of tiles; *'ngá háng*, the space between the *'ngá 'lung* on the roof; *wong ngá*, yellow imperial tiling; *'ngá min'* or *'ngá pui'* a tiled roof; *'ngá hí* earthenware; *lung 'ngá chí hing'* the joy of having a daughter; *'ngá p'un*, a glazed earthen dish.

迓
御
Yá

To go out to receive one, to meet, to descend and greet; to see with admiration; *king' ngá* to respectfully receive.

訝
Yá

Interchanged with the last; to express surprise at, to exclaim.

A colloquial word; to stop the road, to obstruct; *'mai ngá' teng* don't block up the way; *pá' ngá' kó' lát, lí* to occupy a spot while others want it; *ngá' chá'* to impede one's progress.

(339)

Ngai.

囑

A colloquial word; to importune, to dun and press a request, to solicit; *ngai 'há 'k'ü*, urge him more; *ngai loi ngai hü* to beg in many ways; *ngai p'ò sát*, to weary the gods; *sai' ngai*, a very little, mean-spirited, stingy; *k'am ngai*, incessant urging; also, to disregard importunity.

危
Wei

High, precipitous; imminent, dangerous, hazardous, unsteady; inclined, not upright; an uneasy place; sick, in danger of death; to rush into danger, to endanger; to ruin; the 12th of the 28 constellations, comprising α Aquarius and η θ Pegasus; *lam ngai*, dangerous, near danger, in danger; *'ngai 'hím*, hazardous; *ngai tuk*, dangerously ill; *ngai in*, words of caution and warning; *ngai ngám*, a dangerous ledge, a precipice; *ngai tsoi' tán' tsik*, in imminent danger; near dissolution; *ngai ngai 'á*, very dangerous.

俛¹ Little, feeble, weak, like children to glance at; the young and delicate; a limit, an edge, a verge; to benefit, to distinguish; *jün ngai*, exact, the least point, the beginning; *'yo ngai yaw' ngai*, to glance right and left, to look about.

麇¹ A fawn; *sün ngai*, a lion-like animal, able to devour tigers; *ngai k'au*, garments of deer's skin.

霓¹ The rainbow, specially the secondary one, called the female; *wan ngai*, a rainbow; *'ts'oi ngai*, variegated; *ngai in' 'ü 'chi*, when the rainbow appears, the rain stops.

輓¹ A cross bar, to which animals are fastened when dragging the vehicle.

巍¹ } High, elevated, lofty and alone, like a detached peak; sublime, exalted, as virtue; conspicuous; *ngai ngai 'ü*, how lofty and grand!

睨¹ To look aslant or askance at, glancing the eyes, as animals do; the sun shining athwart; *yal' ngai sho lam*, the sun glances through the cope; *nd' ngai*, an angry look.

蟻¹ An ant; a generic name for insects like the ant; a demeaning term, "as the petitioner," I, a "suppliant," used by the people when addressing their rulers; the commonalty, rabble, the lower classes; *pák' ngai*, the white ant; *wong sz' ngai*, small red ant; *ngai man*, or *'ngai tang*, we, the people; we; *'ngai tsü* collected like ants, as banditti; *ngai t'au*, an ant-hill; *'ngai 'ngáu*

td' m' hò yuk, don't stir, even if the ants bite; *'ngai 'ngáu kòm che*, [fidgetty] as if ants were biting me; *fi 'ngai*, flying ants.

簾¹ To turn a boat's head to the shore; to lay a boat up to a bank.

藝² } Ability, aptitude, the skill or art necessary for doing a thing; a craft, an art, an occupation, an accomplishment; skilled, accomplished; to distinguish; to cultivate the arts; *luk' ngai'* the six polite accomplishments; *man ngai'* literary occupation; *ts'oi ngai'* ability, skill; *'shau ngai'* a handicraft; *hok' ngai'* to learn a trade; *'mò ngai'* military tactics.

藝² } Interchanged with the last; to plant, to cultivate trees; to set out with the hand.

羿² A famous archer, called *Hau' Ngai'*, who flourished about B. C. 1980.

毅² Unbending, firm; resolute, intrepid; forgetful of one's self, magnanimous; stern, wrathful; power of endurance, fortitude, patience; *ngai' án*, firmly convinced, decided; *kong ngai'* unappalled, undeterred by danger.

偽² False, hypocritical; counterfeit, not genuine, surreptitious; to deceive; *tai ngai'* not pure or real, as money; *tsok' ngai'* to act falsely; *ngai' fo'* counterfeit, as goods; *ngai' shín'* to act the hypocrite.

詣² To reach a place, to go in person; to advance, to repair to; to meet at a resting-place;

tsò² ngái² well learned, proficient; *ts'an ngái²* went myself.

魏² High, lofty, like a mountain; name of one of the Three States, A. D. 200, over which Ts'au Tsáu ruled, including the present Honán; also one of the contending states, B. C. 350, now comprised in Shánsí.

(340) **Ngái.**

涯² The bank of a river, a shore, a beach; a limit; *mò ngái*, illimitable; *shang ngái*, business, occupation; *tsun ngái*, a mart on the water-side.

崖² The side of a hill, a cliff, a ledge, a precipice, a high bank; *ngái ngon²* a steep bank; a discrepancy, disagreement of things; *t'in ngái*, the horizon; *shán ngái*, a precipice; *Ngái chau*, a district in Hainán; *Ngái mún*, a place in Sinhwü hien, where the last emperor of the Sung dynasty died.

睨² The outer corner of the eyes; to look angrily at, to stare upon; to glance at.

捱² To lean against; to lounge, to loiter, to put off, to trifle with, to procrastinate; to suffer, to endure; *ngái² shai² kái²* to receive hardships in the world; *ngái² fú*, to suffer ill; *mín² ngái² ngái²* out of countenance, can no longer refuse; *ngái² chü²* to suffer, can't help it.

刈² To cut grass, for which it is used with the next; to govern, to regulate; clever, able, talented; *ngái² on*, at peace, as a country.

刈² To mow, to cut grass; to kill, to exterminate, to cut off; *ngái² ts'ò*, to mow.

艾² Mugwort, artemisia, a plant from which the moxa is made; a term for labiate plants like mint or catnip; old, fifty, waning in life; to quiet, to relax one's self; *shü² ngái²* a beautiful woman; *ngái² yung*, moxa punk; *ngái² fú*, a charm of the artemisia, hung at the doors on 5th of 5th moon; *ngái² pá*, mugwort burned to dispel odors.

(341) **Ngak.**

訛² A colloquial word; to deceive, to swindle one; a notch, a catch; *ngak, tò 'k'ü*, swindled him; *'ni 'mai ngak, 'ngo kòm² to*, don't delude me so; *'pi yan tí ngak, sái²* swindled out of everything; *'m ngak, tak, shan*, cannot deceive the gods.

(342) **Ngák.**

額² The forehead; the front; incessant; the creaking of a chariot; the name of a place; **額**² a fixed number, or quantity; *ngák, 'au*, the forehead; *ngák, kok*, the corners of the fore-

head; *ngák₂ shò'* a fixed number; *ngák₂ shò' hai'* 'kom, the matter is fixed; it cannot be otherwise; *ngák₂ ngoi'* beyond the amount fixed; *woing ngák₂* a tablet with an inscription upon it, suspended in houses.

𠵼 A colloquial word. Opposing, contrary to; *ngák₂ fung*, a contrary wind; *ngák₂ 'shui*, opposing tide.

(343) Ngam.

𠵼 A colloquial word. To murmur, to complain, to grumble, to talk incessantly against others; to take anything with the hand from a narrow mouthed vessel; *ngam ch'am* to grumble in a low tone of voice; *ngam loi ngam hui'* to grumble incessantly; *ngam ho páu*, to feel in one's purse; spoken also of pickpockets; *ngam tik, t'im*, take a little more out.

Ngam' A colloquial word. Old, feeble, foolish; *yat, nin yat, nin ngam'* 'hi lai, becoming more and more feeble every year; *ngoi ngoi ngam' ngam'* to be in one's dotage, to be childish, foolish.

(344) Ngám.

𠵼 A colloquial word, very frequently used in this dialect. It denotes agreement, in respect to time, manner, place,

quantity, or any other particular; *kòm' ngám*, so exactly suitable! *ngám sái'* it agrees in every particular; *ngám ngám ch'ut, hū'* just this moment gone out; *'m do ngám*, they don't exactly agree, spoken of persons and of things.

巖 } A high bank; a precipice;
 岩 } a rocky hill; lofty, dangerous
 巖 } *ngám ngám ts'ám ts'ám*,
 巖 } very high and precipitous;
 巖 } *ngám long* a temple, a hall;
 巖 } *ngám 'hím*, dangerous.

譫 A colloquial word. Wild, incoherent; like a dream; raving; delirious; nonsensical; *'mai 'hai ch'ü' fát, ngám' wá'* don't talk your nonsense here.

(345) Ngan.

夭 A colloquial word; small, delicate looking, thin; spoken of persons; *shang tak, kòm' ngan*, born very thin and small; *á' ngan*, a nickname for a thin child; *ngan ngan hui'* drawn up, crooked; also greatly vexed, and irritated.

銀 } Silver; money; the name
 良 } of a place; a surname; *'shui*
 銀 } *ngan* quicksilver; *ngan chü*
 銀 } *Yin* vermillion; *man ngan*, or *sai'*
 銀 } *sz ngan*, Sycee silver; *sui'*
 銀 } *ngan*, broken pieces of silver, used as money; *fá pin ngan*, a spanish dollar, having a flowered edge; *ts'in ngan*, the general name for money; *ngan 'shui*, the difference in

the value of different kinds of silver; *fá hung ngan*, reward money; *ngan p'ai*, a silver medal; *'tai ngan*, to inspect money; *'tung ngan*, silver, with brass intermingled; *'á ngan sz fú* a silversmith; *ngan ho*, the milky way; *ngan tán*, a money order or bond; *ngan pok*, silver leaf; *ngan hi* articles made of silver.

垠
Yin

A bank; a limit; a boundary; *mo ngan*, unlimited.

聞
Yin

A surname; to reprove gently; to speak kindly; agreeable, pleasant.

狺
Yin

To bark, and fight as dogs.

聒
Yin

The sound of persons talking; stupid; to utter things unworthy of belief; *fú wán*, *'mò ngan*, the father is obstinate, and the mother foolish.

琅
Yin

A stone resembling greatly the jade stone.

Ngan'

A colloquial word. To tread upon; to shake violently; *ngan' hò kéuk*, to stand upon tiptoe; *'mai ngan' 'lün ko' fá' pán*, don't break the board in two, by standing upon, or jarring it.

脚²

A colloquial word. Tough; tenacious; not brittle; strong; any kind of sediment; *ní tik yuk' hò ngan'* this meat is very tough; *ín ngan'* very tough, hard to break or cut; *ngan' p'i*, obstinate; *k'ing ts'ing 'shui ngan'* to purify water, by letting the sediment settle.

(346)

Ngán.

顏
Yen

The space between the eyes and eyebrows; the countenance; hilly; color; a surname; *ngán yung* the countenance; *ngán shik*, color; *ngán liú'* coloring matter, paint; *tsün ngán*, a respectful mode of address, used in writing.

研

A colloquial word. To rub; to grind; to draw a fiddle bow; *ngán 'í ín*, to play on a two stringed fiddle; *ngán mút*, to grind to powder; *ngán pok, tik*, roll it out thin, as of dough; *'pí kong' 'dai ngán kwó' 'k'ü*, to polish, by rubbing with a piece of steel.

眼
Yen

The eye; a space; a limit; a classifier; a surname; *'ngán chü*, the eyeball; *'ngán k'oi'* the eyelid; *'ngán kw'áng*, the socket of the eye; *'ngán yan* pupil of the eye; *ch'áng' hoi* *'ngán*, open the eyes wide; *'ngán fá*, the eyes blurred; *'m kwó' tak, 'ngán*, wont bear inspection, not good; also, unable to deceive a person; *'m kok, 'ngán*, to over-look; not to perceive; *'ngán pák, pák*, before one's very eyes; to see clearly; *tiu 'ngán kok*, to look with a lustful eye; *'tai 'm 'shéung 'ngán*, to look with disrespect upon; *pák, hòp, 'ngán* to have pigeon's eyes, i. e. to be proud, and insolent; *fát, 'ngán ch'á' mé*, cannot you see? *yat, 'ngán cham*, a needle; *Jung 'ngán*, the name of a fruit; *'hò 'ngán lík*, to judge of a thing accurately; to see at a single glance.

鴈² } A wild goose, of a small
雁² } size, a bird of passage, whose
 Yen } flight determines times; *met.*
 in a series, in order, orderly,
 alluding to their flight; mar-
 riage ceremonies; *ngán² ngo,*
 a wild goose; *ngán² hang,*
 brethren; to walk a little be-
 hind another, as brothers
 ought; *ngán² chát,* a letter;
tín² ngán² to pour out liba-
 tions to the goose—a wedding
 rite; *ngán² loi,* the “wild
 geese come”—the 9th moon;
ká ngán² a married pair.

贗² False goods, spurious, adul-
 Yen } terated articles. The last is
 sometimes used for this.

(347) Ngáng.

硬² Hard; solid, not soft; stiff,
 Ngang } firm, not pliable; unbending,
 obstinate, inflexible, intract-
 able, perverse; dear, high-
 priced; nervous, terse, as
 style; only, indeed, must be,
 in fact; a disjunctive particle,
 denoting a settled purpose;
 certainly, still, however, sure-
 ly, yet; to harden, to stiffen;
ngáng² kin² hard, obstinate;
ngáng² tak, tsai² very firm,
 domineering; *ngáng² hò shik²*
 it is very good tasted; *ngáng²*
tò² 'lai, good pluck to the last,
 fight to the death; *ngáng² iú²*
kau² 'kòm do, must have it all;
chá ngáng² hold it firmly;
ngáng² páng páng, very
 hard; *'shau ngáng²* strong,
 brawny; *ngáng² 'keng yan,* an

obstinate man; *ngáng² 'hau,*
 foul-mouthed; *ngáng² tsz² tsò²*
 only I did it, 'twas me alone;
k'ong² ngáng² mulish, fierce;
ngáng² kuk, kuk, the rustling
 of stiff starched clothes; *'láng*
ngáng² stiff from cold.

(348) Ngap.

吸 A colloquial word; to talk
 at random, to talk wildly;
 raving, wandering, out of one's
 mind; worthless; *ngap, ngám²*
wá² incoherent, nonsensical;
ngap, sám ngap, sz² to talk
 without aim; *ts'ui² ngap, kòm²*
ts'ui² “short as pie-crust,”
 brittle; *ngap, ts'o² kú² wá²* a
 mistake, as in reading a sen-
 tence.

揖 A colloquial word; to mo-
 tion with the hand, to beckon;
 to nod, to bow slightly; to
 assent by a nod; *ngap, 'k'ü*
lai, motion to him to come;
ngap, 'lau, to nod; to consent;
kai 'lau ngap, áp, 'lau, hens
 and ducks bobbing to each
 other, i.e. bowing like friends.

(349) Ngáp.

挾 To fasten the trowsers, to
 tuck in, to stick an end or
 bight in so as not to slip;
 to turn up the cuffs or trowsers;
ngáp, 'ái to strap the tiller
 when steering; *ngáp, fú² 'lau,*
 to tuck up the trowsers.

(350) Ngat.

兀²
Wuh High and level at top, a height; to cut off the feet; immovable; an interjection, oh! *há' ngat₂* to descend from a high position; *ngat₂ 'ché*, the maimed; *ngat₂ kò*, to stand on tiptoe; *'ín 'yá, ngat₂ tik*, oh! heaven!

危²
Wuh Dangerous; disquieted; *ít₂ ngat₂* unstable, like a floating vessel, or on a giddy height; *ngat₂ kún'* wearied out; *pai ngat₂* limping, to halt in walking.

峒²
Wuh An arid, bare mountain peak; *'ng ngat₂* name of a five peaked mountain in Kienwei hien, in Sz'chuen.

扞²
Wuh To move; to joggle; to sway to and fro: disquieted, inconstant; *ngat₂ ngat₂ 'iú 'kòm*, to wriggle, to sway; uneasy, fidgetty; *ngat₂ hoi tik*, move off a little; *ngat₂ ngat₂ 'há*, to shake, to sway, to rock to and fro.

杙²
Wuh A stump or trunk without branches or leaves; a sprout just appearing; unsettled, unquiet; *'T'ò-ngat₂* a noted bandit mentioned in the Ch'un T'aiú.

彘²
Yih Strong, robust; warlike, like the prancing of a steed; suddenly; *ngat₂ ngat₂* martial, large, valiant; *ngat₂ 'ín 'í yap*, he suddenly came in.

屹²
Yih An abrupt isolated peak, with steep sides; the highest peak of a range.

屹²
Kuh Fatigued, wearied; to fagat; hard, stony; *ngat₂ ngat₂ k'ung 'nin*, wearied with labor the whole year.

迄²
Heh To reach or arrive at a place, to come or reach to; even, till, up to, at last; *ngat₂ 'king*, to the last, finally; *ngat₂ kam*, to this time, even till now.

(351) Ngát.

Ngát, A colloquial word; the odor of urine, the rank smell of a privy or sty; niggardly, close-fisted; *ngát, 'cháu'* stinking.

齧²
Nieh To bite or chew. This incorrect pronunciation is not common; see *ngít₂*.

(352) Ngau.

鈎² Correctly read *kau*, but the noun often has this sound; a hook, a barb; to hook; to drag, to catch; to dig up; to sew a seam; *'Jim ngau*, the hooks of a door-screen; *ngau yau' sai'* stitch it fine; *ngau 'chi 'fan*, to lust after a painted face.

牛²
Niu An ox; the 93d radical of characters relating to oxen, &c.; *ngau 'kú* or *ngau kung*, a bull; *ngau 'ná*, a cow; *ngau ts'í'* a heifer; *ngau yuk₂* beef; *wong ngau*, a common cow; *'shui ngau*, a buffalo; *ngau 'p'í káu*, glue; *ngau 'p'í tang lung*, a leather lantern—i. e. a stupid fellow; *shap, 'shui*

ngau p'i, water-soaked leather; *ngau pák*, *ip₂ ch'éung*, venetian (*lit.* tripe) blinds; *chon ngau 'tsai*, a herdboy; *ngau wong*, ox bezoar; *ngau yau*, butter; *ngau yau chuk*, tallow candles; *'tò ngau*, a clay ox—made in the spring; *ngau long* or *hin ngau*, a constellation comprising parts of Aquarius and Capricorn; *tong² ngau 'shai*, used like an ox.

偶 Ngau
A pair, a match; an even number; double, paired; a companion, a mate, a partner; to pair, to unite in marriage; to mate, to accord with, as a friend; to harmonize, to fit; a statue, an image; an idol; unpremeditated, incontinently; suddenly; to happen accidentally, to occur; *p'at ngau*, a pair, a married couple; *kái ngau*, a happy pair; *ün² ngau*, an ill-sorted match; *muk₂ ngau yan*, a wooden image; *met.* a dolt, a simpleton; *'ngau ü²* happened to meet him; *'ngau ín*, accidentally, by chance; *shat, 'ngau*, lost his mate, widowed; *'ngau shü*, to write off hand; *pái² 'ngau tséung²* to worship images.

耦 Ngau
Two persons ploughing; a double colter; a pair; an even number; a fellow, a mate; to pair, to match; to pervade; thorough; *p'úi² 'ngau*, to go with one; *'ngau kang*, to plow together.

藕 Ngau
The roots of the nelumbium; *'ngau fan*, arrow-root made from the lily root; *'ngau sz²* the spiral tubes in lily roots;

lin 'ngau, the lily root; *'song 'ngau*, lily roots made into comfits.

馬
A colloquial word; stupid; *ngau² tau²* dull, fatigued, no spirits for; *ngau² 'tsai*, a dunce.

(353)

Ngáu.

陵 Kiáu
To squint. A colloquial word; bo-peep; to play at hide and seek; *'siú í chong ngáu ngáu*, children plying bo-peep.

擦 Yau
Perverse, vicious. A colloquial word; to scratch; to collect together, to scrape up; *ngáu han*, to scratch; *kák pik, ngáu 'yéung*, to scratch through a wall—a useless attempt; *so 'shiu tò ngáu fán tik*, gather up as much as can be.

叉 Hiau
To lay crosswise; blended, intertwined; to imitate; *luk₂ ngáu*, diagrams with mixed lines, thought to be like the mutations of nature; the 89th radical; *luk₂ shap₂ sz² ngáu*, the 64 diagrams.

肴 Hiau
A vase filled with sacrificial meats; to taste; prepared viands, delicacies set out at a feast; provisions for a pic-nic.

餚 Hiau
Interchanged with the last; a feast; meats; *ngáu chán²* dressed meats; *ngáu wal₂* meat and fruits; *'yau tik mat, 'yé ngáu*, what meats have you for us?

淆 Hiau
Muddy water; to mix; *wan² ngáu*, turbid; a river in Honán, tributary to the Yellow river.

散
Hiau

Used for the three preceding; mixed, blended, confused; to mingle, as metals; to raise trouble, to excite sedition; bones and flesh mixed; food consisting of pulse; *ngáu lík* arranged in order; *ngáu ngáu hui' tik*, tottering, unsteady, top-heavy.

嶺
Hiau

Name of several hills in the western part of Honán province.

咬
齧
Yáu

To gnaw, to bite; to chew, as a cud, to masticate; to hold in the mouth; to set the teeth firm; to ruminate upon; to speak, to read; to cut even, to trim off; *'ngáu sín' hò'm* trim off the ends; it suits to a hair; *'ngáu ts'o' tsz'* *yam*, you've read the sound wrong; *'ngáu kung*, a confession; *'ngáu chū' ngá*, to hold the jaws; *'ngáu shun* to bite the lips; *'ngáu hoi*, to bite in two; *'ngáu ch'ün*, to bite or tear a hole; *'ngáu ngáu*, biting and chewing; *'ngáu ngá*, a locked jaw; *'ngáu yat, tám'* to bite a mouthful, to take a bite; *'ngáu han'* to clench the teeth in anger.

The first of these is also read *káu*, the song of birds.

樂
Yáu

To delight in, to choose, to take pleasure in; *cháu' ngáu'* elegant, handsome; that which pleases, delights; *kok, 'yau' shon'ngáu'* every one to his liking; *'ngáu' ngáu'* pleasurable, delightful; *'ngáu' tsít,* *'lai ngok,* to delight in maintaining propriety and accord.

(354)

Ngí.

A colloquial word; to lie, to deceive; *chá' ngí ngoi*, you are deceiving, you fib;—a child's phrase.

Note.—The sound *ngí* is often heard at Macao, where *i* is used at Canton.

(355)

Ngít.

齧 } To gnaw, to craunch, to nibble; *ngít, kwat*, to pick bones; *ngú, ngá*, to grit the teeth; *ngít, ngú'* creaking, as a rusty hinge.

(356)

Ngo.

俄
Ngo

Suddenly, hastily; a moment, momentarily; falling, ready to fall; *ngo ín*, suddenly; *ngo k'ing*, an interval, a little while.

哦
Ngo

To chant, to sing or rehearse in recitative, to hum to one's self; *yam ngo*, to hum, as in reading poetry.

峨
峨
Ngo

High and lofty, like a mountain; *ngo mí shán*, a noted peak in Sz'chuen near the junction of the 'Tá.tú and Min rivers; *ngo ngo*, high, grand; *met.* a commanding presence.

蛾
Ngo

The silkworm moth; moths, millers, and sphinges, which fly at night; *ts'ám ngo*, the silkworm moth; *tang ngo*, a

miller; *ngo mí üt*, the new moon, so called from 'Chang-ngo's arched eyebrows.

鵞 } A goose; large water birds with habits like the goose; *'ts'ò ngo*, the common goose; *'t'ong ngo*, a pelican; *ngán' ngo*, a wild goose; *'k'í ngo*, a penguin; *pák₂ ngo t'ám*, entrance to Macao Passage; *ngo 'mò pat*, a quill-pen; *tám ngo 'tsau*, one who presents a goose and wine to a bridegroom; *ngo mò shín*, a feather fan; *t'in ngo*, a crane; *'shui ling ngo*, a kind of teal.

娥 } Good, excellent; *kung ngo*, imperial concubines; *Shéung ngo*, the Diana of the Chinese; *kiú ngo*, beautiful, lady-like.

莪 } A plant, whose stalks are edible like celery; the tender stalks of plants.

餓 } To interpret the cries of birds and beasts, to translate foreign gibberish or speech; to transform or improve; to inveigle, to decoy; a decoy or stool-pigeon, called *'niú múi; 'tsò' ngo yan*, a seducer to evil.

訛 } A fabulous monster, able to speak and lie; to change speech, to lie, to falsify; to promulge error; false, erroneous, deceitful; to rouse, to move; an ignis fatuus; *ngo chá' yan ts'in*, to extort money by false pretenses; *ngo ch'ün kè' ché*, only an idle rumor; *fau ngo*, superficial; *ngo ín*, idle stories; *'i ngo ch'ün ngo*, to retail idle stories, to transmit error; *chek, tsz' mò ngo*, not a single word wrong.

謠 } Interchanged with the preceding; foolish, idle rumors, false and deceptive stories.

妮 } Handsome, excellent; the weak, the good; *'lo ngo*, beautiful.

我 } The first person, I, my, me, mine; we, us; our, our's; it is often used in the plural number, with emphasis, as *'ngo Chau kung*, our Lord Chau; *'ngo tí; T'ong yan*, we Chinese; *'ngo tang, 'ngo mún* and *'ngo tí* are all used for the plural; *tsoi' ngo*, appertains or belongs to me; *'ngo tsz' 'kí*, I myself; *'ngo t'ung 'ní hū* let us both go, I will go with you; *'ngo kú' ngo*, I look out for myself, I take care of number one; *'ngo tik, shū*, my book; *'k'ü mò ngo*, he cuts or slights me. The men of Kiá-ying chau are nicknamed *'kong 'ngai*, from their peculiar pronunciation of this word.

餓 } Starved, famished, in want of necessary food; hungry, faint for want of food; to fast, to go without food; *ngo' sz'* starved to death; *'t'ò ngo'* very hungry; *ngo' yat, yat*, fasted a whole day; *ngo' 'p'íú*, a starved beggar in the streets; *ngo' 'kwai*, a hungry devil, worshiped at the *tá-tsiú*; also, a term of abuse to self-invited guests or libertines; *ngo' 'ngán*, a hollow eye; *'tai ngo'* to bear hunger; *ngo' 'tò*, fallen down from hunger; *'k'ung, sz' ngo' 'séung*, the poor think only how to appease hunger.

臥²
Ngò To rest, to desist from care or toil; to cease for a while; to go to bed, to lie down, to repose, to doze; to be changed, as in sleep; a sleeping-place; ngo² fong, a bed-room; tso² ngo² pat, ning, no ease sitting or lying; ngo² üt, ming, sleeping in the moon; kò ngo² "to sleep high"—to let the world wag; shui² ngo² to sleep.

(357)

Ngò.

翱²
Ngau To fly like a hawk; to skim; ngo² ts'éung, to fly in a wheeling manner, to soar to and fro.

噉²
Ngau A loud wailing or cry; mournful clamor, as if asking for food; noise, hubbub, from many voices or birds; chung² 'hau ngo² ngo², the clamor of many people; every one is teasing me; ngo² ts'ò, the hum of talking; ngo² ling ling, incessant talking.

擎²
Ngau To shake, to strike; to joggle, to rattle; ngo² luk, 'kú, to rattle a handdrum, as peddlers do; ngo² shik, to throw dice; 'mai ngo² t'oi, don't shake the table.

獒²
Ngau A large dog, four feet high, said to be able to speak; perhaps the Tibetan mastiff; a fierce dog.

噉²
Ngau A sort of metallic musical instrument, which makes a jingling.

皦²
Ngau The stem or cut-water of a vessel; the lowest timber in a vessel's hull.

螯²
Ngau The claws of a crab or lobster, also called 'hái kong'; ch'è ngo², a variegated species of swimming crab.

鰲²
Ngau } A kraken or a great sea monster, fabled to carry the mountain P'ung-lái on its back; ngo² t'au, the whale's head, an ornament on roofs; tuk² chím' ngo² t'au, to be perched on the whale's head—to attain the highest literary rank; ngo² sù, a species of scorpena.

敖²
Ngau To saunter; to ramble; prolix, long; ngo² ngo² pleased; a tall or long appearance. Used for the three next.

傲²
Ngau Proud, arrogant, uncivil, neglectful, haughty; pride, rudeness; to treat rudely; to brave, to defy proudly; ngo² mán² to treat insolently, to scorn; toi² ngo² lazy; kò ngo² arrogant, pompous.

驁²
Ngau Analogous to the preceding; a vicious, spirited horse; stubborn, regardless of consequences, indomitable; ngo² kù, resolute, in a good sense; proud, overbearing, in a bad sense.

遨²
Ngau To ramble, to saunter, to divert one's self, to travel for pleasure; sz'² 'hoi ngo² yau, to travel over the world; ngo² hi², to go and see shows.

熬²
Ngau To apply heat to; to boil in water in another vessel, to simmer, to distil; to brew, to decoct, to warm; ngo² kò, to boil a cake; ngo² yéuk, to decoct medicine.

鐵² Ngau An earthen or iron pot to boil food or cakes; a pan or boiler, now called *wok*; *shüü ngò*² to cook cakes.

鵞² Ngau An infelicitous bird, which like the owl, assembles in the deserts.

冪² Ngau Lofty, assuming, overbearing, haughty. A man mentioned in the Lun Yu, who rowed boats on land.

(358) Ngoi.

呆² Ngai A sort of plum; foolish, silly, doltish; *'ch'un ngoi* or *'chan ching' ngoi*, very stupid; *chü kòm' ngoi*, stupid as a hog; what an ass! *'ngoi yan*, a fool; *chá' ngoi*, to feign or act like a fool; *kòm' ngoi*, so stupid! *'ngoi pan'* a dunce. The second character also means the silly look of a puppy.

外² Wai Outside, without, beyond; another, moreover; what is extraneous, over and above; foreign, strange out of doors, beyond the village, from abroad; to exclude, to reject, to put aside or outside; relations by marriage; *'ngoi kwók*, foreign countries; *'ngoi kong 'lò*, northerners, up-country men; *'ngoi 'sháng*, another province; *'ngoi 'tai*, *'ngoi 't'au*, or *'ngoi min'* outside, in the street, *'ngoi 'loi*, from abroad; *'ngoi 'fü'* a wife's father—also styled *'lò ngoi'*; *ch'ü 'ts'z' chi ngoi'* besides this one; *kák, ngoi' chi' hò*, extraordinarily

good; *'ngoi' 'kòm*, affected by the weather; *'hau ngoi'* beyond the frontier; *'ngoi' kuk'* another set or company; *'yau ngoi' 'ts'oi*, has a knowledge of the world, not book-knowledge; *'hák, ngoi' 't'á héung*, to do business in other than one's own town; *'ngoi'* unexpectedly; *ch'ul, ngoi'* to go abroad; *'ngoi' máu'* a man's appearance; *'ngoi' yan*, a stranger; *'ngoi' 'má*, a postman.

礙² Ngai } To hinder, to embarrass, to obstruct, to oppose, to set a limit to, to impede, to stop progress; to let, to restrain, as one's conscience does; to offend, or be an offense to; a hindrance, objection to, restraint, impediment; *'ngoi' chü'* whatever prevents attaining an object; *'mò ngoi'* nothing in the way, no hindrance; *'yau ngoi' 'ü yan*, to offend one; *chát, ngoi'* an obstacle; *'ngoi' shek'* a stumbling-stone; *'ngoi' chéuk*, injured by, stopped.

閤² Ngai } Analogous to the last; to shut a door to prevent entrance; stopped, headed off, obstructed; *'cho ngoi'* prevented; *'shéung ngoi'* prevented by an injury.

(359) Ngok.

樂² Yoh Music, one of the six arts; instruments of music; *met.* elegancies of life, refinement; *'ngok, hi'* musical instruments; *'tsau' ngok'* or *'tsok, ngok'* to

play; *ngok₂ fú*, a repository for instruments; *tái² ngok₂* large instruments.

嶽_{Yoh} A lofty peak; the highest of mountains; *'ng ngok₂* five high peaks worshiped in China, viz., *lung ngok₂* in Shántung; *sai ngok₂* in Shensi south of the capital; *nám ngok₂* in Húnán near the centre; *pak₂ ngok₂* in the southwest of Chihli; *chung ngok₂* in the west of Honán, near the Yellow R.; each of them has other names.

岳_{Yoh} Used for the preceding; *ngok₂ fú² 'mò*, a wife's parents; *shán ngok₂* my father-in-law.

詭_{Ngoh} A grave and serious feeling, stern, rigid; awe-struck, frightened; *ngok₂ mung²* an alarming dream.

愕_{Ngoh} Surprised, astonished, amazed; to wonder at; to oppose, uncomplying; *ngok₂ ín*, frightened.

諍_{Ngoh} } Honest, faithful reproof,
諍_{Ngoh} } blunt straightforward, friendly
諍_{Ngoh} } advice; *ngok₂ ngok₂* plain
spoken advice, of a friend or minister.

鄂_{Ngoh} Used for the two preceding; an ancient principality, now the modern Húpeh; a name of Wúcháng fú; a boundary.

鄂_{Ngoh} Sound of two persons singing responses. A colloquial word; to lift up the head, to stretch the neck; *ngok₂ fán 'chün t'au*, to turn the head round; *ngok₂ kò t'au*, to raise the head.

鸞_{Yoh} A large eagle, called *ngok₂ tsuk₂* emblematic of marriage.

鱷_{Ngoh} A crocodile, or gavial, said to have once existed in Cháu-chau fú in Kwangtung; term applied to cruel, rapacious officers or gentry.

萼_{Ngoh} The calyx or receptacle of a flower, called *fá t'ok*.

鵟_{Ngoh} The osprey or fish-eagle; a good term for the genus *Haliætus*; *ngok₂ lap₂* to stand watching, as an osprey does; *ngok₂ tsin'* promoted to be a *kūjin*.

(360) Ngon.

岸_{Ngán} A shore, a bank, a beach; margin of a stream; an edge, a brink; a high cliff or bank; steps of a palace; the end of a journey or a road; the object of effort, a goal; a country prison; to show a front, to exhibit; a valorous, high-minded man; *ngon² shéung²* on the bank; *ngon² shéung² yan*, a landsman; *'shéung ngon²* or *mai ngon²* to go ashore, to disembark; *mò ngái mò ngon²* boundless and shoreless; *ch'i loi sín 'shéung ngon²* the last aboard goes ashore first—the last is first; *úi t'au shí' ngon²* the shore is just behind you, i. e. you've made little progress, a novice; *kák₂ ngon²* a beach intervenes, an obstruction is in the way.

嘍_{Yen} Rude, unpolished, vulgar-looking; robust, rustic; blunt in speech, unmannerly.

(361) Ngong.

昂 Ngáng Great, high; dear, high-priced; strenuous effort; to lift the head to look, an attitude of expectation; pronoun I, used by females; *tai ngong*, low, high; *ká' ts'in kò ngong* the price is extravagant; *'k'ong k'oi' tsz'* *ngong*, to nobly exert one's self.

昂 Ngáng Analogous to the last; to rise, as the sun, to issue forth; to raise, to elevate; to look stately; raised, tall, lofty, imposing; dear in price; *ngong 'shau*, to carry the head high; *ngong kwai'* exorbitant; *chi' hí' ngong ngong*, satisfied, joyful from having attained one's wishes; *hín ngong*, a fine, erect, portly gait.

聊 Ngáng A horse which carries its head high; *ngong ngong*, a horse frightened, a prancing steed; a white-bellied horse.

(These two characters are also read ong.)

顛 Chún Simple, silly, rude, doltish; stupid, out of one's head; *ngong' song'* crazy, wild acting; *ngong' kē' kòm yéung'* acting as if mad; *ngong' 'lò*, a madman; *ngong' 'ch'un*, foolish; *'ü ngong'* half idiotic, stupid; *ngong' hí'* wild, half-witted; *mat, 'ní' kòm ngong'* what's the matter you act so silly?

龍 Kung Pearl-barley, the seeds of the 'í' plant.

(362) Ní.

關 A colloquial word; to abscond, to hide one's self; to keep secret; *fái' tik, ní, mái*, hide quick; *ní tò' mat, mat* keep yourself very close.

呢 A colloquial word; an interrogative, final particle; a pronoun, this, the nearer of two; *mat, 'yé ní*, what is it? *hai' ní*, isn't it so? *ní' kò*, this one, this thing; *ní tik*, this; *'tim sün' 'hò ní*, how shall we do now, what's best now?

尼 Ní To accord with, to agree; concord; near, agreeing; a nun; *ní kú*, a Buddhist priestess; *Chung' ní*, Confucius.

妮 Ní A slave girl; *ní 'tsz'* a maid of work in a house. Also used for *ní kú*, a nun.

呢 Ní A twittering, a humming; to speak low, a murmuring; *ní nám*, the twittering of swallows.

愧 Ní To blush, to color up; *nuk, ní*, to redden, to be ashamed.

(The three following characters are also sometimes read ní, as in the court dialect.)

彌 Mi A bow discharged; to shoot an arrow; to reach or pervade everywhere; full, universal, extensive; to prevent; more, still more; long, distant; *ní to*, more; *ní 'ün*, farther; *ní üt*, a month old; *ní fung*, to patch; to disguise, to hide from, to screen; *ní tsoi*, to take measures against calamity; *ní lak, Fat*, the past Budha; *'yéung chi ní kò*, the higher

every time I see it, it constantly grows more vast; *ní fung pat, kwo'* the patch is too small.

灑
Mi A vast expanse of water; *'miú ní*, vast, ocean-like; *ní ní*, everflowing waters.

彌
Mi A monkey; *ní hau*, a she monkey.

麋
Mi A fawn; the tender young of animals; *ní k'au*, unyeanned skins for garments. Also read *mai*.

你
Ni The second person, thou; *'ní tik*, or *'ní ké'* your's; *'ní tí'* you; *'ní 'kiú mat, meng*, what is your name? *'ngo ts'au' 'ní*, you and I, both of us; *'ní chung' war'* all you gentlemen.

禰
Ni A father's tablet in the ancestral temple; an ancestral hall; to carry a tablet about.

泥
Ni Bigoted, attached to; to doat on; *k'ü ní pat, f'ung*, set in his way, deaf to reason; *ní' ü fung'shui*, bigotedly attached to geomancy; *ní yan*, one set on gratifying his passions, one lost to reproof.

餌
Rh A kind of dumpling or pie, cakes, pastry, a tit-bit; a bait for fish; an enticement, allure-ment, temptation; to entice, to tempt; to take a bait; *tíu' ní'* to angle with bait; *f'am ní'* to love nice things; *'fan ní'* flour cakes.

膩
Ni Grease, hardened fat; gross, fat, smooth, oily; *ní' chai'* uneasy in the stomach, indigestible; *ní' kák*, overloaded stomach; *yau ní'* oily, greasy; *sai' ní' chí kin'* little ideas, notional, whimsical; *'fi ní'* very greasy, as food.

(363)

Nik.

匿
Nih A big bellied jar; to abscond, to elude search; to conceal, to hide, to secrete; to gloss over; hidden, clandestine; *nik, ming*, anonymous, to give an alias, or pseudonyme; *ts'ong nik*, to hide away; *nik, song'* to conceal a parent's death and not to put on mourning—a crime; *nik, pí'* to be concealed, to lie perdu.

暱
Nih The sun drawing near; time near at hand; daily, familiar intercourse with; to be near.

尼
Nih To be near, to draw near; to stop; settled. Like the preceding.

睪
Nih Small eyes.

慝
Tih Secret vice, depraved heart; wicked, dissolute, lewd, filthy, malicious; to gloss over vice, to act the hypocrite; to plunge into vice, to do evil; the moon when seen after sunrise; *'yan nik*, to hide one's evil acts; *kán nik*, profligate, licentious; *sau nik*, to reform one's wicked ways; *nik, ü ok, tsáp*, to abandon one's self to vile practices.

慙
Nih A feeling of shame, to be ashamed at what one has done; *sau nik*, ashamed.

擷
Nih To grasp, to catch hold of; to provoke, to excite to battle. A colloquial word; to carry in the hand, to bring; *nik, lai*, bring it here; *nik, kò tik*, carry it higher.

閨
Hih
Wrangling between brothers; litigations, quarrels, mutual contentions; bitter animosities; *nik, han*² reciprocal hatred; *hing tai² nik, ü ts' éung*, brothers quarreling in their house; *nik, tsung*² two persons bringing actions against each other before courts.

棍
Ní
A break to stop or check a carriage; to chock a wheel.

愁
Nih
Sorry, mournful, from hunger; to long for, to hunger after; anxious thought.

溺
Nih
To sink, to drown one's self; to be drowned; to put under the water; to stifle, to suffocate; sunk in vice, lost to all reproof, reprobate; greedy, passionately fond of, given up to; *nik₂ 'nū*, female infanticide; *hám² nik₂ k'í man*, to lead the people into danger; *nik₂ oi'* a blind love for, love-sick; *nik₂ 'tsau*, given to drink, an inebriate; *nik₂ ming*, ambitious of fame; *nik₂ 'shui*, drowned, submerged, shipwrecked.

(364) Ním.

拈
Nien
To take with the fingers, to handle; to carry; *ním kwai*, to draw lots; *ním 'hi tsau² tsò²* make ready and then do it; *ním héung*, to take incense for worship; *'m ním tak, ch'ut*, it can not be taken out; *ním fán lai*, bring it back; *hi² ním ním*, panting for breath; *ním pi²* to catch by the nose—a vain hold.

鮎
Nien
A silure or bull-head, a mud fish. One account describes it as a reptile like a siren.

黏
Nien
Usually read *Chim*.

念
Nien
To reflect upon, to consider, to ponder in the mind, to think on with pleasure; to repeat memoriter; to chant in a set tone, to read loud, to drone; thoughts, reflections, intentions; *'sz² ním²* to think of; *ním² ním² pat, mong*, constant remembrance of; *wái ním²* to bear in mind; *ním² 's'au*, intentions, purpose, design; *ním² 'sho tong ním²* to bend the mind to; *ním² king*, to chant prayers; *kwá² ním²* to doubt about, in suspense; *ním² chéuk, fú² 'mò*, to think upon one's parents; *ním² 'há kau² ts'ing*, to recall a former affair; *ním² Fat₂* to repeat Budha's name.

(365) Nín.

Nin. A colloquial word; milk; *'yam nin*, to suck; *ch'ut, nin*, to take the breast.

年
Nien
A revolution of the seasons, a year; years of one's life; *shiu² nin*, or *nín heng*, young; *'lò nin*, or *nín 'kí tá²* aged, old; *ch'ut, nin* or *ning nin*, next year; *kau² nin*, or *hü² nin*, last year; *nín nin*, every year, yearly; *nín 'tai, nin 'mi* or *nín 'mán*, the close of the year; *chü² nin*, yearly contract of a laborer, a servant hired by the year; *nín 's'au*, the first of the year; *tái² 'yau*

nín, a prosperous year; *mái nín*, drawing to the end of the year; *pái² nín*, newyear congratulations; *lau nín*, a dangerous year in one's fate; *tsò² nín*, to perform newyear rites; *kam nín*, this year; *'m hò nín ts'ing*, an unlucky, disastrous year; *nín kang pát, tsz²* the eight characters of the birth hour, used in the horoscope; *kák, nín t'ung*, about the same age; *pat, tsun² t'in nín*, has not filled up his full destiny.

撻 Read *lün*; flesh cut into pieces, minced; jerked meat.

Lwán

A colloquial word; a slice of meat, a slice or thin piece; *yat, 'nín*, a slice.

撻 To work over in the fingers, to roll over, to make by fingering; to play with; to tread, to follow; *'nín sò*, to fondle the beard; *'nín kon 'shau kan*, to wring a napkin dry; *'nín chü² 'k'ü keng*, twist its neck; *'nín mò*, to felt hair or wool. This character is sometimes read *'nan*.

(366) Ning.

撻 To pull and haul, to throw into confusion; *ts'éung ning*, to upset and tumble.

Ning

A colloquial word; to bring, to take, to carry in the hand; *ning lai*, bring it here; *ning sái² hū²* taken away all; *ning hoi*, take it off; *ning fán 'chün, t'au*, bring it back again.

寧
寧
甯
Ning

Rest, repose, tranquillity, quiet; to bring peace, to wish peace to, to salute, to quiet; to prefer, what one had rather have; rather, better, more desirable; a term of comparison, followed by a negative; *ning 'ho 'sz pat, hū²* I had rather die than go; *ning ün²* I prefer, I had rather; *on ning*, quiet repose; *kwai ning*, a bride's visit to her parents; *ning tsing²* tranquil times, no wars; *'ü ning*, three years' retirement from office to mourn for one's parents; *mò ning him*, humility is best, nothing like being humble.—The second form is the contraction ordered to be used when the Emperor Táu kwáng reigned.

寧
Ning

A tree, whose bark steeped in spirits, is used medicinally; *ning mung*, limes, lemons; *ning mung 'shui*, lemon juice.

寧
Ning

To order; *ting ning*, to caution, to reiterate orders, to charge straitly.

Read *'ning*, a colloquial word; *'ning 'ning 'há*, the tottering, unsteady gait of a Chinese lady.

依
Ning

Eloquent, insinuating, persuasive; talkative, flattering, skilled in speech, artful, specious; tart, smart, or ready in reply; *kán ning²* treacherous, subtle; *'chim ning²* cringing; *'ngo pat, ning²* I am unready of speech.

A colloquial word; to turn with the fingers, to twine around, to twirl, to whirl;

to twist; *lo sz' ning²* a wrench, a screw-driver; *ning² lat, ko³ nap, teng*, untwist the knob; *tiú k'íú 'nau ning²* flighty, hoydenish; *ning² 'chün t'au*, turn your head around; *ning² ch'é mé*, to twirl a teetotum; *ts'ui fung ning²* a weather bird, a trimmer, an unstable man.

寧² A surname.

寧² Miry; *ní² ning²* muddy, slippery and slimy, as roads after a rain.

(367) Níp.

捏² } To collect or scratch together with the fingers; to work or pinch up with the fingers; to trump up a story, to make a pretext to injure one; to foist in, to usurp; *níp² hám³* to involve others by false charges; *níp² t'íú tsúí²* to charge a crime on one; *níp² hung²* to inform against falsely; *níp² tsò²* to insinuate against.

涅² Black mud at the bottom of puddles; to blacken, to muddy, to stick in the mud; defiling; *níp² p'ún*, "the defiling vessel," i. e. the world—a Buddhist phrase; name of a river.

聒² To whisper, to lisp or mutter, to put the mouth to another's ear; whisperings; a surname.

躡² To tread on, to step upon; to ascend, to go up; *níp² tsuk³* to lift or point at with the feet.

鑷² Pincers, pliers, hair tweezers, forceps; a fish-snare; to pull out; *níp² 'tsz'* (or *káp, 'tsai* in colloquial) a pair of pincers.

籊² Interchanged with the two last; a small basket.

捻² To pinch up with the fingers, to take a pinch; to take up with tongs or pincers; a pinch, a pugil; *níp² sz'* to shake out skeins of silk; *níp² yat, níp²* take a pinch; *yat, níp² hung²*, a "pinch of red," is the mow-tan flower.

茶² Fatigued, wearied out, exhausted; *shui níp²* unable to perform one's duties.

(368) Nít.

A colloquial word; to seize, to clasp; to play with, to toy with; *'nan nú²* to play with; *nú² 'keng*, to seize by the throat.

(369) Niú.

林 Branches of a tree even at the top.

林² A colloquial word; small, nice, delicate, pretty, natty, tapering; *t'ái² niú tak, kwán hai²* too small by far; *'shau kwat, niú*, delicate, taper fingers; *niú siú*, attenuated, becoming small; *ch'éung niú niú*, ridiculously long.

鳥 A bird; general name for aves; the 196th radical of characters relating to birds; *f₂*

'niú, a flying bird; 'niú ts'éung a fowling-piece, a gun; 'niú ján or 'niú ch'áu, an aviary; kwo' shán 'niú, a culverin, a jingal.

⁵ 葛 Niáu } A parasitic creeper, like the ivy; 'niú lo chí ts'an, related like a parasite—said by parties negotiating marriage.

⁵ 鼻 Niáu } An excellent horse; to tie a horse with silken fringes.

⁵ 孌 Niáu } Delicate, like a girl; long, slender, easily moved, like waving willow branches; a hum; continuous sound; 'niú 'niú, curling upwards, like incense; 'niú 'no, wriggling, squirming, like a worm; the mincing gait of a lady.

² 尿 Niáu } Urine; lá² niú² to urinate in sleep; niú² ú, a chamber-pot; niú² kap, urgent to piss; lau² niú² incontinence of urine. The second character is only used as a verb; to make water.

(370)

No.

⁵ 儼 No } To walk in a measured pace, a genteel step; soft, yielding; to exorcise, to perform ceremonies to expel a pestilence, or the demons which cause it; á no, slender, graceful.

⁵ 挪 No } To rub between the hands, to make round by rubbing; to rub, to burnish or polish by rubbing; to move; to rub off; to rub on paste or paint; to transfer, to misapply to another use; to flatter, to praise; no á, to move away; no tsé

to borrow of, to embezzle; ts'o no, to rub in the hands; no hoi tik, move it away a little; no 'chün, turn it around; no ts'oi 'chü 'lò, to flatter a rich man; no yau, to rub on paint; no wo, to weed grain.

⁵ 那 No } To transfer, to apply to another than the right use; in which senses and tone it is like the last. To terminate, to rest; peaceful, contented; much; shau² fuk² pal, 'no, to enjoy no great happiness.

⁵ 娜 No } Agreeable, affable; elegant gait of a lady; 'niú 'no, beautiful, graceful; o 'no, handsome.

² 糯 No } Glutinous rice, called "old man's rice," and grown in drier fields than the common kind; it is used for distilling; met. soft, without energy, no firmness; no² 'mai 'tsau, sweetish spirit; no² 'mai 'keng, a mild, spiritless man.

² 懦 No } Infirm of purpose, timid, apprehensive, soft; no² yéuk² weak, fearful; 'shui no² weak as water.

(371)

Nò.

⁵ 奴 Nu } A slave, one bought with money or sentenced to slavery; an abject; slavish; a term of contempt; nò ts'oi, your slave, used for I, by Manchus in addressing the emperor; nò puk, a bond servant; nò 'p'i, a slave girl; 'shau ts'oi nò, a stingy fellow; chuk, nò, a bamboo bolster; tong nò, serving like a slave.

孳 } A child; my children; a
 孳 } bird's tail; soft, weakly,
 孳 } what needs soothing; *ts'ai*
 Nú } *nò*, my wife and children; *nò*
 Nú } *nò*, weakly, said by females.

駑 } A weak old horse, a broken
 駑 } down steed; *nò t'oi*, a weak
 Nú } old horse; *met.* a worn out
 Nú } statesman, a term used by
 Nú } themselves.

惱 } Vexed, annoyed, angered,
 惱 } indignant; to feel irritated,
 Náu } resentful; *'nò han'* irritated,
 Náu } resentful; *fán 'nò*, annoyed
 Náu } and displeased; *yat, 'kú 'nò*
 Náu } *hí* a fit of anger, in a rage.

腦 } The brain; glossy, like
 腦 } marrow; *'nò tséung* the brain;
 腦 } *'nò toi'* the skull; *'nò k'oi'*
 Náu } the brain-pan; *'nò hau' kin'*
 Náu } *soi*, to see the jaws before the
 Náu } brain—when looked at from
 Náu } behind, is a bad phrenological
 Náu } sign; *mò 'sau 'nò*, “no head
 Náu } or brains,” inexplicable, unable
 Náu } to understand, no head for;
 Náu } imprudent.

瑙 } The cornelian, opal, forti-
 瑙 } fication agate, and chalced-
 瑙 } ony, called *'má 'nò*; the striæ
 Náu } in the best sorts resemble the
 Náu } head of a horse.

弩 } A ballista or crossbow, con-
 弩 } trived to shoot several arrows,
 Nú } and set as traps for animals;
 Nú } *fong' 'nò*, to shoot a crossbow;
 Nú } *k'éung 'nò chí mút*, like the
 Nú } weakness of a discharged bow
 Nú } —a great cry and little wool.

努 } To exert strength, to ago-
 努 } nize for, to strive, to put forth
 Nú } a last effort; energy, force, a
 Nú } desperate exertion; *'nò lik*,
 Nú } *hang shín'* to do good with
 Nú } all one's energies.

怒 } Anger, displeasure, fury, ire,
 怒 } passion, indignation; vigor,
 Nú } mettle, spirit; to be angry, to
 Nú } get into a passion; *nò' hí'*
 Nú } *shéung kon*, anger hurts the
 Nú } liver; *fát, nò'* in a rage, an-
 Nú } gry; *nò' shik*, flushed with
 Nú } anger; *wai nò'* sternness; *nò'*
 Nú } *hí' ch'ung kún*, his rage lifted
 Nú } up his cap.

(372)

Noi.

內 } Within, inside, inner, inter-
 內 } nal; in; that which is within,
 Nui } the inclosed; near to, personal,
 Nui } privy; amongst; in the midst
 Nui } of; the inner or female ap-
 Nui } partments; family, private; the
 Nui } inwards; *noi' 'sau*, inside of
 Nui } it; *noi' tí'* the Inner Land—
 Nui } China; *tsín' noi'* or *noi' yan*,
 Nui } my wife; *tsün noi'* your wife;
 Nui } *noi' kok*, the Privy Council;
 Nui } *tú' noi'* the hareem; *sham*
 Nui } *hák, 'ng noi'* deeply engraved
 Nui } on my bowels; *'yau noi' ts'oi*,
 Nui } hasbook-learning, theoretical;
 Nui } *noi' chat*, a wife's nephew;
 Nui } *noi' wan*, in which it is said,
 Nui } abovementioned—said in a
 Nui } letter; *pat, tsoi' noi'* is not
 Nui } included, extra; *noi' kün' chí*
 Nui } *pò'* stop at the women's room.

柰 } A kind of bullace or wild
 柰 } plum, sour yet edible; to
 奈 } meet with, occur; an adver-
 Nái } sative particle; how, in what
 Nái } way? a remedy, a resource;
 Nái } *noi' ho*, to endure, to submit
 Nái } to—as *noi' ho t'in*, to be resign-
 Nái } ed to heaven; *noi' ho, noi' ho*,
 Nái } what shall we do now? what

must be done? 'mò noi² ho, there's no resource, no help for it; ch'ut, ü mò noi² must make up my mind to it; noi² tak₂ mat, ho, what will you do then? noi² mat, 'ngo ho, how can you help my doing it? 'mò hē noi² ho, or mò 'ho noi² ho, could not help it.

耐²
Nái To shave the whiskers as a punishment; to bear with, to suffer, to endure, to forbear, to undertake, to be patient with; patience; patient. In colloquial, a time, a period of endurance; 'mò 'kí noi² not a long time; 'hò noi² a good while; noi² 'kau, a long time; kòm² noi² so long; 'yan noi² endurance, forbearance; noi² kwán² well used to it; 'm noi² tak, insufferable; 'm noi² fán, impatient of trouble, can not be bothered; 'tang noi² tik, wait a little; noi² noi² loi 'há, come in a little while; 'hò noi² ké² yan, an old acquaintance; noi² 'láng, to bear the cold; noi² sing² patient, persevering.

(373) Nok.

諾²
Noh A reply, a nod, an assent; an answer of approbation; ying² nok₂ to answer a call; yat, nok₂ ts'in kam, one word (or promise) is as a thousand taels; nok₂ mò t' nok₂ one promise and no two words; shing mung kam nok₂ I have received your golden (i. e. certain) promise.

(374) Nong.

囊
Náng A bag, a sack; a purse; met. property; shang nong, a traveling bag, baggage; nong chung, an empty bag—poor; 'tsau nong fán² toi² you wine sack and rice bag—you lazy lubber! p'i nong, a leather bag; ts'ing nong, the Green Bag—a work on geomancy; 'kái nong, to open one's purse.

囊
Náng The pulp of a squash or melon; a whitish pulp or pith, as is in the pith-paper plant; mucus of the nose; 'tò nong kwá, poured out the melon's pulp—empty, hollow; tung kwá nong, a flaw in a gem.

曩
Náng In former times, days gone by; passed by; previously; 'nong yat₂ a few days ago, lately; 'nong sik, anciently.

攘
Náng To push away by force, to drive off violently; 't'úi 'nong, to thrust away.

(375) Nü.

女
Nü A female; an unmarried woman, a girl; a daughter; feminine, female; the 38th radical of characters relating to women and vice; the 10th of the 28 constellations, part of Aquarius; 'nü yan, a woman; 'nü 'tsai, a girl; 'siú 'nü, my daughter; 'ch'ü 'nü, a young lady; 't'ung 'nü, a girl under ten years; chat₂ 'nü, a niece; ts'ing 't'au 'nü, an unengaged

girl; 'nū *lau*, the women; 'fú 'nū, wives and daughters, women generally; 'nū *chung chéung*² 'fú, a masculine woman; 'sín 'nū, a fairy; 'nū *tán* an actor of female parts; 'nū *ká d'au*, of my wife's family; 'kung 'nū, maids of honor; 'süt, 'í 'nū, a white crocketoo.

Read *nū*²; to marry a daughter out; to give a daughter in marriage.

(376) Nuk.

慚
Nuh To be ashamed; *nuk*, *ní*, to blush. To be accustomed to, habituated.

慚
Nuh Analogous to the preceding; ashamed, a feeling of shame; 'ts'ám *nuk*, mortified.

衄
Nuh To bleed at the nose, thought to arise from fright; a defeat, a discomfiture; to be routed.

躑
A colloquial word; to work over or tread with the feet, as in rubbing or mixing things, to press under foot; *nuk*₂ 'yé, to knead with the feet; *nuk*₂ *ch'ub*, *ch'éung*, bowels stamped out, as when pressed to death in a crowd.

(377) Nün.

暖
Nwán To warm, to put near a fire; warm, an agreeable warmth, like a gentle fire; warmed; *met.* warm feelings, friendly; 'nün *hí* a warm breath; *yan ts'ing* 'láng 'nün, people's feel-

ings are changeable, *i. e.* are cold and hot; 'nün *p'o*, a bed-warmer, made of metal to hold hot water; 'nün 'nün *tik*, rather too warm; 'páu 'nün, filled and warmed, well taken care of.

暖
Nwán The genial warmth of the sun; agreeable warmth, like a pleasant spring day; warm; warmed; 'ho 'nün 'shau, to warm the hands with the breath; 'fung 'nün, a genial breeze; 'kam *yal*₂ 'nün 'hò *to*, it is much warmer to-day.

饌
Nwán Food presented to superiors; 'nün 'nū, to send food to a daughter just after her marriage; 'nün *d'ong fán*² a wedding feast given at the bridegroom's house; 'nün *chéuk*, a bridal feast—a house-warming

嫩
Nün Delicate, tender, small young, immature, not fully grown; weak, slender; soft, fine; supple; 'nín *ki*² 'nün² of tender years; 'sai² 'nün² fine and tender, like early leaves; 'nün² 'tsai, a stripling; 'nün² 'lám, a light blue; 'ní *shang tak*, 'nün² you are very young-looking; 'kiú 'nün² delicate, fresh complexion; 'lò—'nün² are opposites old—young; 'yuk₂ 'nün² flabby, soft flesh; 'nün² 'p'í, soft leather.

(378) Nung.

烘
Hung To toast. A colloquial word; to scorch, to burn or dry up in cooking; browned, burnt, as in roasting; 'm 'chü *tak*, *nung*, don't cook it to burn it; 'shüü 'tò 'nung,

doné brown; *nung* 'hí kò' 'nín min' to scowl, to look cross; *ho páu nung teng*, not a copper in my purse;—the words *nung teng* are an imitation of the Portuguese words *naõ tenho*.

農
Nung

To cultivate the ground, to delve and dig; to plant, to sow; agriculture; *nung fú*, a farmer; *nung ká*, husbandmen; *pat wai nung shí*, don't interfere with the times of sowing.

儂
Nung

I; *o nung*, I, myself; 'k'ü *nung*, he, himself; a pronoun used in the Táng dynasty.

濃
Nung

Thick, as liquids; spiced, seasoned; rich, strong, as infusions or flavors; heavy, as dew; nervous, terse, as style; kind, hearty; *nung lám* are opposites, as light and shade in pictures, rich and weak, in flavors; *nung ch'á*, strong tea; *nung shui* deep sleep; *ling 'ní nung ts'ing*, avail of your great kindness; *nung héung*, a high flavored aroma; *nung mí*, thick eyebrows; *nung yam*, a thick shade.

醲
Nung

Analogous to the preceding; rich, generous, high flavored, or strong, as wine; *nung 'tsau*, good wine.

膿
Nung

Pus, matter in ulcers; sloughing; to rot away, as stubble; *nung 'shui*, pus; *nung hüt*, bloody pus; *kún' nung*, ripe, as a boil; *níp, nung ch'ut*, to squeeze a boil; 'au *nung*, to spue pus—a vile speech.

穠
Nung

Thick, close set, as growing grain; *nung mat*, thick, luxuriant, as shrubs.

(379)

Nut.

訥
訥
Nuh

To stammer, to stutter; to speak slowly and hesitatingly; sparing of words; cautious, embarrassed in doing, unready; 'hau *nut*, stuttering; *nut 'tsui*, to pout; *shít, 'lau nut*, an impediment in speech; *yuk, nut, 'ü 'ín*, desirous to restrain his words; *kam kai nut*, Peruvian bark.

(380)

O.

阿
阿
O

A mound; an undulating ridge; the declivity of a mountain; a river bank; one side or end higher than the other; distorted, prejudiced; near to; to lean against; the beam of a house; to flatter, to cringe to; to answer, to assent; a final particle, denoting who? what? with frequently a condition or choice included in the idea; an exclamation, O! Ah! alas! used in sorrow or surprise; an initial particle, used before names, when it is usually read á; *o mí fung' shing*, to servilely flatter one; *o 'ü fung' shing 'ngo*, he simpers at my words, sycophancy; 'pi 'ngo 'tai *o*, will you let me see it? *o ngai* assafoetida; *O 'ní 'lo fat*, Amida Budha, sometimes used as an excla-

mation of devout recognition, as O Budha ! *o ko*, Sir, O Sir ; *mat, 'yé o*, Oh, what is it ? *taí² yat, fáí² kwó² 'ní o*, shan't I send you a piece ?

柯
K_o A helve, an ax handle ; a large branch fit for a helve, a stalk ; a means, a cause ; a go-between ; *chap, o fát, o*, to cut one helve with another, to use another's agency ; *to tsé² 'ní chap, o*, I'll thank you to be my agent or go-between.

珂
K_o A quartzose gem, milky quartz or white chalcedony, of inferior value ; a sea conch, with a white naker, used in ornamental work ; *o kam*, pure gold.

哥
K_o Excellent ; to commend ; may, might, can ; to be able ; to be good or well off.

軛
K_o Wheels connected with the axles, or with each other ; *'hóm o*, carriages dragging heavily, going slowly from the roughness of the road ; impeded, disappointed ; *á² o*, the infantile name of Mencius.

珂
O } Undecided ; *o 'no*, weak, delicate, like a woman.

痾
O } Disease, severe sickness ; *'hau o*, sores about the mouth ; convulsions or fits in little children.

鯿
K_o A large fish, a kind of sciæna, called *yéung sho o*, the sea comb.

廁
O To void excrements ; *o 'shí*, to go to stool ; *o hüt*, to pass blood ; *o niú²* to make water.

(381)

Ò.

爇
Y_{au} Warm ; to warm, to put fire in a vessel ; to boil or stew, as in cooking meats and vegetables ; to warm in water ; *ò yuk₂*, to stew pot-luck ; *ò 'chái*, to stew vegetables ; *ò shuk₂* or *ò 'nam*, stew it well.

熬
Ngau To bake or steam under a lid ; same as the last. Usually read *ngò²*.

鑿
Y_{au} To kill, to slaughter, to exterminate ; to fight in disregard of death ; a pan or broadish.

換
Ngau To grind. A colloquial word ; to reach after with the hand ; *'m, ò tak, tò²* I can't reach up to it ; *ò 'ün tik*, reach out a little further.

襖
Ngau A robe, an outer garment ; a sort of skin garment ; *ch'éung ò*, a long gown or robe ; *mín ò*, a cotton jacket.

懊
Ngan Vexed, angry ; to regret ; avaricious ; *ò han²* to hate ; *ò 'nò*, angry, irritated ; *ò wái² lai*, to brood angrily over a thing, so as to injure one's self, a fit of the sulks.

鱖
Ngau A large kind of fish, eatable, and brought to market in Macao in winter.

媪
Ngau An old woman, an old granny : the goddess spirit of the earth.

奧
Ngau The south-west corner of a dwelling, where one can be retired ; deep, remote ; recondite, mysterious, obscure ; within, further than one has penetrated ; to collect, to be thick ; *ò miú²* not easy to

understand; *sham ò'* deep, as a valley; abstruse, as philosophy. Used for the next.

澳
Ngáu' A bank, a high shore; a bay, an inlet, a cove, a deep bight, in which ships can shelter; a dock for repairing ships; *Ó' mún*, Macao; *Kei ò'* the island of Kee-ow; *Nám tái'* *Ó'* Lantao; *shün mái ò'* the ship came into the cove; *kam yat, hü' Ó'* he went to Macao to-day; *Nám ò'* Namoh.

輿
Ngáu' Interchanged with the preceding; a square piece of ground; an even, flat, open ground like a plateau.

(382)

Oi.

哀
Ngái' To grieve for, to lament, to compassionate; to commiserate, to feel for, to condole with one; sad, pained, grieving; lamentable, grievous; urgently, heartily; pity, grief, commiseration, sorrow, lamentation; *oi jin*, to pity, to sympathize with other's griefs; *oi tsoi*, how sad, alas! *oi tsz'* a motherless child; *oi oi fú'* 'mò, alas, my parents! *pi oi*, to sorrow; *oi huk*, to wail and cry; *oi han*, urgently request; *ho oi*, lamentable; *oi oi, shéung' kò'* with bitter grief is this presented—a phrase in petitions; *oi oi tung' huk*, bitter sorrow and weeping.

埃
Ngái' Fine dust, such as is raised by the wind; *ch'an oi*, dust settled on things.

淚
Ngái' Drops of water, water trickling; *kün oi mok, pò'* I can not requite [your kindness to the extent of] a drop of water.

歎
唉
Ngái' To sigh; to respond, to answer; to belch; a sound or ejaculation of regret; *oi oi'* hushaby! words used by nurses in quieting a child.

靄
Ngái' Foggy, heavens obscured by vapor, misty; clouds and vapors commingled; *ts'éung wan oi oi'*, snowy clouds and genial vapors.

靄
Ngái' Cloudy, obscure; sun hidden by clouds; *oi toi'* dull; that which can relieve a dim sight; spectacles, said to have been brought from Malacca.

藹
Ngái' Beautiful and luxuriant vegetation; thick, shady, flourishing; fine, personable, graceful; *oi oi kat, sz'* accomplished, scholarlike persons, who can help the sovereign; *wo oi*, dignified, pleasing.

曖
Ngái' Sun hidden by clouds; to obscure, to cloud over; *oi oi*, moon behind clouds; *oi múi'* to do things confusedly, careless, not tidy.

儗
Ngái' Like, similar; simulated; hard to see; *oi in*, as if, likely; *oi yap*, to pant, short of breath.

愛
Ngái' To love, to take delight in, to feel attached to; to think on joyfully; to want, to desire; to be sparing of; kind regard, love, attachment; the object of love, the beloved; sparing, forbearing of, tender of; *ts'an oi oi'* mutual love, friendship; *tung' oi'* to love tenderly, an

anxious fondness for ; *ling² oi²* your daughter ; *'m oi² ko² tik₂* I don't want it ; *'ho oi²* lovely, amiable ; *sam 'sho oi²* what one likes, pleasurable ; *oi² uk₂ kap₂ á₂* I like your house and the crows too ; *'mung 'ní kwo² oi²* many thanks for your great kindness ; *oi² sik₂ yat₂ 'tsz₂* sparing of time ; *'ní oi² tak₂ to₂* you want too much ; *oi² hok₂ 'hò₂* I want you to imitate the good ; *ts'o² oi²* "mistaken love,"—a polite phrase, meaning, I am unworthy your regard ; *oi² 'ki sū oi² yan₂*, as you love yourself, you should love others.

(383)

Ok.

惡
Ngoh

Bad, intentionally bad ; vicious, wicked, evil ; vile, ugly ; deformed, ungracious ; filthy, coarse, sordid ; unfortunate, unlucky. In colloquial, used for hard, difficult, unpleasant to do or get through with ; *ok₂ yan₂*, a bad man ; *kóm² ok₂* 'lá fát₂, hard to send him off, such a troublesome fellow,—as a beggar ; *ok₂ hang₂*, not easy to go ; *hung ok₂*, malicious, truculent ; *ok₂ 'kong₂*, hard to speak ; under constraint in saying it ; *ok₂ 'ín₂*, vile language ; *kwan² ok₂*, unscrupulous and bad ; *ok₂ 'yau ok₂ pò²* wickedness brings a wicked retribution ; *'ch'au ok₂*, vile, ugly, filthy ; *ok₂ 'long long₂*, wolfish, fierce ; *ok₂ 'ch'ut₂ tat₂*, incomparably bad ; *shín² ok₂*, the good and bad ; *ok₂ tsò²* not easily done.

堊
Ngoh

Different colored clays ; white or washed clay for crockery ; to wash or plaster walls, to whitewash ; plaster ; an unplastered wall.

(384)

Om.

庵
巷
Ngán

A round hut, a thatched cottage, a straw hovel for soldiers or guard ; a pig-sty ; a nunnery ; *sz² kú₂ òm₂*, a Buddhist nunnery ; *yap₂ òm₂*, to become a nun ; *òm₂ 'l'ong₂*, a convent.

鷄
Ngán

A quail ; *òm₂ shun₂*, a quail, under which two or three species of Coturnix are included ; *lung òm₂*, quails beaten in fight, which are then put aside for the table.

掩
措
Ngán

'To cover, to hide, to screen, by putting something on ; to extinguish, to suppress ; *'òm₂ chü² 'hau₂*, to put the hand over the mouth ; *ché² 'òm pat₂*, *chü²* can not be hid ; *'òm₂ chü² 'l'au hok₂*, to lean the head on the hand ; *'pí² 'shau² 'òm₂ chü²* cover it with your hand ; *'òm₂ mat₂ 'lo² 'kú₂*, "muffle the gong," i. e. keep it quiet ; *'òm₂ fung₂ 'k'am₂*, to play a piano ; *'òm₂ müt₂* to put out, as fire ; to quash ; *'òm₂ pák₂ 'mai₂ 'mung₂*, blind-man's buff ; *'òm₂ chü² 'k'ü² 'shéung² 'ngán₂*, blindfold his eyes ; *'òm₂ mak₂* to feel the pulse ; *'òm₂ pú² 'shau₂* to give hush-money, to bribe. The first character is read 'm, but also used with this meaning in the *p'ing shing*.

諳 Ngán
Accustomed, skilled in, versed; to know, fully acquainted with; knowing thoroughly, to commit to memory, to recite, to chant or repeat; 'òm lín' well practiced in, mature; 'm 'òm shai' ts'ing, unacquainted with the world; 'òm tsung' to repeat exactly.

闇 Ngán
To shut the door, to withdraw from society, to retire from; retired, dark, an obscure recess; ignorant, dark minded; badly lighted; evening; an eclipse; 'òm mún tsé' hák, to decline to see friends; 'òm yéuk, unenlightened.

黯 Ngán
Dark, pitch dark, dark as midnight; astonished and silent, as if lost in amazement; K'ap, 'Om a distinguished statesman of the Hán dynasty.

歎 Kán
Dissatisfied, sorrowful, discontented; humble, not presumptuous. Read 'ám, to covet, to desire.

暗 Ngán
Sun obscured by clouds or otherwise; dark, dimly lighted, sombre; gloomy, not shining bright; clandestine, unobserved, secret, underhand; dull, not perspicacious; private, mental; hak, 'òm' dark; 'in shik, 'òm' a dark day; tang 'òm' a dim lamp; 'òm' 'séung, to think over; 'ta 'òm' hò' to give a hint; 'òm' chung tsò' sz' to do things in the dark; 'òm' mú' dull of perception; ho páu 'òm' 'nam, a full purse, well supplied with cash; 'òm' kán, in the dark; 'òm' 'liú, it is now night; 'òm' hoi' to privily injure.

(385)

On.

安 Ngán
Still, settled, quiet; repose, rest, tranquillity; peaceful, safe, calm; at ease, unconstrained; to settle, to rest, to make easy, to tranquillize; to remain at rest, to be contented; an interrogative particle, how, how could? where? A colloquial word; to place on, to lay down; to put; on lok₂ joy, pleasure; 'ni on sam, make yourself easy; 'lò on, to soothe old people; on 'héung tái' p'ing, to enjoy the pleasures of peace; 'au on, "to steal leisure,"—lazy; on 'hò, to wish peace to; on 'fan, contented with one's lot; shan 'tai him' on, indisposed, out of sorts; on 'chi hai' how do you know it?—i. e. you do not know; 'ü kam on tsoi' where is he now? on shí' on fi, to lay down right and wrong; on wai' to console, to quiet; on 'mái pin ch'ü' where shall I put it? on chi' put it down; on 'wan, put it down carefully; on 'ká, to give advance money, an allotment; on sik, yat, the sabbath; on sik, héung, gum benjamin; on 'k'ai ch'á, Ankoï tea, from the S. W. of Fuhkien; On 'nám kwok, Cochinchina; 'shéung lok₂ ping on, let peace attend all going in and out; on tun' to make all ready, to provide things; on tso' to sit quietly, firmly seated; man' on, to in-

quire after one's health; *on* *lai* 'kong, to make up a story; *on* 't'in shan, the god placed in courtyards.

鞍
Ngan A saddle; *má on*, a saddle; *má on* 'k'ü, an arched bridge.

案
Ngan A table, an official table, a bar or bench before a judge; that which is on his table, a case in law, an action; a sentence, a decision; to examine, to try judicially, to decide cases; placed in order, serial; a limit or frontier; a cup or goblet; *on* 'kün, papers relating to a case; *on* 'ts'ing, the circumstances of a case; *on* 'yau, the merits of a case; *yat*, *kin* 'on a case in court; *kau* 'on an old case; *sham on* to try a case; *teng* 'on to decide a case; *tsot* 'on is on record, is in court; *on* 'ts'in, before the court, at the bar; *mò* 't'au kung on illegal, unaccountable; *on* 'shau, first on the list of scholars at the examinations in the district and prefecture; *yab*, *fü* 'héung on a set of tutenague censers; *fán on* to revise a case; *tiú* 'on to appeal; *ming* 'on a case of murder; *pák*, on to slap the table; *on* 'tai tai' to, many times brought up in court.

按
Ngan To put down or lower; to stop, to prevent moving, to desist; to take hold of, to press down, to lay the hand on; to grasp, as a sword; to pull in or hold, as a horse; to rub, to chafe; to examine, to try a case, to inquire into; to act in conformity to, to conform;

according to, by'; *on* 'üt, 'k'iu ngan, to pay wages by the month; *on* 'fát, according to law; *on* 'ping, to halt troops; *on* 'tong a pledge; to pawn, to mortgage; *shau on* 'sam 't'au, to lay the hand on the heart; *on* 'ch'át, 'sz, the provincial judge; *on* 'chü 'kòm 'tsò' 'fát, do it just like the other; *on* 'k'ü according to the evidence; *on* 'chü 'há, let it be for a while.

(386)

Ong.

央
Yáng A basin, a pitcher, a sort of tureen; full, abundant, like the sound of water overflowing; *ngá ong* potsherds, broken pottery.

(387)

Pá.

巴
Pá The crust in a rice boiler; an ancient principality in the southeast part of Sz'chuen; a python; *pá shuk*, a name still applied to Sz'chuen; *Pá ling*, a district in Húnán; a blow, a clap of the hand; to gather or bring together; a sign of the optative; *tá* 'k'ü yat, *pá*, give him a slap; *chéung* 'tsui pá, to slap the mouth—a punishment; *pá küt*, 'há, strongly linked, like dear friends; *pá küt*, *chéuk*, to exert one's self for a friend; *pá* 'm tak, 'yau yat, 'léung, O that I had a tael; *pá pat*, tak, how I wish,

I desire greatly ; *pá chá kwo* *í'au*, too good natured.

吧
Pá Dumb ; large mouthed ; the wrangling of infants ; *á' pá 'tsz'* a dummy ; *ts'ò pá pai' ké'* a great hubbub, a bobbery.

爸
Pá A father ; *á' pá*, papa ; *á' pá chán' nái 'tsai 'héung fuk*, the daddy lays up pelf, and the boy enjoys himself with it.

疤
Pá A disease of the joints ; *ch'ong pá*, mark of a wound, a scar, a cicatrix.

把
Pá A sort of dried meat ; *yéung 'mí pá*, dried or cured sheep's tails.

把
Pá A sow ; a two year old, or large hog ; dried meat. Used with the preceding.

把
Pá A floating bridge ; they are usually made of boats.

葩
Pá A corol, the inflorescence of a plant ; *hóm pá*, an unopened flower ; elegant, flowery, as composition.

芭
Pá A banana ; *pá tsíu*, a plantain ; *pá tau'* croton tiglium ; *pá tsíu p'ing*, a vase shaped like a plantain.

把
Pá A defense or guard to a chariot ; a war chariot ; a drag, a five toothed harrow ; *pá í'in*, to harrow the fields ; *mò fái' pá*, to flourish the trident—a kind of gymnastics. The next is often used for these.

把
Pá To take hold of, to grasp, to seize, to hold ; to seize for the purpose of using ; a classifier of things held in the hand, as fan, umbrella, rake, knife, &c ; a bundle of, a handful, something bound together, a faggot ; with, the cause by which a

thing is done ; to take a thing to be, to consider as, to regard as, having, for ; a particle indicating the accusative of the noun which follows it, as *'pá chung' yan í'au hon'* he stealthily beheld the men ; *'pá mún shán chü'* he bolted the door ; also the object of the verb following, as *'pá 'ngo wai ho yan*, whom do you take me to be ? *'pá 'ngo 'tim yéung'* do you think I will do so ? *'pá wai mò yung'* regarded as useless ; *'pá peng'* to grasp a handle, to have something to lay hold of, proof ; *tak, 'liú 'pá peng'*, we now have proof, something to guide one ; *'pá ch'í*, to hold fast, to take care, to control one's self ; *yat, 'pá 'fo*, a lighted torch ; *yat, 'pá shín'* a fan ; *yat, 'pá 'tsúí*, a great talker, "all mouth ;" *'pá shat*, a mountebank, a posture-maker ; *'pá ngá*, bailiffs or sergeants in a court ; *'pá mak*, to feel the pulse ; *'kí 'pá 'shau*, several hands at boxing ; *níp, chéuk, yat, 'pá hon'* to brush off the sweat, to disregard the trouble or exertion ; *'pá 'shau pút, hoi*, push it off with your hand ; *yat, 'pá 'pún ts'in*, a handful of capital—a very little ; *'pá há yan*, the house-keeper, whether wife or mother

霸
Pá To reign by terror and force ; to incroach upon ; to hold one in check through fear ; a tyrant, a usurper ; *pá' wong*, a valiant prince, the chief of the princes ; *'há pá' yan*, to intimidate people ; *'hò*

pá' hí', audacious, fearless ;
hang pá' tó' to act by force ;
pá' chū' to take to one's self,
 to seize ; *pá' chím'* to incroach
 on, to infringe another's rights.

𦏧
 Pá' } A handle or hilt of a sword
 or knife ; *pá' peng'* a handle ;
mò pá' peng' no authority, no
 way of acting, perplexed, no
 handle.

壩
 Pá' } An embankment, a jetty,
 or pier to narrow, and res-
 train waters ; a name given
 to many towns on the Yellow
 River, from their position near
 levees ; *chuk, pá'* to raise a
 levee.

灞
 Pá' } A small tributary of the
 Wai River near Sí-ngán fú in
 Shensí.

把
 Pá' } The part of a bow grasped
 by the hand ; *pá' má' yau'*,
 dammar, a kind of tar.

靶
 Pá' } The reins ; place where one
 holds the reins or bridle ; the
 dashboard or front of a car-
 riage ; a target ; *pá' tsz'* a
 mark ; *shé' chung' pá'* to hit the
 bull's eye.

罷
 Pá' } A colloquial final particle,
 intimating that a thing is need-
 less ; *fong mat, 'yé pá'* what
 do you fear ? there's no need
 of fear.

罷
 Pá' } To suffice, to cease from, to
 break off, to leave off ; to
 discontinue, to finish, to put a
 stop to, to quash ; to strike
 work ; to turn out ; enough,
 no more ; a final particle, in-
 dicating no more of a thing,
 that will do ; *pá' líú'*, enough,
 very well ! stop now ! *pá' pá'*
pá' oh ! no, no ! I want nothing
 to do with it ; *pá' shau'*, to

leave work ; *pá' kung'*, to strike
 for wages ; *pá' shí'* to foreclose
 the examinations for *siútsái*—
 by the people refusing to at-
 tend ; *pá' kún'*, to dismiss an
 officer ; *'m hū' pá'* I'll not go,
 and there's an end ; *hū' pá'* be
 off ! *'sé tsau' pá'* just write it,
 that's all.

(388)

P'á.

爬
 P'a } Walking irresolutely ; to
 squat, to sit cross-legged ; to
 crawl, as a child ; to lie on
 the belly ; *p'á 'tò ch'ū'* to fall
 flat ; *p'á 'tò fan'* to sleep on
 the face.

耙
 P'a } A kind of beetle to level
 fields and break clods ; a rake
 to collect straw ; *p'i p'á 'kwo'*,
 the loquat, (*Eriobotrya japon-
 ica*) a common fruit. Inter-
 changed with the next.

琶
 P'a } A guitar with four strings ;
p'i p'á, the Chinese guitar,
 the belly is pear shaped ; *P'á
 chau'*, Whampoa I.

港
 P'a } The name of a river.

爬
 P'a } Interchanged with 耙 *pá'* ;
 to scratch ; to crawl, to creep ;
 to rake, to scratch up, to claw ;
 to climb, to scale, to clamber ;
 a scratcher, a harrow-rake, a
 gridiron ; a pick ; *p'á fán'* to
 eat with chopsticks ; *p'á choi
 tik*, rake it open a little ; *p'á
 hung'*, to crawl, like a tortoise ;
p'á fán', to sort the counters
 into fours ; *p'á shéung'*, climb
 up ; *'i p'á*, an ear-pick ; *'shau
 p'á p'á*, to climb and scratch ;

tò' ch'ü' k'am p'á, climbing and skylarking everywhere; ngau yuk, p'á, beefsteak.

扒 A colloquial word; to paddle; a paddle; yot, chi p'á, a paddle; p'á sám p'an, to paddle a boat; p'á lung, a "scrambling dragon," a kind of fleet-rowing boat; p'á tang sam, to trim and raise a lampwick.

帕 } A kerchief or veil for protecting the head; a stomacher for children; t'au p'á' a red veil worn by brides; 'shau p'á' a handkerchief.

The first character is also read mak, a turban or silken fillet formerly worn by soldiers.

The second character also means a bundle of clothes or roll of silk; a wrapper.

怕 To fear, to dread; to apprehend, to suppose likely, to think or fear something may happen; 'hung p'á' t'ü, lest it fall; 'm p'á' no fear; p'á' 'ch'au I am afraid of ridicule, I am shamefaced; p'á' 'k'ü Jai, I fear or think he will come; hák, p'á' to frighten; 'ngo p'á' 'hiu 'k'ü, I am afraid of him; p'á' 'sz' k'e' yan, a timid man, one fond of his ease.

(389)

Pai.

跛 Halt in the feet; lame in the hand; lame, crippled, impotent; to walk lame, to stand or go on one foot; to loll; favoritism, inclination, partiality; to be partial to; pai kéuk, lame; á' pai, a limping

man; pai 'shau, lame handed; pai héung' pat, ming, unreasonable partiality.

鑊 A colter, an iron plough colter; the barb of an arrow; a probe with a barbed point; a lever; t'ü, pai, a crowbar.

閉 To shut or close a door; to shut out, to bar, to exclude; to screen, to shade; to store, to lay up; to stop, as a hole; obstructed, closed; pai' mái 'ngán, to shut the eyes; pai' mún, close the door, to go into privacy; pai' king, obstruction of menses; pai' kung k'í, to checkmate in chess, to drive into a corner; k'am' pai' 'k'ü, detain him, keep him close; pai' sak, stopped up.

賒 To benefit, to take from one to confer on another; to augment; 'pai' 'í, loi, they came on in order.

蔽 Analogous to the preceding; brushwood covering the ground, small plants; delicate, minute, small; to repress, to hide from view, to keep back, to shade; to screen; to embrace, to include in; to cut off, to prevent advance; obscured, dulled; wan pai' üt, the clouds hide the moon; 'ché pai' to hide from view; 'mung pai' chü' to conceal from others or superiors; 'sz' yuk, kú' pai' his vile lusts stifled it (i. e. conscience); tsuk, 'i pai' kú, it will fully expiate his crime; to atone for a sin.

聾 Strong, robust, like a tortoise, which can bear great weights.

A colloquial word ; to be in trouble; *pai² ai²* sad, in sorrow; what a pity! loaded with debts.

敝²
Pí Tattered, bad, spoiled ; vile, abject ; defeated, ruined ; injured, as clothes ; to stop ; used in affectation for my, our ; *pai² héung*, my poor village ; *pai² wái²* ruined, lost ; *pai² lau²* deficiency, imperfect in any way ; *pai² tau² t'ái²* do, very many deficiencies, utterly unfit ; *pai² ló*, your servant's house ; *tsz² pai²* self ruined ; *pai² tsuk²* our customs.

弊²
Pí Analogous to the above ; conquered, defeated, ruined ; distressed, fatigued, reduced to extremities ; corrupt, profligate, vicious, bad, tricky, vile, fraudulent ; deteriorated, as coin ; torn, as garments, worn out ; used for pronoun my, our ; *tsok, pai²* to impose upon, to hoodwink ; *mò pai²* to deceive, to surreptitiously alter ; *pai² lok*, an exclamation, bad ! what a disappointment ! *pai² ká 'fo*, a bad business.

幣²
Pí Single and full pieces of silk ; things given as presents ; wealth, riches ; pearls and gems, gold, and copper, were regarded as three kinds of *pai²* ; money counters made of jade used by the Mongols ; *pai² pák*, money and fabrics ; *p'í pai²* rich furs.

斃²
Pí A violent death ; to fall prostrate or dead ; to slaughter, to destroy, to ruin ; *tò' pai²* fell dead.

牲²
Pí A wild beast, called *pai² hon²* ; a prison, a jail.

陞²
Pí To go up stairs ; the steps of the throne ; the ascent to a palace or into court ; *pai² tin²* the audience-hall ; *pai² há²* Your Majesty, *i. e.* we who are before the throne ; *pai² kín²* to have an audience.

稗²
Pí Tares, cockle, rye-grass ; a noxious weed found in grain resembling rice, of a small grain ; hypocrites, dissemblers, pretending to be good ; *pai² 'ts'ò*, darnel ; *pai² shùl*, vicious novels, fables ; *pai² fan²* a huckster.

(390)

P'ai.

批²
P'í To strike with the hand, to cuff ; to push from one, to turn round ; to clean, to pare, to scrape off ; to revise, to criticize, to animadvert ; to assist ; to give an official reply ; to signify official will ; to post a case, as is done at the door of the office ; the notice or report of a case ; a lease, a charter-party ; a comment, a gloss ; *p'ai 'chun*, to assent to a petition ; *p'ai 'ú*, an official acknowledgment, a reply ; *p'ai shí²* to publish a case ; *p'ai p'í*, pare off the skin ; *p'ai tün²* to talk about, to canvass ; *p'ai t'au*, lease money, a bonus of a month's rent ; *p'ai kò*, or *p'ai tán*, a lease ; *p'ai ts'éung* the side walls of a house ; *'ngo p'ai chung' 'ní*, I've guessed what you've been at, I can tell your ways ; *'ling p'ai*, to

take a lease of; *p'ai tsim*, to pare thin; *lap₂ p'ai*, to make a contract; *p'ai ming*, to state clearly the terms of a lease; to criticise.

砒
P'í An ore of arsenic; *p'ai séung*, realgar or red sulphuret of arsenic; it is applied to ulcers.

披
P'í To cut in two by a blow; *p'ai hoi*, cut it open.

睥
P'í To look about; *p'ai 'ngai* the embrasure of a wall; *p'ai 'ngai yan*, one who peeps and pries into things;—a fault finder; *p'ai 'ngai tò 'ngo*, your scolding reaches me too.

(391)

Pái.

擺
P'ái To spread out, to expose, to lay out, to arrange, to set in order; to move, to shake; to strike; to strut, to swagger; to get rid of, to disembarass; *p'ai 'loi*, to set a table; *p'ai 'án*, to open a stall; *p'ai 'mi*, to whisk the tail; *p'ai pò* to spread out nicely; *p'ai pò yan*, to play a trick on one, to do or fix him; *p'ai ká 'sz* a vain chap, a conceited fellow; *p'ai túi 'ng*, to parade soldiers; *p'ai pák₂ 'kong*, to make a clean breast; *ái pái*, to swing the hands, to strut; *p'ai ch'it*, to set in order, to place; *p'ai 'king*, to make a fine show; *p'ai fá kái*, to dress out a street.

拜
P'ái To bow, to reverence, to honor, to make an act of courtesy to, to make an obeisance

of respect or of worship; to worship religiously; to visit, to pay one's respects to, to salute; to appoint to an office, to salute a man as such an officer; a visit, a salaam, an obeisance; *pái₂ shan*, to worship the gods; *pái₂ shán*, worshiping the tombs; *pái₂ 'ok*, to request, to engage one to do; *pái₂ 'fong*, to pay a visit; *ái pái₂* to return a visit; *pái₂ 't'ip*, a visiting-card; *tun₂ 'shau pái₂* respectfully makes his obeisance—a phrase on cards; *pái₂ kin₂* to see a friend; *pái₂ 'mún*, the bride's visit to her husband's relatives; to become a pupil of a teacher; *pái₂ kwai₂* to kneel and worship; *pái₂ 'kon*, to supplicate; *pái₂ 'pún*, to memorialize the emperor; *pái₂ 'loi*, to sacrifice at graves; *pái₂ hák*, to visit; *pái₂ séung₂* a prime-minister; *kòm pái₂ há₂ 'fung*, willing to learn of you.

敗
P'ái² To subvert, to destroy, to be subdued; defeated, discomfited, as in battle; broken, ruined, spoiled, as affairs or things; spoiled, tainted; a defeat, a rout; *p'ò pái₂* broken, spoiled; *pái₂ 'ká 'tsai*, a ruin to the family; *yat, pái₂ tò₂ 'tí₂* a complete loss, an entire "smash," totally defeated; *'sün pái₂* ruined; *pái₂ 'chan₂ ch'ung₂* run the last venture, take a last chance; *pái₂ 'shui á₂ kún₂ 'tsai*, a worthless fellow; *'lá pái₂ 'chéung₂* defeated; *pái₂ 'wái₂* wrecked, all lost; *'sz₂ pái₂ 'liú*, the affair is ruined.

(392)

P'ái.

P'ái. A colloquial word; to brag, to boast, to vaunt one's self or doings; *shí p'ái yan*, to crow over one.

排
P'ái

To arrange in order, to dispose well, to place properly; to make a show; to push open, as a door; a row, a set out; a while, a time, a chance; *p'ái ch'éung*, to dress out and make a show; *p'ái lí₂ léung hong*, arranged in two rows; *fong yat, p'ái*, was well frightened; *p'eng p'ái*, an even row, as of houses; *yat, p'ái tsín* a set of five arrows; *ní p'ái ching' to*, much sickness at this time; *p'ái p'ái tso'* come, 'sit in a row—as children do; *p'ái ts'in ch'ek*, a tailor's foot-rule; *p'ái nán'* to make up a difficulty; *p'ái tsai*, to push and elbow; *p'ái kwat*, the ribs; *chü p'ái kwat*, pork chops; *sín ko' p'ái*, on that occasion, just lately.

排
P'ái

Dissipation; *p'ái yau*, amusements, especially theatrical and other shows.

牌
P'ái

A shield, a buckler; a board with a notice on it, a sign-board; a notification from government; a tablet, a memorandum; a banner; a warrant, a passport, a port-clearance, a medal, a token, a mitimus, a writ; a government permit of any kind; counters dominoes, playing-cards; *fo p'ái*, an express; *lang p'ái*,

rattan shields; *p'ái wai* a tablet having names of gods for worship; *chiú p'ái*, a sign; *p'ái chiú*, a notice, an advertisement; *yat, fú' chí p'ái*, a set of cards; *'lá kwat, p'ái*, to play dominoes; *hung p'ái*, a port-clearance; *kóm' hò p'ái s'au*, such a fine parade you make! *p'ái fong*, honorary gateways; *chám' muk, ling p'ái*, an untrustworthy man, one unfit to direct; *ái p'ái*, a "waist-warrant," a policeman's token; *fú s'au p'ái*, tiger-head tablets, hung at the doors of yámun; *shéung ngan p'ái*, a silver medal, reward to soldiers; *p'ái p'ái'* a warrant to arrest; *'í p'ái*, ear-rings.

筏
P'ái

A raft; *chuk, p'ái*, a bamboo raft; *chám' p'ái*, a timber raft.

派
P'ái

To branch, as a stream; to ramify, to branch off; a branch, as of posterity; a rill; to distribute, to give to each person; to appoint; a tribe; *chí p'ái'* a tribe, a clan, a sub-family; to branch out; *tsi'² p'ái'* name given to brothers to distinguish them from others of the same sept or surname; *p'ái' shü*, to distribute books; *fan p'ái'* to appoint each his place; *'hò yat, p'ái' tí fong*, what a fine spot or place! *s'ung p'ái'* of the same clan or branch; *p'ái' wan tik*, give them alike to each.

備
P'ái

Exhausted, debilitated, total loss of strength; *p'ái' kün'* languid.

(393)

Pak.

北
Peh

The north; to the north, the capital; to be conquered, defeated; to flee; to oppose, perverse; *pák, fong*, the north, northern regions; *Pak, king*, Peking; *pák, tái² ko, lai*, Jack Frost has come; *pák, tau*, the Dipper; *kung ts'z' pak, 'shéung*, to bid farewell on going to Peking; *pái² pak*, defeated; *pák, kik*, the north pole; *Pák, chik, tái² 'sháng*, the "northern province which directs," i. e. Pih Chihlí or Pechele; *pák, 'hau ngoi²* beyond the Wall.

(394)

Pák.

百
Peh

A hundred; a round number, the whole of a class or sort; many, numerous, all; *pák, sing²* the people; *pák, chung mò yat*, not one in a hundred; *pák, pún*, all kinds of speculations; *pák, tsuk*, the centipede; *pák, 'im chí kik*, very disagreeable; *pák, kung*, all craftsmen, mechanics; *pák, ts'in mán²* thousands of thousands; *pák, pák, sheng*, no reckon of less than a hundred; *'kong ts'in 'm 'kong pák we* 'll talk of thousands not of hundreds; *pák, fát, pák, chung²* a hundred shots a hundred hits—always lucky.

魄
Peh

The animal soul, inferior to the *wan*, and partaking of the *yin* principle; the power or faculties of the senses, the nervous perception; the animal spirits, as distinguished from the reason; figure, form, manner; the dark disk of the moon; *tsing pák*, vigor of the bodily senses; *lok, pák*, out of spirits, disheartened; *shang pák*, the waning of the moon; *sám wan ts'at, pák*, the three souls and seven spirits of a man; the last are supposed to be the energy of the limbs and five senses.

伯
Peh

A father's elder brother; a senior, an elder, a superior; an earl, or the third in order of nobility; an elder brother or husband is addressed as *pák*; to control; the word *beg* is derived from this; *pák, fú²* a paternal elder uncle; an old gentleman; *pák, 'mò*, the wife of an uncle; *pák, kung*, a great uncle; *pák, shuk*, paternal uncles; *'ü pák*, the god of Rain.

佰
Peh

A hundred men; a centurion; a bundle or string of a hundred cash.

柏
Peh

The cypress, the cedar; large; to urge; *'pín pák*, the juniper (*Cupressus thyoides*); *pák, 'fú*, a provincial judge.

舶
Peh

A sea-going vessel, a great ship to cross the seas in; *pák, ts'ò, shün*, a junk from Tientsin or Siam; *'hoi pák*, a ship.

珀
Peh

Amber, called *'fú pák*; *hüt, pák*, red amber; *mat, pák*, false amber; *mat, lúp, pák*, yellow amber.

白²
Peh White color, an unlucky hue; clear, immaculate, as white; bright, as moonlight; explicit, manifest; disinterested, freely, pure; melancholy, mournful; plain, obvious, easy to comprehend; the white part of a thing; to explain, to manifest, to make clear; the 106th radical of characters relating to white; the reverse of a coin; *pák₂ shik*, a white color; *pák₂ chong²* a thief, a sharper; to swindle; *pák₂ ch'án*, a pasquinade; *'sé pák₂ tsz²* to write by the sound and not the sense; *'hiú pák₂ wá²* to understand the local or plain talk of a place; *pák₂ fok*, careless, worthless, contemptible, as a scapegrace; *pák₂ pák₂ 'pi 'ní* freely give it to you; *pák₂ shang shang hū 'ts'o'* to have a thing suffer by going off or gadding; *hò pák₂ shat*, vain, lecherous; *'ngán pák₂ pák₂* eyes only could see it—unable to buy it; *pák₂ pí 'ko*, a slippery fellow, a cunning rascal; *pák₂ í 'yan* or *pák₂ 'jing*, one of no rank, a commoner; *pák₂ 'shau*, empty handed, as when one starts in life; *pák₂ hòp. 'ngán*, "pigeon's eyes," one with lofty aspirations; *pák₂ 'yan*, an albino; *pák₂ yat*, in open day, daytime; *kai tán pák₂* white of an egg; *'hau pák₂* the spoken parts of a play, not recited; *'hung pák₂ sz²* red and white (*i. e.* lucky and unlucky) affairs, pleasant and melancholy events; *pák₂ 'tun 'tsz'* petunse, or purified

clay used for porcelain; *pák₂ táí²* fluor albus, leucorrhœa; *pák₂ uk ch'ut, kung hing*, an undistinguished family has furnished a high statesman; *'pái pák₂ hai²* it's so, and no mistake.

帛²
Peh Plain silk, taffety; wealth generally; a present of silk; *kwá² pák₂* to hang long strips of paper at the graves in spring; *'pò pák₂* paper burnt at worship as money; *'ts'oi pák₂* property, wealth; *'ts'oi pák₂ sing kwan*, Plutus, the god of Wealth.

匍²
Peh To fall prostrate; *'p'ò pák₂* to crawl, as children, or when making prostration to the emperor; to hasten to a friend in case of need—so as to relieve him.

葡²
Peh A fragrant white flower, called *'ám pák₂*; *'lo pák₂* a general name for edible spindle shaped roots, as beets, turnips, carrots, radishes, parsnips; *'shang 'lo pák₂* to have chilblains; also, raw turnips.

(395)

P'ák.

拍²
Peh To pat, to caress, to clap or tap with the hand; to slap, as a table; to beat, as cymbals, or waves against a rock; *p'ák₂ 'wo*, a peacemaker; *p'ák₂ chū 't'ün*, to "pat the hog," to induce two to close a bargain; *p'ák₂ 'pán*, castanets; *hòp₂ p'ák₂* to chime in [with the cymbals]; to rhyme; *p'ák₂*

'chéung í siú' clapped their hands and laughed; *sü, long²* p'ák, *ch'éung hung*, the snowy billows beat against the sky.

(396) Pan.

賓
Pin } A guest, one who receives attention, a visiter of another surname; to entertain, to act the host; to submit, to come under civilizing influences; *pan hák*, a visitor; *pan p'ang* a friend; *sai pan*, a domestic tutor; *pan 'chü*, guest and host; *sz' hoi pan fuk*, all the country came submitting itself.

檳
Pin } The areca-nut; *pan long*, the betel-nut; *pan lau*, the leaf and nut prepared for chewing; *pan tsz' shap*, *man* the postage is ten cash; *kwan 'tsz' pan long*, *hat í ín*, betel-nut is for gentlemen, tobacco for beggars.

濱
Pin } The bank of a stream, the brink, the margin, the shore; near, contiguous; almost, at, very near; to border upon, to outlie; *pan 'sz'* almost dead.

膾
Pin } The knee-pan; the skin; to cut off the knee-pan or leg, as a punishment.

繽
Pin } Colored silks mixed; in confusion, mixed, blended; *pan fan*, a multitude of affairs, bothered; *pan pan*, blended, a mélange of colors, as in silks or bouquets.

蟻
Pin } A pearl; perhaps denoting those found in fresh water.

邠
Pin } Name of an ancient principality in the south of Shensi, ruled over by the family of Chau before they got the throne, B. C. 1134.

奔
Pan } Cattle frightened and scattering; to walk fast or run, to flee, to run away; to run after, to run about in confusion; to be busy with, to sag at; to elope, to marry without observing the rites; *pan 'tsau*, to run, to scamper, to flee; *pan 'ch'i*, to hasten, like a courier; urged by necessity; *pan po lo luk*, toiling and molling, anxious, caring about many things; *pan song*, to return home to bury a parent; *yam pan*, a clandestine marriage; *wai 'hau pan 'ch'i*, to bustle about for a living; *pan loi pan hü'* running here and there.

彬
Pin } A due mixture of plainness and ornament; well contrasted; *man chat pan pan*, simplicity and elegance in harmony; *pan pan*, elegant and neat, neat but not gaudy, as the kilin's skin.

賁
Pan } Strenuous effort, valorous, as when serving a prince.

Also read 'Fan, to be filled with rage; to bubble or effervesce, as a spring; *'fan min*, the cardiac extremity of the œsophagus.

稟
Pin } To make known to a superior by writing or speaking, to announce, to inform a higher officer; to receive from a superior in course of duty or after requesting; to receive from

heaven, endowments, disposition; to petition, to ask of; a petition, a prayer, a statement; *'pan fuk*, to reply to a superior, or a friend; *'pan kò* to petition (by the people); *shan 'pan*, to inform a superior; *'pan chí*, a petition; *'pan líp*, an official statement, with a blue envelop; *'pan on*, to ask after an officer's health; *'pan ming*², to acknowledge, or report upon orders received; *hi*² *'pan*, the natural temper or talents; *kí*² *'pan*, a prepared petition; *long min*² *'pan pák*, to complain of in person, to accuse; *'pan shau*² to receive, to receive by permission; what is natural to one; *'pan shan*, to implore the gods.

品
Pin All of a kind, altogether; a series, a rank, a degree, a class, one sort out of a variety or a series; a grade, an official standing; a rule, a law or guide to go by, an example; actions, conduct; an article, a thing of a sort; a delicacy, a rare dish; to classify, to rank, to arrange; *'pan máu*² countenance, expression; *'pan hang*², actions; *'pan kák*, the deportment or carriage of a man, his natural ways; *'mò 'pan*, no character, abandoned; *'kwo 'pan*, sorts of fruit; *'pan 'sing*, the disposition, temperament; *'kau 'pan*, the nine official ranks, are divided into *ching*² and *tsung*² principal and secondary; *'k'ü hai*² *lüt*, *'pan*, he is a reckless fellow; *shéung*² *'pan*, superior, the best quality;

ho 'pan k'ap, what rank is he? *'pan mat*, articles, things; *yat, ká 'pan*, singular, eccentric, a man by himself; *'m lap*, *'pan*, to act improperly; *'pan tí*² first state of, original parts; *kik*² *'pan*, the highest of the nine ranks.

儼
Pin To receive a guest ceremoniously; to honor, to worship, to venerate; to arrange, to set in order; to enter in; *'pan tsip*, to receive a guest; *'pan séung*² a master of ceremonies. Interchanged with the next.

擯
Pin To put out by force, to expel, to drive off; an officer sent to the frontier to salute an envoy; *'pan' hi*² to cast away.

拚
A colloquial word; to braid; *'pan' pin*, to braid the queue.

嬪
Pin A lady, a woman; a maid of honor or concubine; a fairy; to marry out; a deceased wife; *'fi pan*² ladies of the palace; *'pan' 'fú*, his late wife; *'pan' 'ín shing hong*, to make many rows.

殯
Pin To enshroud and encloffe a corpse; to carry out and bury, to inter, to make a funeral; *'sung' pan*² to accompany a burial; *'ch'ut, pan*² to carry out to bury; *'pan' 'lim*, to encloffe; *'pan' 'tsong*² to bury.

鬢
鬢
Pin The hair on the temples and sides of the face; the sides of the face; whiskers; curls, tresses; *'wan pan*² hair on the forehead puffed out.

笨
Pin The inside of a bamboo; coarse, not good; stupid, ignorant; *'pan' ngoi*, thickheaded,

unapt; *pan*² 'tsai, an ass, a dunderhead; *tai*² *pan*² 'tséung² a great blockhead, fat-brained; *k'ü* 'tong' 'ngo *pan*² he takes me for a fool; *yat*, *t'ü* 'ch'ung *kòm*² *pan*² dull as a worm.

(397)

P'an.

貧
P'in

Poor, having only a small portion; destitute, impoverished, indigent, penniless; *p'an* 'k'ung, without resources; *p'an* 'tsin² poor and lowly, ignoble; *yat*, *p'an* 'ü 'sai, poor as if washed, quite cleaned out; *on* *p'an*, contentedly poor; *p'an* 'w' 'kik² extremely poor; *p'an* 'hon, wretchedly poor.

瀕
P'in

Urgent, pressing; urged, precipitate, hurried; continually, incessant, repeatedly; margin of a stream; *p'an* 'kap, in a hurry; *p'an* 'p'an 'loi, continually coming; *p'an* 'lan, in a great hurry; *p'an* 'lan 'm 'tak² 'yap² 'sheng, he is so bewildered he won't get into the city.

蘋
P'in

An aquatic plant, a large kind of Lemna or duckweed, (*Pistia stratiotes*?) with a white flower, once used in sacrifices.

蘋
P'in

The apple, called *p'an* 'kwo, brought from the north; *p'an* 'p'o, the *Sterculia balanghas*, an edible fruit.

頰
P'in

To smile, to simper and giggle, as women do; to knit the brows, to frown; *p'an* 'siu² to smirk and laugh; *hau*² *p'an*, a poor imitation, badly copied—a polite phrase, used in

speaking of one's own works; *Tung shí hau*² *p'an*, the miserable attempt of Tungshí to imitate the beautiful Sísíhí, which only made her uglier.

牝
P'in

The female of birds and beasts; also applied to plants; *p'an* 'mau, male and female of animals; *p'an* 'kai 'sz' 'shan, the hen rules the morning, "the wife wears the breeches." Sometimes pronounced 'fan.

噴
P'in

To expel the breath forcibly, to hoot, to spurt; to snort, to breath strongly through the nose; to sneeze; struck, as by effluvia; *p'an*² 'hí to rave and snort; a breathing or aspirate; *ling*² 'yan 'p'an' 'fan² to make one blurt out his food—from laughing; *p'an*² 'shui, to spurt water, as over clothes; *hòm* 'hüt, *p'an*² 'yan, 'sin 'ü 'k'í 'hau, he that spurts blood upon others, first defiles his own mouth; *p'an*² 't'ung, to blow a sumpitan; *p'an*² 'fú 'shui, to sprinkle holy water, as the Rationalists do in exorcising; *hèung* 'p'an' 'p'an' very fragrant; 'lá 'p'an' 't'ai² to sneeze; *p'an*² 'fá 't'ung, to let off a rocket.

潰
P'in

Interchanged with the preceding; to bubble up, as a spring.

(398)

Pán.

般
P'an

A boat returning; to move, to remove; to separate and distribute, to divide among; Used for the two next.

頒
Pán To confer upon, to dotate, to distribute among all; to disperse, to divide among, as a king does; to publish abroad, to make known; gray, grisly; *pán hang t'in há* to publish to the world; *pán tsò* to distribute offerings. Used for the next.

班
Pán To confer, to distribute rewards and places to soldiers; to make known, to extend everywhere; to place in a series; an order, a rank, a row, a series, a grade; a class of persons; a turn; a classifier of groups of men and plays; a manager; variegated, striped, in which sense the next is used; *mún pán*, personal attendants of officers; *tsò pán*, torturers, those who bamboo culprits; *fái pán*, official messengers; *ch'éung pán*, body servants in constant employ; *shéung pán*, to take one's turn; *há pán*, to retire in turn; *hi pán*, a company of actors; *fan pán tso lit*, to seat each one in his place; *Lò Pán*, the patron of carpenters; *Pán mún lung fú*, to wield an ax before *Lòpán*, to think too well of one's self; *koi pán*, comes to my turn; *t'ung pán pui* of the same company or sort; *tái pán*, chief manager, a supercargo, a common address for a foreigner; *pán pák*, *ché*, grayhaired, grisly, white.

斑
Pán Variegated, striped, streaked; *pán kün* mixed lustring; *mín pán*, pockmarked; *pán lán*, streaked and colored; *pán*

shik, variegated; *hon pán*, white marks on the skin.

斑
Pán Variegated, streaked, like agate; *pán lán*, mixed colors, veined and striped.

斑
Pán A poisonous fly striped; it is found on pulse; *pán mau*, cantharides, any blistering fly.

板
Pán A board, a plank, deal; board or plate of any kind; a page; wooden blocks for books; the palm or sole; an instrument of punishment; a stroke of the bamboo; obstinate, doltish; castanet players; a stretch of adobie wall; a register; *yat fái pán*, a board; *kwò k'iu ch'au pán*, having crossed a bridge to pull up the planks,—said of those who needlessly injure others; *tá pán tsz* to bamboo; *tá shau pán*, to punish by striking on the hand; *héung pán*, castanets; *hák pán*, to cut blocks for books; *chong pán*, "impinging boards," disappointed, to disappoint; *sám pán*, a ship's gig, a wherry, a row-boat; *kú pán*, "old boards," old notioned, not up to the age; *fái pán* and *mán pán*, the quick and slow castanet players; *káp pán*, boards inclosing books when lettering them, or to support things; a flying dispatch from court; *pán chéung* a board partition; *chuk yat pán ts'éung*, to build a mud wall; *pán keng*, stiff-necked, mulish; *pán chai* doltish; *sing tsz t'ai pán*, a stubborn disposition; *p'ák pán chéung sz yé*, a secretary

who stops a case, one who spoils a matter.

販
Pán

Interchanged with the last; a schedule, a register, a list; an insignia, a baton; a board; planks for building walls; to partake, to divide; 'pán tsik, a census or registration of the people; 's'au 'pán hí' kún, to throw down the mace and give up the office.

販
Pán

Great; extremely; 'pán 'chéung, the sun very bright. Interchanged with the last.

扮
Pán

To dress up, to beautify, to adorn, to bedeck, to apparel; to disguise, to rig out, to bedizen, to counterfeit, to simulate; dress, ornament; to beat with a stick; 'chong pán' dressed out, gay, exterior show; 'tá pán' tak, 'hò, well dressed; pán' shik, processions in spring; 'kwan' pán' 'k'ü, take a stick to him; 'ká pán' kún 'ch'ái, to counterfeit policemen; pán' 'kú sz' to dress up processions.

Read 'fan; to seize with the hand, to hold; to move.

拏
Pán

To tie up, to tie fast; a hand, a tie, a loop, a tether; mò' pán' a hat tie under the chin; 'tséung pán' an oar-tie.

辦
Pán

To manage, to dispose; to attend to; to prepare, to provide; to depute; to do, to transact business, to act as a factor; a sample, a muster of goods; 'mái pán' a comprador, a steward or butler; pí' pán' to provide for, to arrange against; pán' tsú' to give sentence; pán' fo' to contract for goods; pán' 'm loi, can't be got for this, not enough to

purchase it; pán' 'tsau, to prepare an entertainment; pán' 't'o tong' all settled, well arranged; pán' fán' to sentence criminals; pán' on' to depute one to attend to a case; 'ch'á pán' a muster of tea; tú' pán' to compare musters.

瓣
Pán

The carpel or divisions of a melon or orange; fá pán' (or fá fán') the petals of a flower.

漚
Pán

Deep mud, mesh made by treading mud and water, the mire of the roads; to get mired, muddied; pán' 'sú, marshy fields; 'nai pán' mud, slush; tán' pán' 'fong 'yau ts'z' beware, lest there be thorns in the mud, i. e. take heed how you oppress the helpless; 'kau k'ü pán' offal of sewers; 'yat, shan pán' dirtied all over; 'ch'á lok, pán' slipped down in the mud.

(399)

P'án.

攀
P'án

To lead, to drag, to haul, to pull down or towards one; to climb up; to mount, to ascend; to drag into, to implicate; p'án 'shau to lead by the hand; p'án 'm tò' unable to reach with the hand; 'kung p'án, to denounce, to inform against; 'kòm p'án 't'oi ká' I venture to drag you, Sir, [to my house]; p'án kwai' to become a kújin; p'án 'há lai, pull it down; p'án 'chí, an archer's thumb-ring; p'án p'ái 'm 'hí don't draw together,

unequally mated; *p'án lau*, to civilly detain; *'m kòm kò p'án*, I don't deserve such distinction, I can't intrude on you.

販
P'an An eye which shows much white, a turned up or distorted eye; *p'án tsing*, a cataract.

盼
P'an A clear eye, a piercing, beautiful eye; *p'án' mong'* to look for in hope.

(400) Pang.

崩
Pang The fall or slide of a mountain; to fall in ruins, to fall from a high estate or position; an emperor's death; in colloquial, a fracture, a deficiency, as a piece broken off; *shán pang*, the mountain's rushed down, the state is ruined; *hüt, shán pang*, severe hemorrhage from the womb; *pang kí wai*, to make a breach in the embankment of a river; *pang hau*, a harelip; *pang lau*, a broken head; *'á pang ch'ui tek*, a harelip playing a fife—to lose one's labor; *ká' pang*, the emperor is dead; *tái' pang pái'* a great ruin, what a fall was there! *'á pang*, broken off.

凭
Pang To lean upon or against; to depend on, to trust to, to confide; *pang' dán*, to lean on the railing; *'í pang'* to look to for protection; *kon ch'ái pang' fo*, a dry stick near the fire—one in the way of temptation; *'mò pang' nang'* unstable, unworthy of trust; *'ái pang'* to lean on; a dependance.

(401) P'ang.

烹
P'ang To boil or stew; to decoct; *p'ang ch'á*, to make tea; *p'ang lin'* to decoct and stew by stirring it; *tsz' p'ang k'i chan*, he burnt his own fingers.

朋
P'ang A friend, a companion, an equal, a fellow-student, an acquaintance; to join in with, to associate with; *p'ang 'yau*, a friend; *p'ang 'long*, a party in the state, a clique or cabal; *p'ang pi' wai kán*, to club *p'ang* others in intrigue; *'hò with ts'ing*, very friendly.

鵬
P'ang A monstrous bird like the Arabian roc, fabled to be changed from the kraken; *tái' pang 'chín ch'i'* the roc has flapped his wings—said of a boxer.

硼
P'ang A kind of stone; *p'ang shá*, natural borax, the sub-borate of soda.

憑
P'ang A stand for a stone; to lean on; to trust to, to rely on; confiding in, depending on; according to, as; evidence, proof, testimony; *'yau p'ang*, evidence; *'mò p'ang*, unfounded; *'í mat, wai p'ang*, what sort of proof have you? *'hau wá' mò p'ang*, words cannot be relied on; *yan p'ang shan lik*, men depend on the power of the gods; *p'ang kú'* proof; *man p'ang*, an officer's commission; *lò' p'ang*, a kind of way-bill, in which the stoppages of officials are noted; *yam' p'ang 'ní*, just as you

please; *p'ang ní'kong*, according to what you say, let it be as you say; *p'ang tán*, a contract note in trading, a bill of items.

馮
Ping To swim; *p'ang ho*, to cross a stream without a boat or bridge, as a fool might try to do.

(402) P'áng.

棒
Pang A club, a staff, a cudgel, a stick; to fence; to cudgel, to thump, to take a stick to; *p'áng k'ü ch'ut, hü* drive him out; *tong t'au yat, p'áng*, a rap on the noddle; *ü'fo p'áng*, a hot poker—can not be taken at both ends, an unmanageable affair; *tò' kam p'áng*, an agate burnisher.

噱² A colloquial word; bang! a report of a gun.

(403) P'áng.

彭
P'ang An exciting sound, as of a drum; a chariot-scythe; to journey, to go; a road; abundant; unceasing; name of districts and a river in Sz'chuen; *P'áng lai*, the west side of the Poyang Lake; *p'áng p'áng*, a beating of drums; the crash of falling things; *wáng p'áng p'áng*² to put in one's jaw, to rudely interfere.

蟛
P'ang A land crab, found in rice-fields and along the beach; *tam' p'áng k'i*, to angle for crabs; *p'áng k'i 'tsz'* crab's

eggs; *hung 'song p'áng k'i*, a small crab with red nippers; *'mò 'cháu p'áng k'i*, a clawless crab—an inefficient fellow, a lazy lout.

澎
P'ang The noise of dashing waters; *p'áng sú ün*² the district of the Pescadore Is. off Formosa.

膨
P'ang The belly puffed and swelled; *p'áng hang*, a big belly, like a sow; *'tò p'áng chéung*² stomach distended, flatulent.

棚
P'ang A scaffold or staging for plays or religious ceremonies; a framework; a hut, shed, or banksal made of atap; a covering, an awning; *léung p'áng*, an awning; *t'áp p'áng*, to erect a mat shed; *p'áng 'ch'ong* a temporary shelter, a shed, mat-covering; *hi' p'áng*, theatrical shed; *shái' p'áng*, a drying scaffold; *kwá p'áng*, a melon frame; *ch'ák p'áng tsò' kwò'* take it to pieces and do it over again.

(404) Pat.

不
Puh An adverb, no, not; it usually comes before verbs; as *pat nang*, can not; before adjectives, answers to *un, dis, in*,—as *pat pin*² inconvenient; *pat t'ung*, unlike; when repeated with *tak*, forms an affirmation; *pat tak, pat hü*² I must go, I can not but go; following another negative, the affirmation is stronger; as *mok, pat ming* ? can not fail of being understood; when

placed between a verb repeated, forms a question; as *loi pat, loi*, will he come? repeated before succeeding verbs, answers to neither, nor; as *pat, ká pat, kám*, neither increases nor abates; *pat, sám pat, sz²* [he is] neither three nor four, an unsteady, unstable person; before *szü* or *yéuk₂*, negatives the comparison, as *pat, szü tso²* nothing like sitting, better sit; *pat, yéuk₂ hü²* rather go, let us go; after *hò*, it makes an affirmative question; as *hò pat, fún 'hí*, good not to rejoice? *i. e.* we ought greatly to rejoice; *pat, yat₂* not a few, unlike; *pat, yat₂* not many days, erelong; *pat, ín*, not so, on the contrary; *'yau pat, shí' ch'ü* he has some faults; *'hí pat, shí²* how is it not? it is so; *táí² pat, 'liú sz²* no great matter to do it; *pat, sham² 'hò*, not very good, tolerable; *pat, siú 't'ai*, don't speak of that, let that pass; *pat, yik₂ lok₂ 'ú*, will not that be pleasant?

畢
Pih

To finish, to bring to an end; completed, concluded, over, terminated; the last, the end; all, entirely; the 19th zodiacal constellation, comprising the Hyades; a sort of fork or spit used in sacrifices; an iron under a carriage; a hand bird-net; a document, writings; *pat, 'king*, at last, after all; *pat, chí²* all came; *sz² mí² pat*, the job is not yet done; *kung sz² pat*, when public business is done.

嗶, A woolen cloth; *pat, kí*, long ells or Spanish stripes.

萼, A kind of pulse; *pat, pát*, 'tsz' long peppers. Used for the next.

篲, A wicket; an inclosure hedged in, made of bamboo or wicker; a wood cart; *pat, mín*, a wicker gate, a poor man's cot; *pat, lut₂* a flageolet.

蹕, To warn persons off the road, to make way for the sovereign; to stop, to halt; an imperial journey; *'king pat*, to bid people to retire or halt.

鞞, Leather pads for the knees when kneeling; a sort of apron.

筆, A pencil, a small brush, a pen, a stylus; to write, to compose; *met.* composition, style; drawing, penmanship, writing; direct, straight; *yat, chí pat*, a pencil; *ngo mò pat*, a quill; *szün pat*, a lead pencil; *pat, fát*, rules of composition or penmanship; *lok₂ pat*, to begin to write; *yat, pat, kau siú*, to finish with one stroke of the pen; *'t'í, pat*, the "iron pen," to write the archives of the land; *kung pat*, labored work with the pencil; *'í pat*, drawings quickly executed; *hò pat, fát*, fine penmanship; *táí² pat*, large letters, a skillful style; *'chí pat, séung héung*' pen and paper at each other—a great litigation; *yat, pat, 'shéung hü²* went straight up, rose directly up; *tím² pat, lal*, straight as an arrow; *sung pat, pat*, loose, like cotton or wool; *man pat*, a literary pagoda of 3 stories;

tik, pat, an autograph; *pat*, 'tsui, *pat, kon*, and *pat, t'ung*, the hair, shaft, and cover of a pencil.

擇_{Pih} A sort of yellow, even grained wood, very light, much used for carving statuettes; it comes from Kiangsí.

彌_{Pih} To aid, to guide, to assist, as a statesman; a splice or support on a bow; perverse; *Jéung pat*, a good minister; *fú² pat*, ministers, assistants; 'ní 'hò *pat, fú²* you are a good friend; *shün t'au pat*, a bow-spirit.

拂_{Pih} Same as the preceding; *pat₂ lí²* perverse, obstinate; *pat₂ yan chí sing²* to act contrary to other people. Usually read *fat*.

(405) P'at.

疋_{Pih} A classifier of pieces of cloth or silk; the 103d radical; *yat, p'at, pò²* a piece of cotton; *p'at, t'au*, woolen and other piece-goods; *shing p'at*, a whole piece.

匹_{Pih} A pair; one of two who have been united; a fellow, a mate, a partner; to unite, to match and pair; a classifier of horses and fledgelings; *yat, p'at, p'úi²* a married pair; *p'at, p'úi²* to marry; *p'at, fú*, a husband, a widower; *yat, p'at, sü*, a beard.

鴨_{Pih} A wild duck, a mallard; *shü² yan chap, p'at*, a plebeian takes a duck [as a present].

(406)

Pát.

八_{Páh} } Eight; the 8th radical; *taí² pát*, the eighth; *pát, pát*, sixty-four; *i² pát*, sixteen; *pát, shap₂*, eighty; *pát, yam*, music; *pát, pái²* 'chi káu, an intimate friend; *mong pát*, or *wong pát, t'au*, a shameless cuckold—an abusive term; *pát, tò*, to divide, from the composition of the word **分** *fan*; *pát, t'oi 'kiú*, "an eight-borne sedan," i. e. a gov.-general and governor; *pát, kok, yau*, aniseed oil; *pát, tsz² shang tak, 'hò*, the eight horary characters are good—a good horoscope; *ts'at, 'shau pát, pí²* seven hands and eight arms—agile.

捌_{Páh} The complicated form of the preceding; to divide, to rend open; a ripping or splitting sound.

(This character is often pronounced *pat*.)

拔_{Páh} To pull up, to pull or pluck out, to eradicate, to pull up by the roots, to extirpate; to storm, to take by assault; to elevate, to promote; quickly; eminent, conspicuous; barb of an arrow; to exclude, to brush away; *t'ai pát₂* to advance, to bring forward; *pát₂ 'hí 'hái*, pull up your shoes; *pát₂ teng*, to draw a nail; *pát₂ t'úi, sín²* to draw out iron wire; *yat, mò pat, pát₂* not pull out a hair—spare nothing; *pát₂ kim²* to draw a sword.

菱² The roots of grass, stubble ;
Poh² a thatched or mat hut. Often
read *pút*₂.

魃² The demon of drought, rep-
Páh² resented as a naked or tatter-
ed pigmy with one eye, and
fleet as the wind. Deified,
perhaps, from the summer-colt.

(409)

Páu.

包
Páu

To wrap around, to wrap
up, to enwrap, to infold, to
envelop; to comprehend, to
contain; to hold, to be includ-
ed in; to be patient; to under-
take, to contract, to manage
a whole matter, to assume, to
do for another; to promise, to
engage, to warrant, to insure;
a bale, a bundle; a wrapper,
a roll; *páu kung liú*² to take
a job and find the materials;
*páu pán*² 'kún, a shop which
provides entertainments; *páu*
kok, to bind or rabbit a corner
to strengthen it; *páu tam páu*
*cháp*₂ I'll let you pound or cut
it, for it is good; *páu chi páu*
kít, I can assure you that it
is accurate; *páu í'au*, a fillet
or head-band; *tá páu*, to wrap;
to mat, as a box; *páu sok*,
matting twine; *páu pán*² 'ch'á
to take contracts for tea; *yat*,
*ko*² 'páu, a bundle; *nang páu*
yung, patient, forbearing; *páu*
*pí*² to screen; to harbor, as a
criminal; *páu lám*, to take
the whole conduct of, to mo-
nopolize a commodity; *páu*
'chung 'ch'á, Powchong tea;
*páu kún tsò*² 'tak, 'lai, I assure
you I can get it done; *páu*
mái yat, páu, do them up in
a bundle; *páu tsoi*² 'noi² it is
included or reckoned in; *páu*
fuk, a knapsack, a bundle;
páu tá kún fú, to assure the
success of a case; *páu ch'éung*
a procurer; *páu ní mò sè*² I

(407)

Pau.

衰² To collect, to bring together ;
Pau² to diminish, to reduce ; many ;
*pau tsü*² to congregate ; *pau*
to yik, kwá, to decrease the
surplus and add to the defici-
ent. Also read *fau*.

啜² To draw in the breath.
Pau² A colloquial word; flabby,
puffy, spongy, tumid, swelled,
fatty; empty, deceptive; *lau*²
*pau*² not firm; soft, like flesh;
*yat, í'ün yat, pau*² a sinking
and a swelling; *yat, pau*² 'nai,
a clod of earth; *sung pau*² 'ké²
flabby, a want of substance.

(408)

P'au.

剖² To cut in two with a knife,
P'au² to split, to divide, to halve ;
to judge, to decide ; to expose,
to lay open ; *p'au hoi*, to rive,
to rip open ; *fan p'au, m hoi*,
can not cut it open.

掬² Interchanged with *pau* 衰² ;
P'au² to add ; to grasp, to take to
one ; to exact ; to get salt out
of seawater ; *p'au hak*, to
rigorously exact, as duties.

can assure there's nothing to to fear; *min fá sám páu*, three bales of cotton.

胞
P'áu The placenta or after-birth; uterine; brotherly; a fish's air-bladder; the crop of birds; a vesicle, a pustule, blister; to swell, to puff up; *páu í*, the after-birth; *t'ung páu hing tai* brothers of the same mother; *niú páu*, the bladder; *'shui páu*, a water-blister; *sū t'ung páu*, like my own brothers.

苞
P'áu Rushes or grass fit for making mats or sandals; the covering of grain; luxuriant, rank; presents of food folded up in leaves; roots of the mulberry; *chuk páu ts'ung mau* the luxuriant bamboo and thrifty firs; *páu song*, stable, secure.

鮑
P'áu A kind of dried fish regarded as a delicacy; pickled fish; dry salted fish; stinking, rank fish.

飽
P'áu To eat enough; satiated, fed, satisfied; gratified, pleased, as with flattery; *shik páu* or *yák páu*, eaten enough, I have dined; *páu hok chí yan*, a very learned man; *'ai páu 'ngán*, satisfied with seeing; *páu 'mún*, or *sung páu*, fat, obese; *páu 'nün*, fed and clothed; *'ai kin 'ní tsau páu* the sight of you is enough; *kí páu yau yan*, hunger and satiety are as men please.

爆
P'áu To burn, to scorch; to snap, to pop; to crackle, as a fire; to chap; to burst, to shrink from heat or dryness; hot, sputtering, crackling; to dry

by the fire; *shíu páu chuk*, to let off fire-crackers; *páu tséung* fireworks; *t'ung fá páu 'liú*, the tub's hoops are burst; *páu kuk*, parched rice; *páu ch'ák*, chapped; *páu fo*, a crackling fire. Also read *puk*.

(410)

P'áu.

抛
P'áu To fling, to throw down; to reject, cast off, throw away; to throw abroad; to toss up; *p'áu náu*, to anchor; *p'áu so*, to throw a shuttle; *p'áu t'au ló' mín* to appear in public; *p'áu hí* to abandon, to reject; *p'áu pít*, to flee, to abscond.

庖
P'áu A slaughter-house; a cook-room, a kitchen; *p'áu yan*, a cook, a butcher; *p'áu ch'ü*, a kitchen.

咆
P'áu To roar, as a tiger or bear; to bluster; *p'áu háu*, to roar, an angry cry; *p'áu háu kung t'ong*, the angry blustering of officials at the tribunals.

包
P'áu Interchanged with the preceding, but more used for *p'áu* 炮 a gun.

匏
P'áu A calabash or bitter squash, once used for musical and drinking utensils; any gurglet-shaped vessel; the hard shell of gourds; *p'áu kwá*, a gourd.

匏
P'áu A plane; to plane, to shave, to smooth; *p'áu ch'ái*, shavings; *p'áu 'hau ch'ái*, chips; *p'áu fá*, resinous shavings for the hair; *sui kwá páu*, a smoothing knife; *p'áu wát tik*, plane it smoother.

鞞 P'áu A currier, a leather-dresser.

跑 P'áu To run, to gallop; to paw the earth, to scratch up; to prance, to gambol; to ride rapidly, as a courier; p'áu má, to gallop; p'áu tsau, to run off, to race; p'áu loi p'áu hū running about.

躑 P'áu Interchanged with the last. Also read *pok*, to strike the feet together.

豹 P'áu A leopard, panther, ounce, or other spotted felinæ; the panther is the official embroidery; spotted; p'áu shik, prettily ornamented.

炮 P'áu To bake or roast in the ashes; to wrap up and roast; p'áu chai to mix and infuse—as medicines; p'áu ch'á, mix to tea with condiments. Used for the next.

礮 P'áu } Interchanged with **爆**
砲 } páu'. A balista, once used in war; a cannon, great guns; fireworks; yat, mún páu' a cannon; páu' ts'ang, a battery; páu' ngán, a touchhole, a port-hole; fong páu' to fire a gun; páu' t'oi, a fort; shiú fā páu' to burn the flower gun—when worshiping Ceres; páu' héung, report of guns; páu' shau, a gunner; sai páu' to scale guns; fong king páu' to fire a salute; páu' t'au, a rocket.

泡 P'áu A bubble, froth, spoon-drift, spume; a bubbling, murmuring noise; name of a river; to dip, to wet, to soak, to steep in; shui páu' a pustule, a blister, bubbles on water; páu' chai

to decoct, as medicines; páu' shap, to dip, to moisten; ch'á páu' relishes put in tea.

(411) Pé.

啤 Pé tsau, a Canton word for beer; táí pé, porter.

鼻 An adversative colloquial particle, expressive of dissatisfaction or mistrust; kdm pé 'tím ní, well, and what then? Also, a final particle; héung fuk, lé pé in short, he is enjoying himself.

(412) Pí.

卑 Pí Base, low, vulgar, mean, inferior, menial, contemptible; humble, yielding, respectful; to humble, to abase; pí lau' vulgar, low-lived; tsün pí, noble and plebeian; pí tsín' vile; pí ú, dirty, mean; pí chik, I, the magistrate; pí pí pat, tsuk, t'ò too unimportant, not worth mentioning.

碑 Pí A pillar to which victims were tied; a tablet; pí mò' a grave-stone; shek, pí, a stone in memoriam; pí man, the epitaph, an inscription; t'ò shéung hang yan 'hau ts'z' pí, traveler's words are like tablets.

砒 Pí Same as pí ai 砒. An ore of arsenic, realgar, the red sulphuret of arsenic. Also read pí.

悲 _{Pí} Compassion, feeling for, sympathy, grief at another's woe; to feel for, heartfelt sorrow; tragic, as plays; *pí oi*, grief; *pí fú*, to bewail a husband; *pí tsoi*, alas, woe worth! *ts'z'* *pí*, compassion; *pí t'án'* to sigh in grief.

陂 _{Pí} A bank, a side; to bank in, to inclose and drain; a pool, a fishpond; *pí ch'í*, a pool.

罷 _{Pí} A bear of great size; an arctic or grisly bear, found in Liántung; *hung pí*, a bear, —when dreamed of, is ominous of a son.

屙 _{Pí} The female organs, the vulva.

比 _{Pí} To compare, to classify, to sort, to judge of; to equal, to correspond, to select; a comparison, an illustration; the 81st radical; *pí káu* to compare; *pí túi* to pair, match; *mò yan pí tak*, *shéung*, no one can compare with him; *mò pí ping*, *'m chí 'hò 'ch'au*, good and ill cannot be known without comparison; *pí yat*, *pí*, make a comparison; *pí fong*, analogy, a simile; to measure; to suppose.

妣 _{Pí} A deceased mother; *'háu 'pí*, deceased parents or ancestors.

彼 _{Pí} A distributive pronoun; that, the further of two, the opposite; to exclude, to leave out of the question; *'pí 'ts'z'* that, this; then, now; there, here; the former, latter; *pí tsoi*, him, indeed!

畀 _{Pí} To give, to confer, to bestow, to distribute amongst. Interchanged with the next.

俾 _{Pí} To give, to benefit; to cause, to enable; to follow, to accord; to let, to allow; to employ; a janitor; a conjunction, that, so that if, to the end that; by, with; *'pí shek₂ kik₂ yan*, to strike one with a stone; *'m 'pí yan hang*, don't let people go; *'pí 'k'ü 'chí tó* let him know; *sung* *'pí 'k'ü*, give it to him; *'pí tó yat₂ k'í*, allow more time.

擗 _{Pí} To throw down. Same as 擺 *'pái*. Also to strike the hands together.

賁 _{Pí} To adorn; ornamented, variegated, as herbage; the 22d diagram, connected with fire.

庇 _{Pí} To shelter, to cover; affording protection or shadow; to shield, to protect; to lodge; *pí yau* to protect, as by gods; *'pò pí* to shield with one's assistance; *'wing pí* continual protection; *tsik₂ pí* to trust to for aid; *'páu pí* to assure one protection.

泌 _{Pí} Water flowing, as from a torrent or fountain, between banks; running water; name of a river in the southwest of Honán, a branch of the River Hán.

祕 _{Pí} } Abstruse, secret, mysterious, divine; inspired, as by an afflatus; unaccountable, inexplicable; *pí 'ch'ün*, mysteriously conveyed, like mesmerism; *pí mat*, undivulged, close; *pí shü*, a mysterious book.

苾 _{Pí} Fragrant, odoriferous; the perfume of flowers; *pí fan*, grateful to the smell, like food. Also read *pít*, a kind of potherb.

悞^{Pí} To treat rudely or disrespectfully, as when one is flustered with drink. Same as the next.

偉^{Pí} Majestic, grave; full, filled up with; a man's name. Usually read *pít*.

比^{Pí} Laborious, painstaking; fatigue, care; attentive, careful, heeding; to counsel, to warn; water flowing from a spring.

闕^{Pí} A closed door; to shut, to secrete; to skulk, to hide; hidden, secret, deep, profound, mysterious, spiritual; careful, attentive; *sham pí* occult, very secret; *pí sz* a secret affair; *pí ník*, to keep out of the way.

馱^{Pí} A strong, well-fed horse; a fat, robust horse.

痺^{Pí} Rheumatism, weakness or paralysis of the limbs, arising from dampness; numbness in the joints; *kéuk, pí* my foot is asleep; *hang pí* a sudden twinge in the legs; *chéuk, pí* rheumatism from damp.

臂^{Pí} The fore-arm; the cubit; the arm; the shoulder or leg of an animal when killed; the power or strength of an arm; in colloquial, to pour off from dregs; *shau pí* the arm; *pí ch'ún* a bracelet; *pí tsít*, the elbow-joint; *yéung pí* a leg of mutton; *fán pí* to throw the arms backward; *pong yat, pí chí lík*, lend us a hand, help here; *pí tò ts'ing*, pour it off clear; *pá pí í s'ám*, to seize the arm and converse, to take by the button; *mái tíú pí ú*, nothing at all to do.

鼻^{Pí} The nose; nasal; to bore the nose; the 209th radical of characters relating to the nose; the first, original; in colloquial, a thing; *pí² lung*, the nostrils; *pí² léung*, the bridge of the nose; *á² pí²* a fool, an ass; *pí² ko*, the nose; *pí² t'ai² ch'ung*, a slug; *lau pí² shui* running at the nose; *ch'é pí² hon*, to snore; *pí² ko dò 'mò yuk*, his nose has no flesh—he is greatly afraid; *ang ko pí²* a Roman nose; *'hò pí²* a good article, a good thing; *pí² tsò*, the first ancestor in a genealogy; *pí² sak*, nose stopped up, the snuffles; *pí² ín snuff*; *pí² jün*, the end of the nose; *pí² t'ai²* mucus from the nose; *sang² pí²* to blow the nose; *chong² pí² ko hū* follow your nose, go on straight.

筴^{Pí} A fine toothed comb, single or double; to comb; to lead; a kind of toothed net to catch shrimps; *tséung² ngá pí²* an ivory comb; *pí² s'au fát*, to comb the hair.

避^{Pí} To flee from, to escape, to avoid, to shun, to shirk, to get out of the way; to stand aside, to retire, to withdraw; to abscond, to hide one's self; *pí² kwo' ní chéung² 'hím*, escape from this present danger; *'tò pí²* to abscond; *pí² shai² lau*, to shirk one's duty; *pí² chái²* to avoid one's creditors; *'ái pí²* to stand aside—as when officers pass; *pí² 'shū*, to avoid the hot weather; *pí² 'há 'k'ü*, get out of his way; *pí² 'm ch'it*, didn't dodge it.

備²
備²
Pí } To prepare, to have, to provide for, to make ready, to arrange, to guard against; to retain; prepared, provided, complete, ready; sufficient, enough; entirely, wholly, all; *ü' pí* provided against; *tsuk, pí* enough is prepared; *ts'ai pí* all is ready; *'yau pí, mò wán* calamity is avoided by forethought; *pí lik, on ngai*, he has experienced both felicity and misfortune; *pí' chí 'tai sai* he knows it all minutely.

嬖²
Pí } A favorite, a vile but beloved person, a familiar; partial to, blinded for; depraved, lecherous; *pí' ts'ip*, a favorite concubine; *pí' hang*² or *pí' yan* a catamite; *p'in pí* entire trust in, to adulate.

比²
Pí } To harmonize, to equal; according with, even, equal, regular, uniform; party-spirited, intimate; *pat, pí* peerless, not comparable to; *pí' yau ní*, a nun; *o pí* selfish, mean, partizan-like; *pí' ping* equal.

披²
Pí } To reach to, to add to, to protect; to dress; to provide or prepare; to suffer, a sign of the passive voice; by, from; *pí' k'ap, t'in yan*, heaven's blessings reached him; *pí' k'ü hoí* wounded by him; *pí' fung shí' ts'an*, made ill by wind—when sleeping; *pí' kò* a defendant; *pí' láí* implicated in; *pí' yan hí fú* to be imposed on, to suffer mockery; *pí' kü* all ready; *pí' 'shui' tsoi*, suffered by a flood.

轡²
Pí } The reins attached to a headstall or bridle; *chap, pí* to hold a horse.

被² } A colloquial word; or, one of two; a final word, expressing certainty; *hai' pí* yes it is; *'m hai' pí* not at all so; *kung pí' ná*, is it a male or female? *p'eng pí' kwai* is it cheap or dear now? *pí' 'tim yéung* then, how will it be? then what?

庫²
Pí } Low, like a house or palace, humble, unpretending, mean; short; the nose; *'Yau pí* the name of a principality which the brother of Shun governed.

(413) P'í.

丕
P'ei } Grand, great; first; distinguished; to offer up, to present to; to receive; *p'í 'tsz'* the eldest son.

佻
P'ei } Strong, robust; valiant; many, a multitude; *Tái' P'í*, a mountain in Weihwei fú in Honán.

狝
P'ei } A fox's cub; *p'í lí*, a young fox.

駮
P'ei } A white and yellow speckled horse, a bright chestnut horse; *p'í p'í*, pressing, hurrying along.

披
P'í } To open, to spread out, to extend, to uncover; to unroll, as a scroll; to rive, to break; to throw on, as a cloak; to cast or throw off clothes; to oppose; slazy, as cloth; disheveled; *p'í so*, to put on a leaf-cloak; *p'í fát*, to dishevel the hair; *p'í hoi*, to open or split; *p'í káp*, cavalry, a cuirassor; *p'í ká shá*, to put on a surplice; *'i p'í*, a chair cover,

a tidy; 'shau p'í, open with the hand; p'í shū, to look at a book; p'í sing tái' ū, to cloak the stars and put on the moon—to travel by night.

被
P'í To put on garments on the shoulders; to dishevel, to undo; p'í fát, to loosen the hair. Same as the preceding, in this sense.

剝
P'í To peel, to flay, to pare off the skin; to trim, to hew; p'í 'shau káp, to trim the nails; p'í hiú p'í, pare off the skin.

皮
P'í The skin, the undressed hide; leathery, leathern; furs; bark, peel; a wrapper, the case around goods, the tare; a quartering in gambling; temper, character; to skin; to cover, as skin does; the 107th radical of characters relating to skin; p'í fú, the skin; ngau p'í, cow-hide; p'í 'ts'ò, dressed furs; kwai' p'í, cassia; p'í 'pán, furs not made up; 'm kú' mín' p'í, regardless of reputation, shameless; 'hò p'í hi' a good disposition; 'piú 'chí p'í, to paper over; fung p'í, to seal up, to paper the cracks; p'í jü, mulish, obstinate; p'ai p'í, to peel, as an orange; chám' p'í, to curry leather; íp, (or ím) p'í, to tan; hoi 'án p'í, to open the quartering—in gambling; p'í jui, or wán p'í, fidgetty, willful, as children; 'hò p'í shik, a clear, good complexion; 'ch'é p'í 'íú, unstable, not to be depended on; mok, p'í, to flay, to pull off the wrapper or peel; 'ch'ü p'í, without the case.

疲
P'í Lassitude, fatigue, weariness; inability, loss of strength; p'í kún' tired out; p'í 'má, a worn out house; p'í 'nán, drudging, tiresome, as an office.

罷
P'í Fatigued, ill, worn-out, tired; p'í jò, harassed; same as the last in this sense.

諛
P'í To flatter, to adulate; to dispute; artful, specious debate intended to flatter and win over; p'í ts'z' to beguile, to coax to do wrong.

佻
P'í To take leave of, to separate from; ugly; p'í wai, ugly, plain, as a woman.

枇
P'í A fine toothed comb; forks with which victims were lifted from the boiler; a fruit; p'í p'á, the loquat or medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica*); p'í p'á 't'ung, a barrel.

琵琶
P'í A musical instrument; p'í p'á the Chinese guitar or viol; name of a scaleless fish; to push with the hand.

毗
P'í Contiguous, as fields; clear, manifest; thick, substantial; cringing; kind, to treat kindly, liberal; to assist; p'í jin, adjoining, conterminous; kw'á p'í, servile.

媲
P'í To pair, to couple, to marry; equal, paired, matched; p'í 'mí, alike pretty.

臍
P'í The stomach or tripe of a cow, the manyplus; the navel; thick, substantial, abundant; p'í c'hi, the entrails of birds.

豹
P'í A sort of feline beast from Liáutung, like a leopard; some say a spotted bear or badger; p'í yau, a flag with a leopard on it.

埤 P'í A low wall; to add to, to augment; attached to; thick, liberal, abundant; low, marshy, damp, places; *p'í shap*, damp.

糶 P'í Grain which does not mature; the chorion or immature seed; chaffy grain; tares found in grain; ignorant; *p'í hong*, chaff, husks, refuse.

脾 P'í The stomach, the internal tunic which digests the food; the digestion; the temper; to stop; *p'í hí* the gastric effluence, the temper; *p'í wai* the stomach; *p'í wai sham wong* an excellent digestion; *p'í hū*, languid, feeble; *mat p'í*, the cells of a comb; *p'í hí ngáng* obstinate, willful.

Also read *p'í*, full, ample, as a dress.

粳 P'í Good, white rice, well hulled and washed.

裨 P'í Small, as caps used by lords in worship; inferior; beneficial; to assist, to supply deficiency; to reinforce, to be useful; to enable or give permission to do; to give over to; *p'í fú* to assist; *tái 'yau p'í yik*, of great benefit.

障 P'í A parapet or breastwork, in which embrasures are made; to benefit; *ts'éung p'í*, a parapet; *shau p'í*, an officer who guards the walls.

鞀 P'í A drum or cymbal used on horseback, and sounded in battle near the general; to drum.

蚋 P'í A large species of ant, called *p'í fau*; a flower of a reddish color, like a hibiscus.

痞 P'ei A stoppage in the bowels, constipated; disease or pain from costiveness.

否 P'ei To obstruct, to hinder, to bar the way, to interrupt; vile, wicked, bad, as mankind; *p'í shai* the wicked world; *p'í sak*, impeded, way blocked up; *ming p'í*, a hard lot; *p'í kik t'ai loi*, it is so bad that it must soon better.

鄙 P'í A frontier or country town, a small place; a border, a frontier; a town of 500 houses, five of which made a *hien* or district; low, country-like, vile, rustic, mean; to despise, to contemn; *p'í lau* vulgar, the lower classes; *p'í lun* niggardly; *p'í lū*, brazenfaced; *hò p'í k'ü*, I utterly despise him; *ho p'í*, despicable; *p'í pok*, to vilify; *p'ín p'í*, on the borders, the frontier.

圮 P'í To destroy, to subvert; to prostrate, as a city; *k'ing p'í*, to cast down.

被 P'í A coverlet, a covering for a bed; to cover; *p'í tán*, a sheet, a single covering; *káp p'í*, a double coverlet; *min p'í*, a quilt; *p'í mín* a counterpane; *k'am p'í*, to pull the clothes over one; *p'í p'ò*, bedding; *ní p'í*, a red woolen coverlet.

婢 P'í A maid-servant, a female slave, one bought or condemned to servitude; *p'í tsz* a slave maid; *p'í nü*, a term for a daughter; also used by women for themselves; *kün p'í*, condemned women; *shí p'í*, handmaids; *nò p'í*, slaves.

譬^{P'í} To compare, to make an illustration; to understand; a simile, an illustration, a parable, a comparison; *p'í' ū*, for instance, a comparison; *'ts'ū p'í' pat' ūn*, to take a common illustration; *p'í' pat' tak*, incomparable; *mí' p'í' unexplained*, unintelligible.

屁^{P'í} To break wind; *p'í' kú*, the posteriors; *fong' p'í'* to fart; used as a contemptuous expression for what another says.

(414) Pik.

碧^{Pih} A valuable stone, translucent like prase or jade; some are bluish, and others greenish, like the deep sea; *pik, ōan*, the azure clouds; *pik, shū'* a coralline tree, fabled to grow in the Kwanlun Mts.

逼^{Pih} To oppress, to harass, to ill-use, to force, to reduce to straits; to crowd on; to approach near, to press upon; to distend, to fill; near, urgent; *chan ching' pik, yan*, really, what a crowd! *pik, tak, 'hò 'kan*, a great press, a jam; *pik, 'sz'* to ill-use so as to cause death; *'hò pik*, very crowded; *pik, 'kan*, near to, bordering; *pik, t'ò' h'í' t'ò' m' t'au tak*, I am so squeezed I can't breathe; *pik, pik*, to force, to compel another, to tyrannize over; in suits; *pik, ū m'ò' noi'* necessitated, obliged to do; *'ts'úi pik*, to dun, to hurry; *pik, há'* to oppress the poor; *pik, kū'* a buskin.

焗^{Pih} To dry at the fire; fire dried; *pik, nam' ngau yuk*, to bake beef thoroughly; *pik, 'tsau*, to distil spirits; *pik, nung*, overdone.

壁^{Pih} A mud wall; a partition wall, wall of a house; a screen, an obstruction, a military defense; a steep ridge; the 14th zodiacal constellation, of γ in Pegasus and α in Andromeda; *'ts'ung pik*, a wall; *chiú' pik*, a curtain wall before yámun; an opposite wall; *kák, pik*, a partition wall; *kák, pik, yan*, a next door neighbor; *ká' t'ò' pik, lap*, a poor family, only bare walls; *mún pik*, a partition to screen a room; *mín' pik*, facing the wall, *i. e.* hard study; *pik, lap, 'ts'in yan* the ridge rises in lofty peaks.

壁^{Pih} A badge of office, made of gem, round, with a hole in the centre, and carried into audiences; the *kwai* and *pik*, were a sort of letters-patent; to decline; *pik, tsé'* to decline with thanks—written on cards; *'fán pik*, to return a present.

(This character is often pronounced *pák*.)

迫^{Peh} } To urge, to insist upon;
to press, to vex, to reduce
to straits; urgent, pressing;
to force one to extremity;
kap, pik, urgent, as work;
hurried, pressed; *kw'an' pik*,
miserable, straitened, as a poor
man; *'wai shai' 'sho pik*, forced
by circumstances; *pik, 'sz'*
jammed to death.

悞^{Pih} Perverse, bad, pertinacious, self-willed, disobedient.

(415) P'ik.

辟, P'ih
A prince, a ruler; heaven; a law, example, rule; clear, to perceive fully; punishment, to punish, to castigate, to kill; partial to; *tái' p'ik*, a severe punishment, death; *p'ik, ming* nominal, by false pretenses; *wong p'ik*, an emperor; a widow worships her dead husband by this title. Occasionally used for the four next.

僻, P'ih
Mean, low-live, vulgar; depraved, licentious; prejudiced, partial; *p'ik, lau'* rustic, mean; *p'in p'ik*, depraved, bad hearted; rough, uneven, as a path; *fong' p'ik*, dissolute; *p'ik, kin'* prejudiced, narrow-minded.

(This character is often pronounced *p'ek*.)

辟, P'ih
To open, to cleave, to rive; to beat the breast; to throw down on, or at; to drive aside; *p'ek, shek, fong' fo*, to throw stones and set on fire; *p'ik, hoi*, to break open; *p'ik, yung huk, yap*, to bare the feet and wail—as for a death.

闢, P'ih
To burst forth, to disclose, to appear; to set in order; to develop, as nature does; to retire to, to shun; *hoi p'ik, t'in tí* the creation; *yat, hòp, yat, p'ik*, an opening and shutting, a culmination and decline; *ch'o p'ik, tí fong*, to occupy new land.

霹, P'ih
A clap of thunder; *p'ik, lik, sheng*, a splitting clap; also applied to a crashing noise, the rumbling of wheels; *chan' p'ik*, a trembling, a shaking.

劈, P'ih
To rive, to split, to open; to rend, to cut; *p'ik, lim' tik, yan*, a harsh man.

癖, P'ih
Indigestion; a morbid appetite; a penchant, a fancy for, great partiality; *shik, p'ik*, a craving appetite; *sing' p'ik*, a propensity, a passion for.

壁, P'ih
A sort of tile which is to be partly covered by other tiles, and in which lines are made.

裓, P'ih
Clothes folded up and laid in a pile; *p'ik, tsik*, the plaits or folds in the skirt of a petticoat; the gathers in a dress.

跛, P'ih
Lame, unable to walk; upset, overturned, prostrate; *pai p'ik*, lame of both feet.

(416) P'in.

邊, P'ien
The side; an edge, a bank, a margin; a border, the frontier, confines, boundary. In colloquial, which, where; what place; *p'in tik, chí' hò*, which is the best? *p'in yat, chí' ũ* in what place? *'séung p'in yat, yéung'* which one do you fancy? *p'in tak, lai*, where did you get this? *p'in 'há* where? *'ái p'in chí' ũ* near what place? *p'in ngoi'* beyond the frontiers; *p'in kéung*, the boundary; *chung p'in*, within and without; *fá p'in*, an embroidered edge, as of a dress; *fá p'in ngan*, a milled dollar; *p'in 'sháng*, which province? *'hoi p'in*, the seaside; *mò hū' p'in chí' ũ* don't go away; *p'in lán*, the raised edge of a coin;

'k'i 'tò shan pín, stand by my side; 'hau tsoi' ló' pín, way-side talk—truth; 'lü pín, inside, within; 'éin pín, the horizon; pín kò' which one?

篋
Pien

A bamboo basket, called pín tau' made like a dish, used in worship to contain fruits; pín yan, an eunuch, who brings the server at sacrifices.

蝙蝠
Pien

A bat, called pín fuk, or sin shü, the fairy rat.

編
編
編
Pien

To connect or string on a cord; a ligature, a band; a cord to fasten bamboo books together; to arrange materials in order, as when preparing a book; to compose; records, books; to twist, to plait; a sort of turban; 'kán pín, a book; pín nín, annals; pín sau, a revisor of books—the lowest title in the Hánlin; pín lí, tsz' hò' to arrange marks or letters in order.

篋
Pien

A bamboo cart or barrow for transporting earth.

胼
Pien

The hard skin of a laboring man's hand; callous, indurated, hard, firm; loose skin. Read p'ing in the Fan Wan.

鞭
Pien

A whip, a lash; an iron cudgel; a cut or lash of a whip; to whip, to flog; 'má pín, a horsewhip; pín t'át, to chastise, to flog; pín kon, a whip-handle; dá 'k'ü shap, pín, give him ten lashes; chap, pín ts'ung sz' to take measures to do a thing; t'ü, pín, an iron bludgeon; yal, chí pín kon, a walking-stick; p'i pín, a lictor's lash; t'ang pín, a rattan scourge.

編
Pien

A bream (*Abramis brama*); one or two species are reared by the Chinese to a great extent.

辮
Pien

To plait, to braid, to twist, to intertwine; a cue; dá pín or pan' pín, to braid the cue; táv' sung pín, a loose plaited cue; lau pín, left for a cue—as when boys are first shaved; 'ü pín, to wind the cue round the head; pín teng, the hair left on the head; pín p'ái, a false cue.

扁
Pien

Flat, round, low, not globular; a tablet; a lighter or small boat; p'ái pín or pín ngák, honorary tablets placed over doors by graduates; sai kwá pín, a chopboat; 'shéung pín, to put up a tablet; pín pák, the juniper; kam' pín, to press flat.

匾
Pien

Like the last. Flat, thin; a slice; a board or tablet; pín ngák, a door tablet.

偏
Pien

Cramped, contracted, narrow, petty, small; strait, as a territory, garments, or the mind; pín 'siü, small, mean; pín lau' mean; pín sam, fearful, pusillanimous, timid.

偏
Pien

Hasty, narrow-minded; pín kap, impertinent, covetous. Same as the last.

貶
Pien

To detract, to criticise, to censure, to dispraise; to diminish, to abate; to vilify; pò pín, to praise and blame—as critics do; pín há' to degrade—as an officer; to humble; pín 'sün, to disparage, to do injury to by blaming; pín chut, to take away a dignity.

窆 To bury, to put the coffin into the grave; burial; *'pín hí'* implements for interment.

變 To change, to alter; to transform, to metamorphose; a change in things, a mutation from one condition or being to another; a turn of affairs, an insurrection, a revolution in the state; a calamity, a judgment from Heaven; *'koi pín'* to reform; an alteration in affairs; *'pín' t'ung*, perspicacious, smart; *'pín' sam*, to alter one's views or feelings; *'pín' fá'* to change by influencing; the changes in nature, to alter the substance of a thing; *'pik pín'* to excite to revolt—by oppression; *'pín' máí'* to change hands by selling; *'pín' ching'* a change in a disease; *'t'in pín'* providential calamity; *'pín' shik*, change of countenance; *'pín' ún'* change it.

便 To put one who is irksome at ease; to accord with; rest, convenience; convenient, expedient, opportune, advantageous; ready, handy, at hand, at pleasure, readily; accustomed to, ready at; offices of nature; an adverb, then, so, thus; forthwith, immediately, straightway, just as; that is; *'shun' pín'* to be convenient, to avail of a good chance; *'lí pín'* serviceable, advantageous; *'pín' chung tsau' wá'* said it unpremeditatedly; *'ching pín'* all made ready, finished; *'mí' 'yau pín'* not yet ready; *'kí shí tak, pín'* when will it be ready? *'ch'á pín'* tea is ready; *'ts'ui pín'* as you please, any how,

of no consequence; *'m pín'* inconvenient, unhandy, not ready; *'pín' shí'* is just so, of course, that is it; *'pín' on*, at leisure, *'otium'*; *'siú pín'* to make water; *'pín' ú'*, a chamber-pot; *'pín' chung hang máí loi*, come in at your leisure; *'k'í máí yat, pín'* stand a little one side; *'mat tak, kòm' pín'* how is it you have it so handy? *'pín' tong'* well arranged, in its place, all right; *'pín' chéuk*, then it will do; *'ts'in ngan pín' ún'* cash and silver readily exchanged; *'fong pín'* what is beneficial, of public or private advantage; *'tsau' pín'* will be ready presently; *'pín' tsit'*, no trouble, in one's way; *'tái' pín' há' hüt'*, the bloody piles; *'hóm' 'yé ts'ai pín'* all is ready.

辨 To separate or cut asunder; to divide, to distinguish, to discriminate, to dispute and discuss, in order to ascertain; to inquire into; frame of a bedstead; an ancient land measure; *'pín' hoi kò dai*, to distinguish between the dear and cheap; *'pín' shik*, to discriminate colors; *'pín' tò' ts'ing*, to thoroughly examine; *'fan pín'* to explain, to distinguish.

辨 Analogous to the last; to dispute, to debate, to quarrel; to set in order; to review, to criticise; to insinuate; wrangling, artful; *'pín' pok*, to contradict; *'ch'ang pín'* to wrangle; *'pín' lun'* to debate; *'pín' ming pák'*, to argue or distinguish a point clearly; *'pín' 'chün*, skillful at cajoling, to coax or cajole.

十² Hurried; a rule, a law; to
Pien put the hands to in a confused
way; name of a district; *pín*²
kap, perturbed.

怵² Delighted, pleased, gay,
Pien joyous.

汴² A river in Húpeh, a branch
Pien of the River Hán; *Pín*² *léung*,
the former name of K'áifung
fú in Honán.

弁² A casque, a leathern helmet;
Pien a bonnet of ceremony used in
the Chau dynasty; military
officers; quick, hasty, alarm-
ed, trembling; to clap the
hands; *man ün 'mò pín*² civil-
ians and army officers; *kú pín*²
to clap and urge on to battle.

拚² To grasp, to put the hand on;
Pien to sweep or brush away; to
throw away; to reject; *pín*²
*meng*² to risk or disregard
one's life.

(417) P'ín.

偏² Inclined to one side, a side,
Pien at or by the side; partial, ex-
cessive, bent on having, long-
ing for; selfish, secluded; a
half; 25 chariots; fifty men;
*p'ín iú*² *kóm*, I must have it
so; *p'ín liú*² *k'ü*, neglected or
overlooked him; *p'ín fong*, a
concubine; *'yau p'ín* or *p'ín*
*kwo*² I have, thank you—a re-
ply when asked if one has
eaten; *p'ín kwai yat, pín*² leans
one side—as an unsteady boat;
*p'ín p'ín áu*² willful, opinion-
ated, determined; *séung p'ín*,
to pass on a present to a third
person; *p'ín oi*² undue partial-

ity; *p'ín kín*² prejudiced; *lò*
p'ín mún, to go in a side door;
met. dissipated, to follow evil
ways.

篇² A slip of written bamboo, as
P'ien anciently used; a red skinned
bamboo, with delicate tasted
shoots; a leaf of a book; a pub-
lication, books; *yat p'ín*, one
leaf; *p'ín shap*, a section in
the Book of Odes; *yat p'ín*
shü 'tai 'lò 'lò, has looked at
one book till he's old—is only
partially informed.

翩² To fly swiftly, to run to and
P'ien fro quickly; fluttering, hover-
ing; bustle and running, as at
a parade; fluttering pennons;
p'ín p'ín, flying about.

扁² Small, as a boat; *p'ín chau*,
P'ien a skiff, a little flat boat. Same
as the next in this sense.

編² A flat bottomed boat, a shallop,
P'ien used in eastern China; a scow.

便² Urgent; *p'ín p'ín*, diligent,
P'ien in a hurry; also, to discuss.

徧² Everywhere, all around, the
P'ien entire, the whole, throughout;
to go around, to make a cir-
cuit or tour; to pervade; a
visit or walk; *p'ín shan*, the
whole person; *p'ín kwok*,
chung, to travel to the ends
of the land; *yat p'ín*² a visit,
one walk or trip; *ch'ün p'ín*²
to inform all.

騙² To vault into a saddle, to
P'ien mount a horse; to take ad-
vantage of, to deceive, to
cheat; *hong p'ín*² or *hi p'ín*²
to lie to, to delude; *shau p'ín*²
deceived; *p'ín kuk*, a plan
for cheating; *shui p'ín*² *'ni*,
who took you in?

片
P'ien Anything thin and small, as a leaf, slip, splinter, strip, bit, chip, fragment; a short time; petals of a flower; to split, to slice, to cleave, to divide; a half, a section of; the 91st radical; *yat, p'in'* 'chí a slip of paper; *p'in'* 'hám, a note, a chit; *yat, p'in'* 'fú sam, the whole heart engaged in it; *p'in'* 'ín, half of the story, one side of a question, a word; *p'in'* 'shí, a little while, an interval; *ping p'in'* Baroos camphor; *ch'á p'in'* a leaf of tea; *yat, p'in'* 'fau 'ín, a lie, the whole of it; *á p'in'* 'ín, opium; *lau p'in'* a note left as a card; *p'in'* 'tsau' a memorial; *ts'it, p'in'* to slice up.

(418)

Ping.

兵
ping A weapon, arms; a soldier; an army, troops, forces, soldiers; military, martial, used in war; to fight, to use arms; *ping ding*, a soldier; *Ping Pò* the Board of War; *tái' ping*, the great army, the main body of troops engaged; *ch'éung ping*, "long arms," are spears, muskets; *tún ping*, "short arms," are swords; *hí ping*, to raise or marshal troops; *ch'ut, ping*, to lead men out to battle; *ping hí* arms, military stores; *fuk, ping*, an ambush; *pái' ping*, defeated; *Mán ping*, Manchu troops; *yat, chí ping*, a detachment or wing of an army; *má ping, pò' ping*, cavalry and infantry;

ping t'au, a commanding officer; a foreign officer, as the governor of Macao, is also so called; *ts'an ping*, discomfited troops; *ts'ò ping*, to review troops; *kau' ping*, to save troops, to succor troops; *ping fán ts'ák, jün*, seditious troops and rebellious banditti; *kún ping*, government troops; *ping k'un*, military power; *chiú ping*, to enlist soldiers; *tò ping*, arms, an equipment; *ping shün*, a man-of-war.

冰
Ping

Ice; clear, pure; crystallized; frozen; icy, cold as ice; to freeze; *ping ho*, a frozen river; *ping tung* ice; *ping shui*, melted ice-water; *ping süt*, ice and snow; *ping 'láng*, as cold as ice, very cold; *ping shat*, an ice-house; *ping t'ong*, sugar-candy; *ping ts'ing yuk, kí, yan*, a pure-minded good man; *ping kí yuk, chat*, clear complexioned and faultless—said of a woman's person; *ping yan*, or *tái' ping yung*, a go-between; *ping fá t'ong*, pounded sugar-candy.

棚
Ping

A quiver, a case for arrows; to put the hand on the quiver so as not to let the arrows, drop out.

丙
Ping

The third of the ten stems; inferior, the last; a fish's tail; *ping* and *ting* belong to fire and the south, and hence mean bright; *ts'ing ping*, heaven; *yam ping tso' héung* facing north and south—as a house or grave.

柄
Ping

Sad, deeply afflicted; *yau sam ping ping*, mournful, sorry.

‘**日** Ping Bright, clear, like the day-light.

‘**炳** Ping The light of fire, bright; perspicuous, luminous, as a style. A colloquial word; to burn; ‘ping liú ká ká, burned several houses.

‘**邗** Ping A city in the ancient principality of Sung; also in that of Ching, in the east of China.

‘**迸** Ping To be scattered, to expel, to dissipate, to drive off; to idle about, to wander.

‘**秉** Ping A handful of grain; both hands full; an ancient dry measure of grain containing 2 shek, or 160 tau; to seize or grasp in the hand, to maintain, to uphold; ping tak, to adhere to virtue; ping kung, to act justly, to maintain equity; pá ping, to administrate, to direct; ping chuk, toi tán to hold a light watching for the dawn.

‘**筭** Ping The covering or screen over a carriage, a mat to put over a wagon.

‘**擗** Ping To drive off, to expel; ping páng ping páng, the crashing noise of broken crockery—a colloquial expression.

‘**鞞** Ping A scabbard, called ping pung; name of a village.

(This and the next are often pronounced peng.)

‘**餅** Ping A cake, a biscuit; pastry made of flour, water and fat, dumplings; mín peng, cakes; peng kon, dry biscuit, crackers; peng shik, pastry; ngau nái peng, cheese, cheese cakes; tsau peng, yeast cakes;

üt peng, moon cakes; de at full moon of the month; t'ong peng, cakes sent to infants as presents.

‘**柄** Ping A handle, a haft; the root, the source; met. authority, power, influence; having the control; pá peng to hold by the handle; yau pá peng powerful, influential, wise, having authority; having a basis of action; mò wá ping nothing to talk of, nothing to make a story plausible; k'ün ping power; chá chü'ko' t'ü peng take hold of the handle; peng' ch'ek, a foot-rule.

‘**井井並並** Ping Two standing or going together—the leading idea is dual; together, moreover, also, with, and; at once, even with, united, unitedly; really; to copulate; in colloquial, to compare; ping' hòp, united; ping' fi, by no means; ping' t'an, to seize all, to usurp another's; ping' tso' sitting together; ní ping' kwo' compare them together; yat ping' a single comparison; ping' lap, two standing together; m ping' tak, chü' they are very unlike, not to be compared; ping' chung' equally heavy. Also read ping' with the same meaning.

‘**併** Ping Used for ping 屏 and the preceding. On a line with, equal; to make one, to reduce to a uniform size or appearance; to expose, to be regardless of; ping' kü' oppose to; ping' meng' careless of one's life—as in battle; ping' pát,

pò³ wai yat, pò² reduced the eight hooks to one.

(The three next characters are often pronounced *peng*.)

病
Ping

Sickness, illness, disease; infirmity, malady; vicious, vice; defect, fault; sadness, sorrow, affliction; to damage, to injure, to render worse; to criminate, to vitiate; to hate, to dislike; to distress, to disgrace; *tsat₂ peng²* diseases; *'yau peng²* sick; *peng² 'hò chung²* dangerously ill; *peng² 'wong 'ngán*, you've jaundiced eyes—a railing phrase; *peng² fuk₂ fát* a relapse; *peng² 'ü* convalescent, well; *ngo² peng²* sick abed; *pò² peng²* to plead sickness, so as to get a furlough or excuse; *peng² tak₂ káu kwán*, very ill; *peng² kwok₂* to injure the state; *'im* (or *'hi*) *peng²* infected, to catch a disease; *hoi² 'shéung peng²* an inward malady.

(419) P'ing.

扌

To grasp, to raise. A colloquial word; to set to rights, to arrange; *p'ing 'hò*, to put in order; *'m p'á² chí₂ p'eng kwat*, don't fear breaking your ribs; *p'ing 'mái á₂ p' tán²* to hatch eggs artificially; *p'ing 'mái p'í 'ts'ò* to sew furs together.

平
P'ing

Even, level, uniform, plain; just, equitable; common, ordinary, usual, daily; cheap, not high-priced; tranquil,

peaceful, undisturbed; to tranquillize, to subdue; to even, to adjust, to harmonize, to pacify, to conciliate; plenty; a plain; *kung p'ing*, just, honorable; *p'ing 'wo*, at peace; pleasant weather; *'tín p'ing*, a pair of balances; *'tái² p'ing*, a state of peace; *p'ing tí²* a level place; *p'ing 'shéung*, common, usual; *p'ing yat₂* heretofore, constantly, daily; *p'ing 'yéung tái² ló²* an even highway; *p'ing 'ming*, dawn, daylight; *p'ing 'pán* or *p'ing 'long*, of equal rank, compeers; *p'ing 'man pák, sing²* the untitled and common people; *'ní 'ching kwan p'ing*, make them all even; equalize them; *p'ò pat, p'ing*, distressed, ill at ease; *'hò p'eng*, very cheap; *p'ing fuk₂* to subjugate; *p'ing tí² 'hi fung 'po*, to raise a needless disturbance; *p'ing 'on*, well, happy, contented, prosperous; *p'ing 'shing*, the even or first of the four tones; *p'eng tik, tsò² tak*, a little cheaper 'will do; *p'ing 'fan*, equally divided; *chí² p'eng hai² 'kò₂m*, that's as cheap as it can be got.

屏
P'ing

A screen; a wall made to screen a doorway; ornamental or carved tablets; to cover, to screen, to hide from view, to keep out of view; *p'ing 'fung*, a door-screen; *wai p'ing*, a folding-screen; *keng² p'ing*, a pier-glass in a standing frame; *p'ing 'chéung²* a hanging screen; *p'ing 'tsai*, small carved frame ornaments of stone, porcelain, &c.; *p'ing 'hon²*

servants, agents for another—the emperor, and magistrates are so called; *p'ing lap*, standing like a screen—i. e. a servant; *i p'ing*, the back of a chair; *ai p'ing*, a purse.

Also read *p'ing*; to expel, to drive off, to scatter; to spoil, as robbers; to reprehend; to reject.

伴 *P'ang* To conduct, to convoy, to send a messenger; a messenger; following, according; *seung p'ing wai pün* will accordingly be his fellow.

抨 *Pang* Hasty, warm-hearted, impetuous; earnest, eager in feeling and action; *kap p'ing* earnest, vehement—used in a good sense.

枰 *P'ang* A kind of wood proper for tables and footstools; made plane and smooth; a game of chess, a chess-table.

苹 *P'ing* A sort of edible celery or cress, of which deer are fond, called *p'ing lai*; the leaves are whitish and the stalk straight; *p'ing p'ing*, grassy, herbaceous. Used for the next.

萍 *P'ing* A kind of duckweed, a floating plant grown in fishponds, called *p'ò kiú*, a sort of Azolla; *met.* busy, here and there, wandering about, traveling; *p'ing tsung mò teng* it's uncertain where he's gone; *p'ing shui seung fung*, to meet accidentally, as floating weeds.

評 *P'ing* To discuss the merits of, to settle the order of; to dispose, to arrange; to deliberate, to fix fairly; to criticise a book, to revise before publication; a moral; *p'ai p'ing*, to make

notes on a MS.; to review a book; *p'ing lun* *kú kam*, to compare ancient and modern times; *p'ing chü* notes or comments; *p'ing üt*, to look over a book, to revise it for the press; *shéung p'ing*, to praise; *p'ing há kò' tò' lí*, decide upon that rule or opinion.

屏 *P'ing* A screen on the side; a protection; *p'ing mung*, a curtain, a protection, as an awning over a house.

(This character is usually read *p'eng*.)

甌 *P'ing* } A pitcher to draw water; a vase, a jar, a cruet, a vessel with a tubular neck, and small mouth, and usually without an ear or nose; a pitcher; *fá p'eng*, a flower-vase; *tsau p'eng*, a wine bottle of tutenague.

駢 *Pien* A span of horses; overplus, a redundancy; to associate, to reach together, to arrive simultaneously; to join or clan together; *pák fuk p'ing tsun* many blessings coming at once; *chi p'ing*, a double thumb.

嫖 *P'ing* Elegant, as a women; *p'ing' tsing*, a graceful, lady-like carriage. Used for the next.

聘 *P'ing* To ask, to inquire of; to send an envoy to a suzerain to make inquiries; to demand information; to invite with a present, to request; to negotiate a marriage, to espouse, to betroth; a portion; presents sent before wedding, or by a ruler when inviting one to office; *p'ing' kam*, money paid at marriage; *p'ing' ts'ing*, to

invite a teacher; *kwo' p'ing'* 'lai, to send presents of marriage or invitation; *hau' p'ing'* a generous dowry; *sám p'ing'* thrice invited—as an ancient hero was; *p'ing' ín*, to invite good men to serve the state; *k'éuk, p'ing'* to decline taking a present.

飛
P'ing To run swiftly; to fly, as when defeated, in a direct course; *ch'i p'ing'* to ride swiftly, as a courier; *p'ing' wái*, pleased, elated, gratified.

(420) Pít.

必
Pieh Minutely divided; certainly, absolutely, decidedly; it is necessary, must; determined on; *pat, pít*, unnecessary; *mí' pít*, not necessarily so, not quite certain; *ho pít*, what necessity, why must it be so? *pít, teng'* certainly; *pat, ho pít*, uncertain, unsettled; *k'i pít*, decided on; *pít, hai'* indisputable, certain; *pít, tak*, doubtless; *pít, 'm tak*, you can't do it, it is impossible; *pít, íú'* indispensable.

龜
Pieh A turtle, supposed to hear with its eyes; all marine chelonæ; the stars Corona Australis; *náp, pít*, a kind of turtle unable to retract its head; *pít, yan*, fishermen.

角
Pieh A horn, called *pít, lut*, blown by the Tartars to frighten horses; pouring out; *pít, fát*, a cold wind; *pít, fat*, water issuing, as from a fountain.

A colloquial word; to issue forth, to sprout as plants; *'sun pít, kòm' nün'* as tender as a bamboo just sprouted; *pít, ch'ut, lai*, it leaks out, a dropping.

鸚
Pieh A species of pheasant or francolin, called *pít, chí'* like the gold pheasant; it is fond of seeing itself in the water.

別
Pieh To separate, to divide, to distinguish; to part, to put assunder; to leave, to recede from, to go off; different, another; a separation, a parting; a negative, not, don't; *pít, yéung'* another sort; *pít, tik*, another one; *fan pít, sín hau'* to distinguish the former from the latter; *kó' pít*, to announce one's leaving; *'ní pít, kún' ngo*, don't interfere with me; *pít, hau'* after we parted; *pít, jun*, immaterial; *sung' pít*, to see one out on leaving; *pít, í, yan*, another person; *kák, pít, yat, 'kau*, have not seen each other for a long time; *pít, wá'* said something else; *pín' pít*, to discuss the difference; *pít, íp*, to leave one calling for another.

(421) P'ít.

撇
P'ieh To strike lightly, to tap; to brush away or along, to wipe; to divide or knock apart; to skim, off; to brandish; to lead, to drag; somewhat, a modicum, gently; the dash to the left in Chinese characters; a down-stroke;

p'it, 'ü yap, loi, a dash of rain drove in; *p'it, shap, ko' shan*, wet through by rain; *p'it, t'üt*, to reject, to skim off; *tsò' sz'²* *p'it, t'üt*, to attend to affairs promptly, to clear off business; *p'it, hü'* to clean off, to brush; *p'it, hoi*, to set aside, to push away; *yat, tò p'it, tün'* drove them apart at one blow of his sword; *p'it, ts'ing*, to push aside, to leave off entirely, as gambling or smoking.

徹
P'ieh A hasty temper, a hurried manner; vicious; *p'it, sing'* a bad disposition.

瞥
P'ieh To glance at, to pass the eyes over, to look at slightly; *p'it, kin'* a hasty glance.

蹩
P'ieh Lame, halt, hobbling; club-footed; to lean on one foot; *p'it, p'ik*, to go round; *p'it, tsuk*, lame.

(422)

Piú.

標
P'iau A topmost branch, the opposite of the root; a signal, a signal-post; a flag, a banner, a streamer, a marking-flag when used as a signal; a spear; a sign-board; a ticket, a card; a warrant, a mittimus; to raise a signal; to post a card, to put up a notice; to write, to inscribe in; to appear, to exhibit, to become conspicuous; to rise; extremely fine or pretty; *piú, k'i*, a signal-flag; to raise a flag; *ch'áp, piú*, to set up a signal, to put out a sign; *piú, 'hi chéung tsz'²* put up a notice; *piú, mín'* the finest flour;

piú, ká, first rate, excellent; *pák, hòp, piú*, a lottery-ticket; *piú, ch'ut, lai*, to appear conspicuous; *'tang, 'ngo piú, sín pò'* let me go ahead a step or two; *piú, chi'* very pretty, unusually fine; *t'au piú*, a ticket of the first prize; *lung piú*, a banner given to a successful dragon boat; *piú, ming* to placard the names; *piú, yéung*, to exhibit as an example to all; *hoi piú*, to open the lottery.

縹
P'iau Blue, azure, greenish; a sort of fine blue silk; *piú, piú*, buoyant, rising and sailing away, like a phoenix; *pik, piú*, amethystine, cerulean; *ts'ui' piú*, leek green; *piú, pák*, a pure white, as cloth.

鏢
P'iau The end or mouth of a scabbard covered with copper, and ornamented.

鹿
P'iau To hoe up weeds; a raspberry; feathers changing color, as the ptarmigan does; a martial look; *piú, piú*, military looking.

鏢
P'iau The bit on a bridle; *piú, piú* abundant, in numbers, as a stud of horses.

儻
P'iau A company of men; a crowd, a group; herds in motion; *hang yan piú, piú*, crowds passing along.

瀟
P'iau The noise of sleet, rain and snow falling; *'ü sü, piú, piú*, rain and snow falling abundantly.

臃
P'iau Fat, gross; *fi piú*, fat; *chí piú*, obese, full; *ch'éung piú*, a long slice; *hau' piú*, thick fat, collops of fat.

𤝵
Piáu

Dogs running about and re-
turning, dogs racing around;
applied to a whirlwind; *piú*
fung, a whirlwind.

髟
Piú

Long hair, locks hanging
down the face; the 190th
radical of characters relating
to the hair; *ch'éung fát*, *piú*
piú, long bushy hair.

彪
Piú

The stripes on a tiger; a
small beast, striped like a tiger;
streaks, veins; ornate; *man*
piú, elegant composition; *piú*
ping, perspicuous, as a style.

澗
Piú

A flowing stream, water run-
ning north; *piú ch'í*, name
of a pool.

表
Piáu

The outer or upper garments;
exterior, outer, external; be-
yond the borders; to manifest,
to show, to make known; that
which makes known, a guide,
a signal; a watch; statement
sent in to the emperor; a per-
mit, a manifest; relations of
a different surname, cousins;
yat, *piú yan ts'oi*, altogether
a clever man; *piú hing*, cou-
sins of a different surname;
piú ts'an, relatives of another
surname; *piú f'oi* or *lò piú*,
stranger, Sir, friend—a term
of address; *shí shan piú*, a
watch; *piú lín*, a watch chain;
piú lü sū yat, inside and out
are alike—heart and hand are
the same; *piú ch'ut*, to show
through—as at a hole; *piú piú*
ché, distinguished, renowned;
piú ming pák, to represent
fully.

裱
Piáu

A lady's neckerchief, a sort
of comforter; to paste two
pieces of paper, to mount

pictures or scrolls; *piú wá*
p'ò a picture-framer's shop;
piú hò, repair it good—as a
book.

𠵹²
Pi

The body pliant; cringing,
fulsome. A colloquial word;
to lean against, to crowd, to
press upon; *tái² ká tan² piú²*
all are pushing and crowding;
piú² piú² há, rather crowding
against; *piú² lok² tí²* push it
to the ground.

(423)

P'íú.

颯
Piáu

A spiral gust, a whirlwind;
a brisk gale; noise of the
wind; swayed by the wind,
blown by the wind; a light,
easy manner, like sailing
along; to fall; *piú tong²* rock-
ing, rolling, as on a wave;
piú ling, wandering off alone,
as a stranger; a tree bare of
leaves; *piú pik tí fong*, a
deserted place; *hò piú piung*
imminently dangerous, as rac-
ing on a horse, or sailing in a
boat; *piú yéung*, sailed or
blown over the seas.

漂
Piáu

Analogous to the last; to
float; to be moved, as by the
wind or waves; cold, dreary-
looking; to bleach, to whiten;
piú pák, to bleach; *piú shái²*
to whiten in the sun; *piú*
piú, soaring aloft.

𠵹
Piáu

A carriage thundering along,
swift; without rule, irregular;
piú sū, unquiet.

藻
Piáu

A water plant, like a Riccia,
which floats on fish-ponds;
p'ò piú, duckweed.

瓢
P'iaú } A calabash; a drinking vessel formerly made of a gourd; a dipper; *yat, p'íú 'yam*, only a gourd for drinking; *yé p'íú*, a cocoa-nut dipper.

標
P'iaú } Light, trifling; giddy, wanton, lascivious; lewdness; given up to lewdness; a whore-master; to go a whoring, to follow women; *p'íú shé'* a brothel; *hò' p'íú*, lecherous, salacious; *p'íú hák*, a fornicator.

殍
莩
P'iaú } Famished, to die of hunger; trees rotting and falling down; *ngo' p'íú*, died of famine.

剽
P'iaú } Often used for *píú 標*. A small bell; to strike, to pierce, to stab; to puncture, as with needles; to rob; to cut off; swift, nimble; *p'íú ts'éung*, a spear, a dart; *p'íú léuk*, to plunder; *heng p'íú*, fleet, active, as soldiers.

標
P'iaú } Also interchanged with *標 píú*. To beat the breast; to lay the hand on the heart; to strike; to fall, as leaves; to beckon, to signalize; point of a sword.

A colloquial word; to throw, to heave away; to push off; *p'íú ch'ut, mún 'hau*, show him out of the door; *p'íú kwò' kák, lí*, throw or push it to the next door; *p'íú lok, há' 'tai*, throw it down.

鰓
P'iaú } A fish's sound or air-bladder, called *ü páu*, from which fish's glue is made.

票
P'iaú } Used with and for *píú 標*. Like fire, rising swiftly; to signalize by fire; light, airy,

soaring, waving, as a pennant; a mittimus, a warrant; a bill; a ticket, a passport; *tong' p'íú'* a pawn-ticket; *ch'ut, p'íú'* to issue a warrant; *ts'in p'íú'* a bill, paper-money; *tá p'íú'* to seal or issue tickets; *p'íú' kam* a bribe to policemen not to be seized; *chün' p'íá'* to prolong a pawn-ticket; *shün p'ái p'íú'* a ship's manifest; *ch'ái p'íú'* a policeman's warrant.

(424)

Po.

波
Po } A wave, a ripple; moved, ruffled, as water by wind; a glance of the eye; a glare; bright, shining, glossy; to communicate, to flow along; old; sometimes used as an interrogative particle, in the sense of thus; *tsak, ché' p'ín pá' po*, shall it be then thus? *'ho pat, shí' po* it is not thus? *ts'au po*, bright eyes; *kam po*, the bright moon; *po k'ap*, to compromise; *yan po*, to benefit; *ü po*, remnants, left over; *shui po man*, ripples; *po lo' kwo*, pine-apple; *po lo mat*, jack fruit; *po tim long'* *tsing'* smooth water. A colloquial word, to imitate the English word *ball*; a ball; billiards; *po lau*, a billiard-room; *tá po*, to play billiards; *tá tí' po*, to roll nine-pins.

陂
Po } Uneven, as a road; sides of the road; *po t'o*, irregular, not level. The second is also used for the next.

坡
P'o A declivity, side of a hill, a hill; hills which contain gems or mines; a tumulus thrown up, a pile of dirt, a mound; *po fán*, a bank, an embankment; *p'ing po*, a hill with a level top; *'hi yat, ko' po*, to raise a pile.

玻
P'o A vitreous, clear substance, like a gem; *po lí*, glass, said to have been brought hither by Sánpáu, a eunuch; *po lí keng'* a looking-glass; *yéung po lí*, foreign glassware; *po lí p'in'* window-glass; *po sui'* broken glass.

波
P'o Stones seviccable for arrow-heads, perhaps a sort of obsidian.

菠
P'o A vegetable introduced from abroad; *po ts'oi'* winter coarse greens; otherwise called *po líng*, and *ch'ik, kan ts'oi'* the "red rooted greens;" *po lo má pò'* coarse gray grasscloth.

播
P'o To sow seed, to throw broad cast, to disseminate, to scatter; to promulgate, to publish, to divulge; to disperse; to throw aside, to reject; to flee; to shake; *po' chung*, to sow seed; *'ün po'* to make known afar; *po' yéung*, to winnow in a fan; to promulge; *po' lung'* to act as agent for another, and get information; *chün' po'* to publish abroad.

嘯 A colloquial final particle, sometimes expressive of doubt, at others of certainty; *pat, 'ho lün' sun' yan po'* it is not well to believe everybody; *'m hai' lo' po'* certainly not; *hai' kòm k'é' lo' po'* it is so, doubtless.

(425)

P'o.

翕 A colloquial word; a classifier of trees; broad, said of soles; *yat, p'o shü'* a single tree; *yat, p'o ts'oi'* a root of greens; *'hai 'tai tsò' p'o tik*, make the soles rather broader.

皤
P'o White, plain; gray, like old age; white haired, silvery hair turning gray; a white belly; abundant.

鄞
P'o A district in Kiángsí; *P'o yéung ú*, the Poyáng lake in the north of Kiángsí.

婆
P'o An old woman, a mother, a wife; a dame, a gammer, a granny; motherly, matronly; used by the Budhists to express immortality; *'lò p'o*, a wife; *kung p'o*, husband and wife; *p'o néung*, an old lady; *múi p'o*, an old matchmaker; *á' p'o*, old lady—a term of address; a grandmother; *tsip, shang p'o*, a midwife; *fán 't'au p'o*, a stepmother; *fá p'o* a flower-girl; *hi' p'o 'tsai*, an actress; *tái' p'o*, the legal wife; *'kwá 'mò p'o*, a widow; *á' p'o chü yat, chek*, how much for the whole lot? *'lo 'lò p'o*, to get married; *tán' ká p'o*, a boat-woman; *chí 't'au p'o*, the sticking wife—a sort of fly; *p'o so shai' kái'* a happy world.

可 The reverse of **可**; a negative; it will not do, can not, ought not; do not; then, forthwith; *p'o sun'* unworthy of belief; *p'o noi' sam fán*, I can not bear his impertinence.

頗 P' o. The head inclined, vege- leaning; an excess; d, of considerable; so, somewhat more gree, a little; doubtful; *p' 'i* it must do, take this; *p' o* a good deal, rather much; *p' 'yau*, have some, supplied, not too much; *p' o* *chí yat*, I only know a little; *p' o* *kau*, rather a long time; *p' o* *hòp*, can be made to serve; *p' o* *p' o* *tik*, slightly.

破 P' o. To rend, to break, to split open, to rip, to rive; broken, torn, tattered, ragged, split; injured, wounded; to ruin, to defeat, to take by storm, to occupy by force; to detect, to lay bare, to open up; to explain, to find out; detected, as a scheme; understood, seen through, perceived, as plots; to resolve, as a doubt; *p' o* *wái* destroyed, injured; *p' o* *sui* smashed to pieces; *p' o* *liu*, cracked; *keng p' o* *'lám*, "fear has split his gill"—lost all courage; *p' o* *hoi*, break it open; *'lá p' o* to break; *hon p' o* *'liú*, I see through it all; detected; *p' o* *pái* defeated, as a foe; *p' o* *ch'ái*, to split wood; *p' o* *'ts'oi*, to lose property; *'t'ai tak*, *p' o* perceives it all at a glance; *shik*, *p' o* *'tsz'* *'tám*, yes, you understand letters fully; *p' o* *'fai* to spend, to waste, to use up; *p' o* *kai* *ch'ák*, to find out a plot, to detect treachery; *p' o* *'ká* *'tsz'* *'tai* he's a ruin to the family; *p' o* *keng* *'ch'ung* *'ün*, the mirror was broken, and he has made it round—said of a second marriage; *p' o* *'kwá*, to

p'ò, to repair, to put in order, as a house; *p'ò kwan wong sz'* to reprove a prince—that he may amend his faults; *p'úi p'ò*, to supply a new one; *p'ò lün p'ò*, a seamstress; *p'ò chí* to make it up to one, to pay for an accident or a casualty; *p'ò 'm fán Jai*, it did not make up for the loss; *p'ò 'yé lá' lau'* mend this little

(426) crack or hole.

bird like a goose, having shed plumage, and flying

哺 P' u. Tocks; described as without spoon to tumble for a to give to eat; to chew, to crunch, to masticate; a mouthful; *p'ò 'ü*, to feed with pap; *'t'ò p'ò*, to spit out food; *'á fán p'ò*, crows feed by disgorging.

舖 P' u. Used for the last; an afternoon meal or tiffin; to eat; gruel; bait; *'mán p'ò*, an evening or late meal.

哺 P' u. Time from three to five P.M.; the sun declining; the afternoon; *há' p'ò*, sunseting; *yat' tséung p'ò*, the sun is nearly down; *pún' p'ò*, 4 o'clock P.M.

逋 P' u. To flee, to abscond; to suspend, to hang; to owe government, to be a defaulter; a speculator, a debtor; *p'ò him'* owing government; *p'ò fú'* debts; *p'ò 't'ò*, to escape from arrest.

酹 P' u. To drink largely, to quaff; exhilarated by drinking, joyful, merry.

煲 A vulgar character. To heat, to boil, to cook with water; a cheap earthen pot; a kettle, used for boiling water; a grenade; *p'ò 'shui*, to boil water;

‘pò *chuk*, to make congee; ‘pò *tám* ‘*kong*, to boil thin soup; ‘*ch’un* ‘pò, burst the pot; ‘*fúi* ‘pò, a stink-pot; ‘*shá* ‘pò or ‘*ngá* ‘pò, a kedgerece-pot; ‘*yab*, ‘pò ‘*shui*, a kettle of water; ‘pò ‘*nam*, to boil soft; ‘pò ‘*ch’á*, to make tea.

褒 } Long garments, long skirts; to
褒 } to set off the beauties; mend.
 Páu } proclaim the excellency; ‘*mí*,
 Páu } praise, to laud, to do spcs; as
 as good actions; ‘*p*.

To protect, to guard, to preserve from danger, to guard; to feed, to nourish; to be surety for, to warrant, to guaranty, to be answerable for, to secure, to keep entire; a protector, a guardian; a security, a bail; an advocate, a mediator; ‘pò ‘*yau*’ to bless, to protect, as God does; ‘pò ‘*yéung*, to nurse tenderly; ‘*tí* ‘pò or ‘pò ‘*chéung*, a constable of a street; ‘*káng* ‘pò, a watchman; ‘pò ‘*chung*’ ‘*shan* ‘*tai*, to take good care of one’s health; ‘*chung* ‘pò ‘*yan*, a midsmán; ‘*káp*, ‘pò, a village elder or constable; ‘pò ‘*lau*, to detain in a yámun; ‘*wing* ‘pò ‘*mò* ‘*ü*, ever to preserve from injury; ‘pò ‘*ching*’ the highest elder in a village; ‘pò ‘*ling*, to stand bail for; ‘*jün* ‘pò, to get a village or street to be bail; ‘pò ‘*kü*, to recommend, as a servant; ‘*t’ai* ‘*tsz*’ ‘*tái*’ ‘pò, chief guardian of the heir-apparent; ‘pò ‘*ts’un*, to preserve entire, to place in easy circumstances.

葆 }
 Páu }
 Páu }
 Páu }

by shiant, y; m three next.
 LVPÖ. P. herbage, thick, bilberry sprouts; to cover, as a tree; even, to store up; a leguminous wild vegetable. Used for shade, to small and low wall, raised level or defense; a battery, post for nov-roops, a small fortified town; a citadel or house of refuge in the country; a council-house; a division of a ‘*sz*’ or township ruled by elective officers; ‘*sz*’ ‘*shap*, ‘*pát*, ‘pò, “the 48 hundreds,” is one name for Honam I.

葆 } A swaddling-cloth; ‘*k’éung*
 Páu } ‘pò, a swathe to carry infants
 Páu } on the back; a clout.
寶 } Precious, valuable, as a jewel;
 Páu } value, worth; a term of address;
 Páu } honorable, noble, respected;
 Páu } to regard as precious, felicitous,
 or happy; to esteem, to value;
 ‘*met*, the great seal, the throne;
 ‘*ní* ‘pò ‘*hò*’ what is your shop’s
 name? ‘*Shéung*’ ‘*tai*’ ‘pò ‘*tán*’
 the honorable birthday festival
 of Shángtí; ‘*man* ‘*fong* ‘*sz*’ ‘pò,
 the four valuables of the study;
 ‘pò ‘*pú*’ precious, costly; ‘*chan*
 ‘pò ‘*jewels*, trinkets; ‘*mò* ‘*ká*’
 ‘pò, priceless, invaluable; ‘*kwok*,
 ‘pò, the precious metals; ‘*tang*
 ‘*tái*’ ‘pò, to mount the throne;
 ‘*sám* ‘pò ‘*Fat*, the three honor-
 able Budhas; ‘pò ‘*shá*, emery
 or corundum sand; ‘*ká* ‘*chí*’ ‘pò,
 a family library; ‘*mái* ‘*t’ung*
 ‘pò, to guess the characters on
 a cash—a mode of gambling;
 ‘pò ‘*shín*’ to value goodness, to
 esteem the good; ‘*shik*, ‘pò, to
 know the merits or value of.

‘**埔**
Pú A place for planting vegetables; a league; a ward, of which there are ten or more in Canton so called; *shap*, ‘*li wai yat*, ‘pò, ten *li* make one league. Used for the next, and often pronounced with an aspirate.

‘**圃**
Pú A kitchen-garden, an orchard; a place for recreation; a gardener; ‘*lò* ‘pò, a gardener; ‘*ün* ‘pò, a garden; ‘*nung* ‘pò, a small farmer.

‘**埔**
Pú An unauthorized character. An open level place; an arena; ‘*Wong* ‘pò, Whampoa. Also read ‘*p’ò*. The next is often used for this.

‘**浦**
Pú A bank, margin of a lake; a creek, a rivulet, an inlet or streamlet running into a larger; ‘*Pò shing*, a district in Kienning fú in Fuhkien; ‘*Hòp*, ‘pò, a district in Lienchau fú in Kwángtung.

‘**浦**
Pú To repair, to restore, to mend, to close up a breach; to supply, to complete, to make up a deficiency; to aid, to assist; to strengthen what is weak, to recruit, as the body; a supplement, addenda; a term for a thousand millions; ‘*pò shan*, to recruit the body; ‘*pò í fuk*; to mend clothes; ‘*pò fuk*; an embroidered official robe; ‘*pò tsz*’ an embroidered official stomacher; ‘*pò shuk*, to redeem; ‘*pò hū*, ‘*hí* to strengthen the bodily energies; ‘*pò ngan í w*, put in more money; ‘*pò ngan shui*, to make up the discount; ‘*pò p’ing í au*, to make up the light weight of money; ‘*sau*

‘*pò*, to repair, to put in order, as a house; ‘*pò kwan wong sz*’ to reprove a prince—that he may amend his faults; ‘*p’úi* ‘pò, to supply a new one; ‘*pò jün p’o*, a seamstress; ‘*pò chí*’ to make it up to one, to pay for an accident or a casualty; ‘*pò í m fán jai*, it did not make up for the loss; ‘*pò sé lá*’ ‘*lau*’ mend this little crack or hole.

‘**鵞**
Páu A bird like a goose, having spotted plumage, and flying in flocks; described as without a hind toe.

‘**布**
Pú Cotton or hempen cloth; nankeen, linen, grasscloth; to spread out, to arrange, to display; to diffuse; to publish abroad, to make known; to infer; to worship the stars; a spring, a source; ‘*ts’é man pò*’ drilling; ‘*pák*, ‘*pò*’ longcloths; ‘*tsz*’ ‘*fá pò*’ nankeen; ‘*há*’ ‘*pò*’ grasscloth; ‘*pò í*,’ “cotton clothed,” i. e. common people; ‘*pò shí*, to disburse in charity; ‘*king ts’ing pò*’ dark blue nankeens; ‘*chuk*, ‘*pò*’ linen; ‘*pò chí tak*, ‘*í*, well arranged, all is done properly; ‘*yau pò*’ oiled cloth; ‘*pò ching*’ ‘*sz*’, the provincial treasurer; ‘*fo*’ ‘*ün pò*’ asbestos cloth; ‘*kwaí*’ ‘*fá pò*’ figured shirtings; ‘*ch’ik*, ‘*pò*’ gray shirtings; ‘*fá pò*’ or ‘*láp*, ‘*pò*’ chintzes; ‘*shik*, ‘*pò*’ colored cottons; ‘*ü pò*’ bunting.

‘**佈**
Pú Used for the last and the next. On all sides, everywhere; reaching, spreading, filling the whole space; ‘*fí* ‘*pò*’ extending everywhere.

播³
Pú To expand, to extend, to open out; to disperse, to scatter, to strike; *pò' sán'* scattered about, sprinkled.

怖³
Pú Afraid, alarmed, surprised; to cause fear, to frighten; terrified, as on account of crime; *king pò'* frightened; *chá' pò' sū*, man, to scare silly people—as wizards do.

報³
Pú To recompense, to requite, to make a return for benefits received or injuries done; to avenge, to requite; a retribution, a reward, a recompense; to state, to inform an equal, to tell, to report, to give an account of; a messenger; a report, an advertisement, a gazette; to debauch a superior; *'yau yan pò' yan*, he who receives favors must requite the same; *pò' ch'au*, to be revenged on an enemy; *mong'* *pò'* I hope to recompense you; *yam pò'*, *yéung pò'* a secret reward, an open reward; *pò' táp*, to recompense; *sú' pò'* an answer; *'tsau pò'* fleet messengers; *'tung pò'* general notification, public information; *king pò'* Peking Gazette; *yal'* *pò'* daily Court Circular; *pò' 't'íú*, a notice put up at doors to announce honors received; *tsú' pò'* a quick announcement; *pò' pat*, *p'ing*, to redress the weak or injured; *yan tséung ch'au pò'* to requite evil for good; *pò' sun' ché*, a messenger; *pò' 'lò*, to plead age for retiring from office; *tsip, tò' ká pò'* received my family letters.

步³
Pú To walk, to march; to go afoot, to step; a step, a stride; to go leisurely or by steps; to travel in a barrow; to train a horse; a pace, reckoned at five *ch'ek*, in land measure, makes 3.055 square yards; in long measure, 5 *ch'ek*, is a *pò'* or about a fathom; footmen, infantry; a way, a course, a manner; a landing-place, a jetty, an anchorage-place for boats; a god which injures men and animals; *pò' ló'* or *pò' hang*, to walk, to go afoot; *pò' 't'au*, a landing-place; *p'á'* *shang pò'* afraid of strangers—as dogs are; *pò' kam* or *tsé'* *pò'* doctor's fees; *pò' pò' loi*, the first visit; stepping along; *hang ts'in pò'* to travel much; *pák, pò' ch'ün yéung*, to hit the bull's eye at a hundred paces; *kin' pò'* still in sight, not far off; *yal, pò' yal, pò'* gradually, step by step; *lau tí' pò'* leave a few paces, *i. e.* do not use it all now, reserve a little; *'t'in pò'* the course of nature, ways of heaven; *pò' ping*, foot soldiers; *'tsau 'ts'íú pò'* a practiced runner; *pò' pò' kò' shing*, gradually rose to eminence; *táp, 'wan kéuk, pò'* look well to your steps; *fán 'í kwai' pò'* may I trouble you to step in, or to do something; *yuk, pò'* your steps—a polite phrase; *'chí pò'* or *lau pò'* restrain your steps, stop; *pò' tung wan ló'* to become a Hánlin.

簿³
Pú A register, a tablet; a book for notes or memoranda; ivory tablets used by officers at au-

diences; an account-book; to record; *pò² tsik₂* a clan register; *'chū pò²* a revenue officer in a township; *'lín pò²* or *'chū pò²* a recorder, a keeper of the records in courts and offices; *tang kī² pò²* put it in the note-book; *shò² pò²* account-books; *mái² fò² pò²* a sales-book; *lau 'shui pò²* a blotter; *tsun² chí pò²* a cash-book; *chéung² pò²* a ledger; *tang pò²* to charge in account; *yat₂ kī² pò²* a diary, a journal.

𠵼²
Pú The sum, the totality, the general amount of, the entire; to take a general control of affairs; a tribe, a sort; a class in an arrangement, as a family in natural history, the elements, the radicals in the language, the constellations, &c.; a tribunal, a bureau, a board; a public court; an officer in a board; a division of a book larger than a *'kūa*; often used for the last when meaning an account-book; a classifier of books; a tribe, a horde, a clan; to divide; to spread abroad; *luk₂ pò²* the Six Boards; *kwai pò² ká*, belongs to the Boards; *pò² 'f'ong* and *pò² 'ün²* are titles of a governor-general and *fúyuen*; *'ng pò²* the five elements; *yat₂ pò² 'shū*, a volume; *ní kò² tsz² yap₂ mal₂ pò²* what radical is this character under? *pò² há²* officers not in the Boards; *kok₂ 'yau pò² shò²* each thing has its classification; *kok₂ 'yau pò² wai²* each one has his own jurisdiction; *pò² tséung²* officers below and under a general; *'úi pò²* Mohammedan tribes.

蔀²
Pau A luxuriant plant; a screen, an awning; a plant eaten by fish; a period of 72 years; *pò² uk₂* a mat house, a hut.

暴²
Pau The dry, scorching sun, hot rays; cruel, violent, injurious, destructive, fierce; to strike with the hand; to seize; tempestuous, stormy; an intensive of the following adjective; suddenly, abrupt; to discover, to bring to light, to display; *pò² yéuk₂* to oppress, as cruel officers do; *pò² 'fung*, a fierce wind; *wáng pò²* outrageous; *pò² 'fú*, to beat a tiger with the fist—as Fung Fú did; a truculent, fearless man; *pò² nò²* very angry; *pò²* suddenly; *pò² 'ü*, a violent rain.

鏟² An unauthorized character, defined in the Fan Wan, an instrument to cut grass, a scythe.

范勾²
Páu To cover over, as a bird sets on her eggs; to incubate; *pò² kai tán²* to hatch hen's eggs.

捕²
Pú To catch, to pursue and capture, to seize; to chase, to hunt, to fowl; to search for in order to arrest; *ts'ap₂ pò²* on the search for, as thieves; *pò² 'ü*, to angle; *'hò pò² 'fo*, to put a fictitious value on an article; *pò² 'f'eng*, a police-office, the superintendent of police in a *yánun*; *pò² 'chuk*, to arrest; *pò² 'yik₂* constables; *pò² 'niú*, to fowl; *pò² tò²* to seize villains; *pò² 'fung chuk₂ 'ying*, to chase the wind and seize shadows—a vain search; *tong pò²* to set a watch for thieves.

(427)

P'Ò.

鋪 Properly used for **舖** *p'ò*
 A door-knocker, called *kam* *p'ò*, made like a tortoise; to spread out, to extend, to arrange; to lay, as a table-cloth; to make up, as a bed; a shop, where things are displayed; to make known, to extend, to pervade; diseased, to make ill; to sleep with; bedding; *p'ò t'án*, to spread the altar—as at a *tá tsü'*; *p'ò t'oi*, to spread a table; *p'ò ch'ü*, or *p'ò ch'an*, to lay out in order, to arrange; *shü' p'ò*, bedding taken in traveling; *tá p'ò k'oi'* tie up the bedding; *p'ò tsek*, to “spread a mat,” i. e. to prepare a feast; *p'ò p'üi*, to set out in order; *p'ò kái chün* to lay tiles; *t'ung p'ò*, a bed-fellow; *p'ò ün'* to fee officers, to defray the expenses of officers; *tá t'í p'ò*, to make up a bed on the floor; *p'ò t'í kam*, spread like a carpet on the ground—as fallen flowers.

躡 The prints of a horse's feet, a hoof mark.

蒲 A water plant, the sweet flag; name of a district in Hingwá fú in Fuhkien called Pútien.

蒲 Interchanged with the last. The cat-tail reed; a water rush, the sweet flag (*Acorus gramineus*); a fine grass or sedge, of which sandals are made; *p'ò kim'* leaves of the flag, hung as a charm over doors; *p'ò ts'ò hái*, grass sandals;

p'ò tsü, the “flag festival”—the 5th of the 5th moon; *p'ò pin*, a grass scourge made of rushes; *p'ò kung ying*, the dandelion.

匍 To crawl, as a child does; *p'ò pák*, to go on the hands and knees; to strive for.

葡 The grape; *p'ò t'ò tsau*, grape wine; *p'ò t'ò*, a kind of rose-apple is so called in Canton.

菩 A kind of tree brought from Magadha, called the *p'ò t'ai*; *p'ò t'ai tsz'* raisins; *pák*, *p'ò t'ai*, sultana raisins; *p'ò t'ai shá*, a macerated leaf used for painting; *p'ò t'ai wá* leaf paintings; *p'ò t'ai sát*, *to*, (from Sanserit *Budhisatwa*,) an inferior Budha; contracted to *p'ò sát*, a demigod, or deified hero, of the Budhists; an idol; *p'ò sát*, *ch'ut yau*, an idol's procession; *tái' ts'z' tái' pí p'ò sát*, is Kwányin; *p'ò sát*, *t'am 'yé shik*, the idols are greedy of food; *shang p'ò sát*, a living Budha—a skillful doctor.

Read *p'üi*, grass, herbage; thatch; a small mat.

袍 A robe, a court dress; a long garment of ceremony; a quilted gown; the front skirts; *p'í p'ò*, a fur robe; *'mong p'ò*, an embroidered robe; *t'ung p'ò*, a compeer; *ko*, *p'ò ün' í* to disrupt friendship; *chün' p'ò*, defensive armor; *lò' p'ò*, a priest's robe.

漚 Used for the next; large; pervading; everywhere; to smear, to bedaub; *p'ò pok*, vast, as the sea.

☉ The sun undistinguished in the sky ; daylight everywhere alike ; great, large ; wide-spreading, all, whole, universal, like light, filling, pervading ; everywhere ; 'p'ò t'in há² the whole world, under the heavens ; 'p'ò tsai' ün, a hospital, an asylum, a retreat, a place for relieving the poor or sick ; 'p'ò shí, to disburse to all, to give freely ; 'p'ò kau chung' shang, to save all the living, as Christ does ; 'P'ò t'ò shán, Púto l. near Chusan ; 'p'ò p'in' universally diffused—as the air.

冊 A list, a record ; a chronicle ; a treatise to teach an art ; heraldry, an escutcheon ; a genealogical table ; a register of a census ; a biographical work ; to inscribe in a register, to insert in a genealogy ; to arrange, to put in proper place ; to pertain to, belonging to ; t'in hau² 'p'ò tsz' the official escutcheon on the breast and back ; 'p'ò im, a patch—said in sport ; 'p'ò fuk, official robes ; shang 'p'ò, a genealogy ; tsuk, 'p'ò, a book of kindred or families in a clan ; k'am 'p'ò, a music book ; k'i 'p'ò, a treatise on chess ; lik, 'p'ò or 'p'ò hai² historical annals, a genealogy ; 'yau tik, 'p'ò, pretty near, not far off ; mò 'p'ò, a great mistake ; you're far out ; extravagant !—said when one makes a poor offer or a wide guess ; 'p'ò mò, a pattern ; ká 'p'ò, a family record ; wá² kò² 'p'ò jai, set an upset price, mentioned the rate.

泡 A colloquial word ; a bubble ; froth ; to float, to drift ; mò kò² 'p'ò hi² there's no froth on it ; 'shui 'p'ò, a bubble.

抱 To infold, to hold in, to contain ; to embosom, to carry in the arms, to embrace ; to grasp, to compress ; to encircle ; to feel, to have in the heart or will, to adhere to ; the lap, the bosom ; 'p'ò tsai, to carry a child ; wái 'p'ò, pregnant ; to have thoughts for, thinking of ; 'p'ò chü² to lullaby, to carry ; 'p'ò han² chung shan, to feel angry as long as I live, never can forget it ; 'p'ò peng² to be sick ; kip, 'p'ò to hold tight—as under the arm ; 'p'ò sal, ch'éung yam, to hold the knees and sing away—literary leisure ; pá 'p'ò, to grasp ; yu² 'tsz' tsoi² 'p'ò, a tender child in the lap ; 'p'ò kò² yan, one who accuses instead of the plaintiff ; wan 'p'ò yat, a halo encircles the sun ; 'p'ò hò² to feel regret ; 'p'ò fú² fí shéung, a rarely clever man.

舖 Altered from 鋪. A shop, a store, a workshop ; 'p'ò tsai, a small shop ; 'lò p'ò² the old shop ; ching² p'ò² the right stand ; the office, and not the warehouse ; yat, kán p'ò² t'au, a shop ; 'hoi p'ò² to open a shop ; to open shop ; p'ò² ká, tradesmen ; p'ò² tai, stock on hand and shop fixtures ; shau p'ò² to wind up a business ; kú² p'ò² t'ò tsò, to stay in the shop and pay no rent ; kok, kái p'ò² ú² the shops in every street ; p'ò² hák, a shopkeeper.

(428)

Pok.

博
Poh Ample, extended, spacious, great; general, universal; intelligent, versed in, practiced, well informed; to barter, to exchange; to game, to play, as at chess; *luk₂ pok*, to play dice; *pok, hok₂* well-read, a general scholar; *tò pok*, to game; *pok, man*; extensively informed; *pok, 'ngo 'i man*, teach me letters; *pok, mat₂ 'ün*, a museum; *pok, lám²* well informed.

搏
Poh To seize, to spring upon, as a tiger does; to lay the hand on; to play, as on a lute; to wrest from, to fight with, to strike; *pok, kik*, to strike; *pok, chap*, to seize hold of.

鑄
Poh A kind of hoe; a bell; a small bell, used to respond to a large bell; *pok, lun*, brazen ornaments on a bell's frame.

膊
Poh A slice of flesh, a collop, dried sliced meat; the shoulder, the upper arm; to slice, to shred; to strip and mangle, as a carcase; the clinking of stones striking; *pok, 't'au shang i'* peddling, to hawk articles; *kin pok*, the shoulder; *táp, pok, kan*, a shawl, a wide scarf; *'hi pok*, to shoulder; *yat, pok, 'ok, sái'* shoulder them all at once; *'chün pok*, to change shoulders.

剥
Poh Usually pronounced *mok₂*. To flay, to peel, to skin, to exfoliate, to scrape off; to split off; to uncover; to wane, as the moon; to fall, to let fall; to

extort, to oppress, to exact by force; one of the 64 diagrams; *'ni p'á' pok, kòm*, are you afraid of being robbed?

駮
Poh A piebald, particolored horse; mixed, impure; to dispute, to contradict; to oppose; to find fault with, to criticise; contradictory, impracticable; to graft; to tranship; to continue a series, to take up where one left off; suddenly; *pok, 'tsui*, to find fault, to deny; *pok, ká'* to cavil at the price; *p'ai pok*, to reverse a decision of a lower court; *pok, shik*, particolored; *pok, shü²* to graft trees; *pok, 't'ung kú' wá'* to correct the language; *pok, fo' tò' 'lai*, transhipped the goods here; *pok, tò' 'k'ü 'mò sheng ch'ul*, argued with him till he had nothing to say in reply.

亭
Poh Name of a district in Ying-chau fú in Ngánhwui; a place in Honán, the capital in the first days of the Sháng dynasty.

望
Kioh Usually pronounced *kok*. Stiff, hard soil; boulders and cliffs on a hill; cracks in a jar or vessel.

薄
Poh Trees appearing singly, no brushwood; bushy, jungle; thin, subtle, attenuated, made thin; slight; poor, bad, unfortunate; economical; light, few; to near, to approach; to slight, to dislike, to treat disrespectfully, cold, inattentive to; careless, vain and light; by; a screen, a curtain; thin leaf or plate, a pellicle; *pok, tsüi'* a slight offense; *hau² pok*, thick and thin, gross or fine,

liberal and stingy; *pok₂ meng²* unfortunate; *pok₂ ts'ing*, indifferent to, unfriendly; *pok₂ hang² yan*, a heartless man; *kam pok₂* gold leaf; *yan ting t'án pok₂* a few descendants; *pok₂ sho yau*, essence of peppermint; *pok₂ p'i*, thin-skinned bashful, irritable, no pluck; *lok₂ pok₂* reduced, needy, spent all, as a wasteful man reduced to poverty; *pok₂ mò²* nearly dark, dark; *mò 'sho í pok₂* no refuge, no reliance; *yal₂ pok₂ shik₂* sun partly eclipsed; *ká shán fuk, pok₂* an unlucky place or person; *pok₂ 'lai*, poor, contemptible, presents; *tí² p'i pok₂* without energy, a spiritless race.

泊_{Poh}² The glare on the water; a ripple; to stop; to arrest; to anchor; to fasten a vessel to the shore, to moor; at leisure; *wán pok₂* to anchor; *ká sz² t'ám² pok₂* the family is unemployed; *pok₂ shün*, to anchor a ship.

舶_{Pih}² Usually pronounced *pák*, a large junk. Read *pok₂* in the Fan Wan; a boat used to cross shallows, a flat boat.

箔_{Poh}² A door-screen, a curtain for doors; *ts'ám pok₂* a frame on which worms spin cocoons; *ái pok₂* a fish seine or weir. Used for the next.

铂_{Poh}² Gold leaf; brass leaf, tinsel; foil of tin or gold; *lung pok₂* brass-leaf.

磚_{Poh}² To fill up, to cram; a multitude; *p'ong pok₂* filled, as the air fills the heavens; a vast number.

(420)

P'ok.

撲_{P'oh}² } To lean, to recline against; to strike, to flog, to beat; to pat, to brush; to impinge, to strike or rush against; to flap, to flutter, as birds do their wings; *p'ok, yik₂* to clap the wings; *shá p'ok, pi²* the fragrance strikes the nose; *p'ok, mí₂ tang*, to puff out the lamp; *p'ok, kwó² 'lai*, came flying against me; *p'ok, 'má*, to whip a horse; *p'ok, kon tseng²* to shake clean, as clothes from dust; *shai² hung p'ok, 'lai*, furiously rushed against him, as in anger.

樸_{P'oh}² Hard, fine-grained wood; unwrought wood, lumber; an unfinished vessel; plain, sincere; the substance of, the material, the body, without gloss or ornament; *p'ok, shat₂* simple-minded, sincere, unpolished, rustic; *p'ok₂ sò²* undorned, plain, as dress; *p'ok, kim²* frugal, what is necessary.

朴_{P'oh}² The bark of a tree; used for the preceding; sincere, plain; *man p'ok*, the notes informing friends of a parent's death; *pò² p'ok*, to announce a death; *hau² p'ok*, a medicinal kind of bark; *p'ok, siú*, sulphate of soda; *'mai p'ok*, coarse rice, unbulled rice.

璞_{P'oh}² The crust of a gem; an unpolished stone; *p'ok, yuk₂* an unwrought gem, a stone in the rough.

粕, The grains of liquor; *tsò*
P'oh p'ok, the sediment floating in
a vat.

(430) Pòm.

Pòm. A colloquial word. The
sound of a cannon; *ping pòm*,
a glass toy, so called from its
sound when blown upon.

(431) Pong.

邦 Páng A feudal state, a fief, a prin-
cipality, a dependant state;
to confer the rule of a state
on one; a vast lot, a huge
quantity of; *pong ká*, the
nation, the state; *pong kwok*,
a country; *tái pong ngan*, a
great treasure; *fát tái pong*
ts'oi, to make a great specu-
lation.

擲 Páng An unauthorized character;
a hoe, a mattoe; *yat chéung*
pong, a hoe; *pong t'in*, to
hoe the fields.

擲 Páng An elf or sprite, coming out
of the ground; it is greedy to
eat, and has no fingers.

榜 Páng To screen or protect from
view; to propel a boat; a
boatman; a colloquial word—
to move one's residence; *pong*
yan, a boatman; *'ní 'kí shí*
pong uk, when do you move?
The second is also used for the
last.

擲 Páng Name of a tree; a wooden
cylinder used in offices to call
people; a bamboo carried by

watchmen to strike the hours
on; *pong pong 'lò*, a watch-
men.

幫 Páng To bind the rim of a shoe;
a binder, a support; a substi-
tute; a fleet; a picking of
tea; to shore up a thing; to
assist, to help, to lend a hand;
to second, to succor, to defend;
pong cho' to assist; *yat pong*
shün, a fleet of ships; *pong*
'pò, to supply a deficiency, as
in one's expenses; *pong ch'an'*
to patronize, as a shopman;
pong ch'ai, a substituted po-
lice-man; *pong 'hau*, one who
talks for another; *áp pong*,
guards, protectors; *pong 'shau*
a substitute, an assistant; to
help, as in lifting; *t'au pong*
ch'á, the first gathering of the
tea; *pong 'kú*, a subsidiary
drum.

鞞 Páng The leathern heel-band of a
shoe, put in to strengthen the
back.

榜 Páng A support put on a bow; to
propel a boat; a fleet; to bam-
boo criminals; a splinter or
slip of wood; to praise; rule
for selecting *küjin*; a list of
graduates; the list of success-
ful *küjin*; *hoi pong*, to an-
nounce the names of *küjin* or
tsinsz' graduates; *kam pong*
or *lung 'fú pong*, the official
list of graduates; *t'ung pong*
chung' fellow-graduates; *pong*
shéung' mò meng, name is
not in the list; *pong 'ngán*,
the second on the list; *'léung*
'pong ch'ul shan, a *tsinsz'*
entering upon office; *piú pong*
to praise, to become celebrat-

ed; 'hò 'pong 'sau, good archery, a firm attitude when shooting.

綁
P'ang To tie, to bandage, to bind with cords; a bandage; 'pong 'kan, tie it tight; 'pong chü² tie it; 'sung 'pong, loosen the bandages; 'pi² 'shan 'pong chü² his hands are tied behind his back.

膀
P'ang The pelvis, the hip-bone, the bones of the groin.

(431) P'ong.

旁
P'ang Great, extensive; the side; on all sides, everywhere; lateral, sideways; side of a thing; 'pong 'pin, the side; 'ch'uk, lui² 'pong 'tung, to perceive one thing when examining another; 'tsau² 'shau 'pong 'kún, to fold the hands and look on—regardless of another's needs; 'kan 'k'éung 'pong 'ch'ut, side roots diverging; 'pong 'mún, a side door. Also read 'pong²; approaching, nearly; to approach; 'pong² 'ng, nearly noon.

傍
P'ang Analogous to the last; near, by; to approach; to depend on, to lean against; 'pong 'yan, a bystander; another person, others; 'mok, sun² 'pong 'ín, don't heed people's talk; 'pong 'pin shí² 'fi, side remarks captious words, detraction; 'á chü² 'pong, lean against the side; 'pong 'kún 'ché 'ts'ing, a looker-on sees clearly—as in a game; 'hoi 'pong, the sea-side.

膀
P'ang The ribs; the region of the groin; 'pong 'kwong, the bladder; 'pong 'kwong kít, it, inflammation of the bladder.

磅
P'ang The noise of stones falling; 'ping 'pong, the crash of falling rocks. Used in Canton for a pound weight and a pound sterling; to weigh in pounds; 'shap, í 'léung 'wai yat, 'pong, 12 taels make a pound; 'pong 'ch'ing² scales for weighing; 'pong 'ch'á, to weigh tea; 'cham 'pong, foreign scales.

滂
P'ang Great rain; the noise of falling rain; roar of running waters; soaked, wet with the rain; 'pong 'fó 'tát 'ü a heavy rain; 'pong 'p'ái² a vast expanse of waters, a flood.

霽
P'ang Same as the last, when applied to a rain storm.

雱
P'ang A heavy fall of snow and sleet; the noise of a driving storm; abundance of snow.

螃
P'ang A crab, a sea crab; met. a harpy; 'pong 'hái, a swimming or seashore crab.

磅
P'ang To go quick and wildly; to appear as if going; 'mat, 'ní 'hang kóm² 'long 'pong, why do you rush on so?

龐
P'ang A high house; filled full; confused, mixed; a surname.

龐
M'ang Large rocks; bulky; abundant, liberal; numerous; 'pong 'har² liberal.

龐
M'ang A shaggy dog; the long pelage of a dog; mixed, variegated, different furs mixed; 'pong 'tsáp² mixed, blended, confused. Interchanged with the last; and both of them are often pronounced 'mong.

胖 Fat, obese; *p'óng*, corpulent; *p'óng chéung* swollen, puffed up.

蚌 A muscle (*Uniones*) like the oyster, long and thick-shelled; the pearl oyster; *p'óng kòp*, a thin shelled freshwater clam; *p'óng tsing*, the naiad in an oyster; *lò p'óng shang chü*, the old oyster has a pearl—said when an old man has a child; *wat p'óng stung ch'i, ü yan tak lí* when the snipe and oyster catch each other, the fisherman is the gainer—said of going to law.

謗 To murmur against, to detract; to vilify, to injure one's good name; *wai p'óng* to backbite one; *shán p'óng* to speak evil of others; *p'óng shü*, a scurrilous paper or book.

(432)

Púi.

杯 A cup, a glass, a goblet, a drinking-bowl; the divining blocks; *yat chek púi*, a tumbler; *king tsau sám púi*, offered him three cups of wine; *tsau púi*, a wine-glass; *ning yat púi shui*, bring a tumbler of water; *yat púi k'i chun*, prayed and was heard at the first fall of the blocks; *púi tá chí án*, irony, jokes, double-entendre; *ts'eng shiu' shing yat púi*, give me the pleasure of a glass of wine with you; *púi p'un*, a salver; *k'ü púi*, to take a glass.

貝 Tortoise-shell or other fine shells from the sea; cowries, used as money before 'Tsin Chí-hwángtí; a conch; precious, valuable; money, riches, property, jewels, valuables; name of a silk; the 154th radical of characters denoting riches or trade; *púi kam*, rich dresses or silk; *púi lik* and *púi tsz'*, a beile and peisse, titles of nobility among the Manchus.

背 The back; behind, rear, the back part; the opposite of the face or front; the cover of a book; roof of a house; rays from the sun; north side of a hall; to turn the back on; to carry on the back; to oppose, opposed to; to recite memoriter; unusual, rare; *shau púi* back of the hand; *púi tsek*, the back; *púi sam*, a vest; *hon púi* cuddled with the cold; *l'o púi* humpbacked; *hon hon tik púi* round shouldered; *kong púi ü*, to make signs, a secret word; *héung púi* front and rear, as of a house; *ni chü tak kòm púi* you live in a very retired place; *shap fan púi* very uncommon, as a word; *wai púi* to oppose; *púi shü*, to con a book; *púi hau* the back of, behind; *fan púi* to turn the rear forward; *púi sun* to apostatize; *púi t'í kong*, to take one aside to talk with; *púi hau kong*, to speak of one behind his back; *seung púi* mutual double-dealing; back to back; *l'oi púi* aged, growing old.

倍
Pei To rebel, to oppose government; low, vicious, vulgar; *pú' pún'* to raise sedition; *'p'i pú'* vulgar, unseemly.

蓓
Pei A flower bud; an opening blossom, colloquially called *fá lam*.

悖
Pei To rebel, to resist superiors; contumacious, rebellious, seditious; unreasonable, opposed to nature or usage, perverse; *pú' yik*, rebellious; *pú' 'lai*, uncivil; perversely civil, as kind to strangers, but rude to friends.

輩
Pei A hundred chariots made one *pú'*; chariots placed in line; a phalanx, a company; an order, a generation, a class, a sort; alike; things, kinds; to compare, to class; sign of the plural; *'ngo pú'* we, our kind; *'mán pú'* young people, juniors; *'t'ung pú'* alike, same sort; a comrade, an equal; *'pi pú'* we of this class—a depreciating phrase; *'tsün pú'* you all—a polite phrase; *'mò pú'* incomparable; *'t'ung pán pú'* of the same rank; *'lò' tak, 'chi pú'* the virtuous; *'ying lí' 'chi pú'* traders, merchants; *'kwò' pú'* to leave one's place.

狷
Pei An animal, perhaps like a kangaroo, born with short fore or hind legs, so that one rides the other to get along; *'long pú'* this animal, *met.* an embarrassed condition.

榷
Pei A high tree, growing in Birmah and India, of whose leaves books are made; the talipot palm?

焙
Pei To dry by a fire, to dry over a fire; to hatch artificially; *pú' 'ch'á*, to fire tea; *pú' 'kon tik, 'yé*, fire dried things; *pú' 'áp, 'miú*, to hatch ducklings; *'fo pú' 'áp*, fire hatched ducks; *'fo pú'* fire-dried, kiln-dried; *'hong' pú'* to make fretted work, as with metals; *'òm pú'* 'shau, hush-money.

(433)

P'úi.

胚
Pei A foetus one month old; an embryo; any unformed mass, an unfinished thing; vapor not condensed into clouds; *'p'úi 't'oi*, pregnant; *'i 'p'úi*, hard of hearing; *'shan 'p'úi*, in good liking, fat.

坯
Pei A mound; unburnt tiles or pottery; to plaster a seam; a fashion, mold; *'nai 'p'úi*, crude earthen; *'ts'ü 'shek, 'p'úi*, to get out a rough block, as for carving a jewel; *'ching 'hi ko' 'p'úi*, to make a mold; *'chün 'p'úi*, unburnt bricks; *'p'úi 'mò*, a model, a copy, a sketch or an outline for a copy.

徘徊
P'ei To fly or walk; *'p'úi 'úi*, flying to and fro, irresolute, walking back and forth.

裴
P'ei A long robe; a surname. Also used for the last. *'P'úi 'úi' 'lò*, wild people in Hainán I.

賠
P'ei To make up a loss, to indemnify; to restore, to supply a deficit; to confess; to cover, as in gambling; *'p'úi 'fán 'lai*, to make good, to replace; *'p'úi 'wán*, to repay; *'p'úi 'ts'ín 'fo'* goods bringing a loss; *'p'úi*

lín to pay, as a surety; to equalize or make up a loss; *p'úi lai*, to return a compliment; *'yau shát, 'mò p'úi*, no repayment for losses; *p'úi fán teng² ngan*, to repay the bargain money; *p'úi pat, shí²* I acknowledge that I am in the wrong; *p'úi wán t'ong yéuk*, I'll give you to buy a poultice—as when wounding one in a scuffle; *p'úi tsúi²* to own a fault.

培
P'ei To add earth, to heap dirt around; to hoe, as corn; to cultivate, to till; to assist, to nourish, to add energy to; to dam up a sluice; *tsui p'úi*, to patronize, to make one a protégé; *p'úi 'yéung*, to strengthen the body; *p'úi ká uk, kai²* raise the ridge-pole higher; *p'úi chün*, to lay or pile up bricks.

陪
P'ei Analogous to the last and next. To add mold to plants; attached to, subordinate; to assist, to benefit, to aid; to accompany, to associate with, to fellowship, to bear one company, to attend upon; to double, to match; to fill; *p'úi 'ní ch'ut, kái*, I will go out with you; *p'úi shan*, "subsidiary ministers," a term taken by princes in feudal times; *p'úi hák, tso²* to entertain a visitor; *p'úi sung²* to escort; to see a guest out; *p'úi pún²* a companion; *hím² p'úi*, excuse my leaving you—a polite phrase; *ká p'úi*, to multiply; *p'úi cho²* to take a part in, to assist,

倍
P'ei To double, to multiply; to increase; a time, as in repetition; *ká yat, 'p'úi* add as much again; *sám 'p'úi lí, ts'in*, profited threefold.

配
P'ei The color of liquor; a fellow, an equal, a companion; conjointly, equal to, comparable; to unite with, to accompany; to pair, to contract, to join together, to mate; to copulate; to equal, to compare to; *p'úi 'má*, mated horses; *p'úi hòp²*, to join, to betroth; *pat, p'úi²* no match, ill assorted; *p'úi 'ngau*, a pair, husband and wife; *hòp² p'úi²* to fit, to match; *man² p'úi²* banished; *p'úi shik*, to match colors; *p'úi fan*, to marry; *seung p'úi²* to couple, equaled; *'hú p'úi* to consent to a match.

沛
P'ei A river in Liáutung, and in Kiángsú; copious, abundant; humid, showery; moving, progressing, increasing, expanding; to run, to flow; laid prostrate; suddenly; to irrigate, to dam up water for watering; *p'úi 'ín tsz² tak*, proud, vainglorious; *p'úi chák²*, beneficent, kind, as good officers; blessing, fertilizing; *p'úi 'ín há² 'ü*, it suddenly rained; *'ín p'úi² k'ing fuk*, all in disorder, a disregard of all law.

霈
P'ei Copious rain; water flowing; *p'óng p'úi²* showery, sloppy, very rainy, flooded.

邶
P'ei A city or a small region known in the Sháng dynasty; *p'úi fung*, name of an ode in the Book of Odes.

佩
P'ei
' Things worn on the girdle, pendants, ornaments on the girdle; to gird about one, to hang on the girdle; to keep by one; to carry; to remember, to hold in mind; *p'úi' kím'* to wear a sword; *p'úi' fuk₂ pat, smong,* I'll gird my clothes and will not forget—I shall ever bear it in mind; *'kóm p'úi' sham yan,* to bear your favor in grateful remembrance.

珮
P'ei
' Girdle ornaments, gems worn by women on their girdles and persons; tinkling things hung in the wind.

符
P'ei
' To fly; *p'úi' p'úi'* fluttering, as of flags; flapping in the wind.

(434) Puk.

卜
Puh
' To divine by rattling cash in a tortoise's shell; to conjecture, to guess; sortilege, divination; to give; the 25th radical; *puk, kwá'* to divine by lots; *chím puk,* to cast or draw lots, to prognosticate in any way; *puk, ſū,* a wooden block, like a skull, used to beat on when chanting; *púi puk,* to divine by throwing the blocks.

僕
Puh
' To follow, to serve; a vassal a retainer, a servant, a menial, one who helps in laborious duties; a charioteer; a disciple, a term for one's self, as "your servant;" to belong to, to appertain; to hide; *ká puk₂* domestics; *'chū puk₂* master and servant; *puk₂ tai'* menials

or criers of an officer; *puk₂ puk₂ fung ch'an,* troublesome, impertinent matters; *puk₂ 'p'í,* the servants in a house.

濮
Puh
' Name of a river; a kind of large bamboo; *Puk₂ chau,* an inferior district in Tsau-chau fú in Shántung.

撲
' Usually pronounced *p'ok;* a club.

幞
Puh
' A sort of cowl or hood worn by the military; a kerchief to wind round the head; the skirts trimmed off.

暴
Puh
' To dry in the sun, to sun; to manifest, to display; to make known, to proclaim.

曝
Puh
' Same as the last, and more often used in the sense of to dry, to sun; *shái' puk₂* to air, to put in the sunshine.

瀑
Puh
' A cascade, a waterfall; water rushing down a hill; *puk₂ pò'* a cataract, a roaring cascade among the mountains; *puk₂ 'shui,* a mountain torrent; *puk₂ ts'ün,* a pool or tank fed by a torrent. Also read *pò'* name of a river; great rains, flooded.

褫
Puh
' A collar of a red color worn outside of the dress at court or sacrifices; to show outside.

雹
Puh
' Hail; to hail; *lok₂ puk₂* to hail; *sin' puk₂* sleet and hail.

蹶
Puh
' The web of geese and other water-fowl; web-footed; in colloquial, to lie down, like a beast; to lean on or over, as on a table; to turn over; *ch'am shün puk₂ 'hoi,* the vessel sunk and turned keel up; *puk₂ 'tò tí' lai,* fell all long on the ground; *puk₂ 'chün,* turn it bottom up ward.

(435)

Pún.

船
搬
Pan

To drive back water by a boat turning; to transport by water; a sort, a manner, a way, a kind; an affair, a business; *to pún*, many ways; *shap, pát, pún 'mò ngai'* the eighteen sorts of military fencing; *yat, pún*, same as, like, similar to—an adjective of comparison, at the end of a sentence; *ché pún*, that sort, such, these, thus, so; *pún pún*, or *mán' pún*, in all ways.

擊
搬
Pwán

To remove from one place to another; to move, to transport; to put away; to bandy, to discuss; in colloquial, to cleave, to split; *pún uk*, to move house; *pún 'yé lok, shün* take the things on board; *pún 'mái 'jung chü'* move our residence to the same place; *pún shí' fí*, to tell-tale, to cause heartburning among friends; *pún 'loi pún hü'* taking things here and there; *pún wan' léung 'héung*, to transport provisions, &c., for the army; *pún 'hoi kau' ch'ái*, to cleave a block of wood open; *pún sai' tik*, split it smaller.

癩
Pan

Often pronounced *pán*. A scar, a cicatrix; pimples, marks, or pits, on the skin, not very dark; *ch'ong pún*, mark of a sore.

本
Pun

The root of a plant; the origin, the fundamental part of, source, root, cause; at first; that which causes, the begin-

ning of; native, one's ancestors; proper to, appropriate; capital, principal; a classifier of novels, books, volumes, or documents; used for I, my, our, own; *'pún kwok*, my native land; *'pún 'ts'in*, capital in trade; *'pún 'ngan*, the principal, not the interest; *'shéung 'pún*, to present a petition; *'pái' 'pún*, to memorialize the throne; *'pún sz'* able, clever capable for business; *kan 'pún*, the fundamental part; *'mong 'pún*, to forget one's parents; *yat, 'pún 'shü*, a single volume; *'mong 'pún 'sam*, an ungrateful disposition; *'pún 'loi 'mán' muk*, the original complexion; *'mò 'pún*, no capital; *ch'áu 'pún 'tsz'* a plagiarist; *'pún 'shan*, I myself; *'pún 'fú l*, the prefect; *'pún 'ying*, what is proper, requisite; *'pún 'fan'*, what is one's duty, or belongs to one; *'pún 'tí 'yan*, the natives; *ch'ut, 'pún*, to advance capital; *'pán 'sing' 'kap*, his temper was hasty; *'pún 'lí 'tú' 'ding*, to square off accounts, as at a banker's; *'shau 'pún*, a visiting-card sent to a superior; *shít, 'pún*, to lose on a trade; *'ün 'pún 'ké 'sam*, my original desire, the first intention.

半
Pwán

To divide in two; a half, a moiety; the greater portion of, a large piece; a small part, as *pún' pò' 'tsau pat, tak*, he can not move a step; *pún' 'yan pún' 'kwai*, half dead with fear; *tú' pún'* to divide equally, to split the difference; *yat,*

pún' a half; *tái'* *pún'* the greater part, the largest piece; *pún'* *yé'* mid-night; *pún'* *shai'* *yan*, a middle-aged man; *tái'* *'ní yat*, *pún'* as old again as you are; *pún'* *ch'ám'* *chung* *t'ò*, came back from half way; *tsò'* *sz'* *pún'* *lak*, *kak*, doing things by halves, unsteady; *nín* *tséung* *pún'* *pák*, about fifty years old; *pún'* *lò'* *fan* *ts'ai*, to divorce a wife after having her half one's life.

叛²
Pwán To revolt, to rebel against rulers; to depart from their government, to go away; *pún'* *yik*, rebellion; *lí* *pún'* to disavow the authority of a government.

畔²
Pwán Interchanged with the last. A path dividing fields, a landmark; to disobey rules for dress; to separate from, to revolt, to rise up against; *kang* *'ché* *yéung'* *pún'* the farmers yielded the landmarks.

伴²
Pwán An associate, a comrade, fellow, companion; to follow, to attend on; *fo* *pún'* a partner in business; *t'ung* *pún'* an equal, a fellow, one in the same position; *gò* *pún'* no fellow, no one with me; *p'úi* *pún'* to accompany one, as a friend; *pún'* *néung*, a kind of bridesmaid.

絆²
Pwán A lasso, a rope for catching a horse; to lasso, to catch; to restrict, to hamper; an obligation, a restraint; *pún'* *sok*, *chū'* *'k'ü*, tie him fast; *pún'* *hai'* to tie to, as a tree; *wai* *tò'* *'sho* *kí* *pún'* restrained by reason.

(436)

P'ún.

番
P'wán

The name of a place; *P'ún* *ü*, the district of *Pw'ányú*, comprising the part between Canton and the Bogue.

潘
Pw'án

A river in Yungyáng hien in Honán; dirt on the face; dirty rice-washings, swill; a surname.

般
盆
Pw'án

A platter, a trencher, a basin, a deep dish; a tub; a deep vessel to contain liquids, grain, &c.; a press, a frame, a machine; a receptacle, like the pelvis; an affair, business; curved, winding, coiled, curled up; to examine; a market; *p'ún* *fa'* traveling expenses; *káu* *p'ún*, to hand over a business to another; *káu* *p'ún*, a windlass; *shau* *p'ún*, to wind up a business; *sai* *shan* *p'ún*, a bathing-tub; *hoi* *p'ún*, to open the market; *p'ún* *tò'* *ch'ü'* coiled up, as a snake; *shá* *p'ún*, a coarse dish for cleaning rice; *lam* *p'ún*, a childbirth; *p'ún* *kú* *shí'* *Pw'ánkú*, the first man; *wat*, *shíu* *chū* *p'ún*, bound up like a roasting pig, said of persons punished by Lynch law; *p'ún* *sat*, to sit crosslegged; *p'ún* *ch'á*, to examine into; *fá* *p'ún*, a flower-pot; *ying* *p'ún*, an encampment. Some of the following are used in these senses.

槃 ᵿ
Pw'án Used for the last. A tray, a waiter; a tub, a wash-basin; to rejoice; to turn around; *p'ún lok*₂ to rejoice; *p'ún t'ing*, to revolve, so as not to advance.

磐 ᵿ
Pw'án A large rock, a foundation-stone; a great and remarkable rock, like the Rock Etam; stable, firm, as a rock; *p'ún shek*₂ *chí on*, peaceful, as if settled on a rock; *p'ún ngá jin sui* [bandits have been] for a series of years.

鞞 ᵿ
Pw'án A leathern girdle; a large ornamented girdle; *met.* a purse, because the money was put inside of it; *p'ún tái* a leathern belt.

盤 ᵿ
Pw'án To curl up the legs, to sit crosslegged; *p'ún sat*, *t' tso* to sit with the feet under one; *p'ún wat*, curled up; *p'ún mái tso* to sit like a tailor.

躄 ᵿ
Pw'án Interchanged with *mún* 瞶 to jump a wall; to walk lame.

弁 ᵿ
Pw'án To rejoice, to be glad; *'siú p'ún*, name of an ode in the *Shí-King*.

漚 ᵿ
Pw'án A mountain stream in the west of Shensi, a tributary of the River Wei, in Fung.

蟠 ᵿ
Pw'án Read *fán*, meaning sow-bugs, found under things. Read *p'ún*, curled up, writhing, coiled; wreathing, curling around; to bend, to coil up in, to crouch in; to infrust to; *wan p'ún tái t'í* the clouds encircled the land; *p'ún 'íu*, to encircle, spirally; *p'ún lung kwan* a cane with dragons carved around it; *lung p'ún 'ü nai*, a serpent crouching in the earth.

腩 ᵿ
Pw'án Fat, gross, obese, corpulent, as if one had nothing to disturb him; half of a carcase; a slice, the collops on the ribs; *sam kwong 'tai p'ún*, good-natured and fat.

判 ᵿ
Pw'án To divide, to halve, to distinguish; to decide, to judge, to sentence; to join two halves; to marry; *p'ún hòp*₂ to conjoin in bands of wedlock; *'sham p'ún* to judge and convict; *p'ai p'ún* an official verdict, a decision; *p'ún kún*, the decider of one's life. Atropos; *t'ung p'ún* a syndic in an inferior department; *chiú' chik*₂ *p'ún* to decide directly.

泮 ᵿ
Pw'án A semicircular pool near the colleges of princes; a stream in Shantung, near *Tá-ngán fú*, an affluent of the Grand canal; to dissolve, to scatter; *yau p'ún 'shui*, to "pass the college pool," i. e. to become a *siútsái*; *p'ún' kung*, the college of a prefecture; *p'ún' ch'í*, the college pool.

頰 ᵿ
Pw'án Interchanged with the last; the colleges of the princes; to break, to scatter.

拚 ᵿ
拚 ᵿ
Pw'án To reject, to disregard, to remove from one; to separate, to divide, to cut off, to halve; to throw away, to throw down; *p'ún 'sz* to venture to the death; *p'ún meng* to risk one's life; *p'ún' kung*, to contract for work; *p'ún' cho 'm iú* to waste, to lavish, to hold lightly by; *p'ún' lán* to give up the reins; *p'ún' 'sz hū' tsò* to do at the risk of life; *p'ún' ts'oi*, prodigal.

(437)

Pung.

(The first three are read *fung* in the Fan Wan.)

‘**捧**’ A loud, boisterous laughing ; great merriment.
Pung

‘**璜**’ Ornaments of gold, gem, or metal, on a scabbard or hilt of a sword or dagger ; an emperor has gems, a prince has gold.
Pung

‘**葦**’ Grassy, herbaceous ; ‘*pung*’ ‘*pung*, abundant, luxuriant, as the vines of a melon ; laden with fruit.
Pung

‘**捧**’ A colloquial word. A handful ; to hold in the hand, to scoop up in the hand ; ‘*pung chü*’ to hold by the sides or rim ; ‘*pung shui yam*, to drink out of the hands.
Fung

‘**碰**’ } To run against, to run upon,
‘**碰**’ } to bump ; to meet a person or
‘**碰**’ } thing unexpectedly ; a thump,
Ping a knock ; ‘*tai pung*’ lookout for knocks !—a cry of porters in the street ; ‘*pung*’ ‘*tò k’ü* or ‘*pung*’ ‘*chéuk*, hit against him ; ‘*pung*’ ‘*ts’an t’au*, to bump one’s head ; ‘*pung*’ ‘*k’ü*, hit him ; ‘*pung*’ ‘*kin*’ to meet one, as in the streets. The second character is a common but unauthorized one.

Pung² A colloquial word. The classifier of walls, cliffs, ledges, &c. ; a puff of smoke or smell ; *yat, pung*² ‘*ts’ui*, a stink ; *yat, pung*² ‘*ts’éung*, a wall ; *yat, pung*² ‘*in ts’ui*, an offensive smoke, as of burning hair ; *yat, pung*² ‘*hi*’ a bad odor.

(438)

P'ung.

‘**縫**’ A colloquial word ; it is also pronounced *fung*. To fill the eyes with smoke or dust ; in ‘*p’ung p’ung*, the smoke is very smarting.
P’ung

Read ‘*p’ung*, dust raised by the wind.

‘**篷**’ Mats made by interlacing bamboo leaves within splints ; used as coverings for boats, awnings, stagings, &c. ; a sail ; a roof ; an awning ; ‘*p’ung Jiu*, mat houses ; ‘*p’ung sung*, to walk rapidly ; ‘*kung p’ung*, an arched roof, as over a terrace ; ‘*táp, p’ung*, to put up an awning ; ‘*p’ung ch’ong*, a mat shed, used for plays, rest-houses, &c. ; ‘*pún*’ ‘*p’ung üt shik*, under easy sail enjoying the moonlight ; ‘*chün p’ung*, to go on the other tack ; ‘*k’au p’ung*, to beat or sail on the wind.
P’ung

‘**蓬**’ A straight, medicinal, plant growing among hemp ; a species of flag ; disorderly, tangled, overgrown, like jungle ; waving, as grass by the wind ; disheveled, as the hair ; a malign star ; ‘*p’ung loi*, fairy land, the abode of genii, a paradise far from men ; name of a district in Shántung.
P’ung

‘**蓬**’ The hair in disorder, disheveled ; ‘*p’ung sung*, hair uncombed and tangled.
P’ung

‘**茸**’ Grassy, luxuriant, flourishing ; bushy, as a squirrel’s tail ; ‘*p’ung p’ung*, abundant, as a field of grain.
P’ang

(439)

Pút.

鉢²
Poh

An open dish, usually of earth, to cook in; a spherical, narrow-mouthed dish, used by priests; a stoneware dish to grind paint or medicine on; a beggar's clasp dish; *met.* Buddhism; *pút*, *t'au*, an earthen dish; *lau² pút*, a tunnel; *ch'in á pút*, to hand down the robe and dish—to leave one's office and place to a disciple; *t'ung lo p'út*, a large earthen pan.

撥²
Poh

To spread out, to place in proper posts; to allot, to dispose; to detach, as troops; to root out, to expel, to abolish, to abrogate, to do away with; to rid, to exclude; to get rid of; to dissipate, to scatter, as wind does clouds; to cut up grass; the dress fluttering; to flirt, as a fan; to extend; to separate; ropes for a hearse; *pút₂ kung*, to pull a bow; *pút₂ man*, to drive away mosquitoes; *pút₂ hoi in*, to dissipate smoke; *pút₂ shin*, to fan; *pút₂ tung² k'ü*, cool it by fanning; *pút₂ chéuk fo*, to start a fire by fanning; *pút₂ shá*, to reel thread; *pút₂ má mí*, a hanger-on, a lick-spittle; *pút₂ kwai pin*, prejudiced for or against one, strong dislike; *fan pút ping ting*, to detach troops; *pún pút₂* to apportion each one's duties; *pút₂ mái sam shui*, to disregard, to have nothing more to do with; *fung pút₂ wan*, wind scatters clouds.

襪²
Poh

A rain garment, made of leaves or coarse cloth, worn by laborers.

勃²
Poh

To change color, fluttered, confused, to appear disconcerted; suddenly, furiously, to arrange hastily; *pút₂ in*, suddenly.

孛²
Puh
Pei

Interchanged with the preceding. Plants suddenly shooting up; disobedient, untractable, unreasonable; *pút₂ sing*, a comet.

淖²
Poh

A spring bursting up, or a plant shooting up; copious; sudden; *pút₂ küt*, gurgling, bubbling; *ying hi² pút₂ pút₂* valourous, brave, boasting; *pút₂ 'li* (or *'ni*) name of a country, thought to be Borneo.

紵²
Puh

Silken cords which are used to carry coffins by; *met.* fine, elegant, applied to the emperor's words; *lun pút*, eloquent, persuasive, as imperial sayings.

葶²
Puh

The water chestnut, called *pút₂ ts'ai*, or *'má t'ai*; the *Eleocharis tuberosus*, an edible tuber.


跋²
Poh

To travel by land; to walk through grassy paths; to draggle, to trudge, to go slowly; to stumble; to slip; the stand for a candle; an addenda or preface of a book, put in a new edition; the heel; the root, base, foundation; *pút₂ ship*, to slip; *kéuk pút₂* the heel.


鈸²
Poh

A small bell, like a sleigh-bell, used in chanting or in music to make a response; small cymbals.


(440) P'út.

 To sprinkle, to throw water about; to scatter; to drip, to ooze, to shower down; dissipated; a shower; p'út₂ 'shui, to throw water, as on one. A colloquial word; slender, acute; p'út, mak₂ to write boldly; út₂ p'út, lively, revived, enheartened; nung p'út, vigorously written characters; p'út, 'fú, an adulteress; t'ú p'út, perverse; tsim p'út, kòm' tsim, beautiful, tapering, as fingers; tsim p'út, tí' very sharp-pointed; p'út, sá' shang í' to lose custom by rudeness; sá, p'út, yan, a careless man, one who wastes things.


(441) Sá.


 A contraction for thirty; sá sám, thirty-three. Pronounced 'sá, a colloquial word. Confused, at sixes and sevens; 'sá kòm' lün' all in disorder; 'sá ch'an wan tí' what a brag! a bag of wind.


(442) Sai.



 The west; in divination belongs to metal; western, foreign, European; enters into many names of places; among the Buddhists, refers to heaven; sai pan, a private tutor; sai


'shui 'tung, restless, to sit uneasily; sai kwá 'pin, a chop-boat or lighter; sai í'in, paradise of Budha; sai yéung yan, a Portuguese;—at first applied to all Europeans; sai kwán á' kún 'tsai, nickname for a rich and silly youth from the western suburbs of Canton; sai 'mai, sago; sai pak, north-west.


 Bruised rice, the rice left in a mortar, broken to dust after hulling, called 'mai shá.

 A rhinoceros; hard, good metal, as a sword; a carpel of a melon; sai kok, a rhinoceros' horn; sai ngau, a rhinoceros; sam 'yau ling sai, astute, acute at perceiving.

 A diminutive sort of the *Olea fragrans*, with reddish flowers, called muk₂ sai fá; cultivated at Canton.

 Often confounded with , sín' which is then pronounced sai, while this character is also called sui, in the name ú sui or ün sai, the coriander or caraway plant.

 The neighing of a horse; the chirping of the mole-cricket and cicada; a hoarse, broken noise, hiccuping; a crashing, clattering, rushing noise; sai sai sheng, a cricket's chirp; sai shát, a furious onslaught, the din of battle.

 To bring to notice, to direct the attention to; to put one on his guard, to rouse up; to split, to rive; t'ai sai, to point out; sai 'seng, to nudge, to hint.

洗 _{Si} To wash, to wash the feet ; to purify, to rinse, to clean ; to cleanse morally ; a washing vessel ; *met.* to wash out, to exterminate ; 'sai mín' to wash the face ; 'sai kwát, to wash and scrape ; 'sai shan or 'sai yuk, to bathe ; 'sai 'lai, baptism ; 'sai sam, to cleanse or change the heart ; 'sai shap, 't'au 'm t'ai' mé, are 'nt you going to shave now you've washed your head ?—you must finish what you've begun ; 'ká p'an 'ü 'sai, as poor as if clean washed out.

洒 _{Si} To wash out, to avenge one's wrongs, to wipe off a reproach, as by the death of an enemy.

泉 _{Si} A plant, allied to hemp in its fibres, and used for weaving ; linen, fine hempen or grasscloth.

細 _{Si} Fine, small, minute ; delicate, finely made ; soft in texture ; subtle ; trifling, petty, unimportant, vexatious ; thoroughly, carefully ; 'sai' sam, careful, be careful ; 'sai' pò fine cloth ; 'tsz' sai' attentive to, heedful ; 'sai' hang' a peccadillo, trifling ; 'sai' sz' a small matter ; 'sai' tak, 'tsai' far too small ; 'sai' sz' 'ngan, sycee silver ; 'sai' 'lò 'ko, a term for a lad, my boy ! 'sai' 't'ám, conversation, small talk ; 'sai' ch'át, to thoroughly examine ; 'sai' 'lò, a younger brother ; 'hò sai' very small ; 'ai sai' not so tall, rather under size ; 'sai' man 'tsai, a child, children ; 'sai' 'lò, a younger brother.

婿 _{Si} } A son-in-law ; a husband }
 婿 _{Si} } is sometimes so called ; 'nü }
 } 'sai' a son-in-law ; 'ín sai' a }
 } worthy son-in-law.

(443)

Sái.

Sái. A colloquial word. To throw away as useless, to waste ; 'sái t'át, utterly wasted ; 'mai sái 'yé, don't waste things ; 'mat, sái 'k'ü, don't waste it ; 'sái sái' hai' 'lé, all thrown away, it is all used up ; 'sái fú' 'hing mín' a disgrace to one's family ; 'pák, 'pák, sái, uselessly spent ; 'sái tak, chung' extravagant, using more than is necessary.

徙 _{Si} To move, to shift one's abode or things ; to be transported by order of the king ; to exceed, to inchoach on or overpass, as time ; 'sái shin' to change for the better, to reform ; 'sái k'ü, to live elsewhere ; 'sái ü, to overpass the month ; 'sái yam' to go to take another office.

躡 _{Si} } Straw sandals, slippers, }
 屣 _{Si} } grass shoes worn by posture- }
 } makers ; to go barefoot ; 't'üt, }
 } 'sái, to throw off the slippers ; }
 } 'yau hi' pai' 'sái, [to contemn }
 } the world] like rejecting a }
 } pair of old sandals.

纒 _{Si, Li} A kind of gauze kerchief for the head, a cap, a turban ; strings of a cap ; a hair-band ; a crowd passing along ; to bind together or upon neatly ; banners flowing bravely. Read Li, a kind of fine cord.

‘**菑**
Si

Afraid, dispirited, fearful, craven, cast-down; timid, bashful and awkward; thrown off one's guard; *wai*² ‘*sái*, fearful, abashed; ‘*sái yung*, looking scared.

‘**璽**
Si

The royal signet or imperial seal; the great seal, now usually called ‘*pò*; the seal of the signet.

‘**噉**

A colloquial word. All, the whole, complete, entire; *hū*² *sái*² all are gone; ‘*mò sái*² none at all; *shap, fan t'ung sái*² thoroughly understands all; ‘*sung sái*² let it all go, as a rope; ‘*pí sái*² all given away; *kín' kwo' sái*² seen everything; *hòm*² *pá*² *láng*² *shik, sái*² all completely eaten up.

(444)

Sak.

‘**塞**
Seh

To stop up, to fill up, to close; to obstruct, to hinder, to prevent by obstacles, to spike a gun; obstructed, stopped up; solid, sincere; unintelligent, stupid, hard to apprehend; an important pass; *mat, kòm sak*, how can you be so stupid? *sak, chiú*² ‘*k'ü*, stop it up; *t'in sak*, to fill up, as a hole; *sak, 'hau*, to stop a hole, to gag, to bribe, to stop one's answering; ‘*yung sak, kái tò*² streets much crowded; *hoi máu sak*, to make a person understand; *pí*² *sak*, the nose stopped up, snuffles; ‘*ch'ung sak, t'in tí*² to pervade and fill the world—as the gospel will.

(445)

Sam.

‘**心**
心
心
Sin

The physical heart, considered as the *chü* or lord of the body; the centre, the middle; inside of a thing, as a wick, heart-wood; the affections, the heart, the will; the mind, understanding; the intention, desire, motive; the origin or source; the fifth of the 28 constellations, answering to Antares, ϵ and τ in Scorpio; the 61st radical of characters relating to the feelings; *sam kon*, the heart and liver, *met.* that which is doated on; *sam shui ts'ing*, imperturbable, not alarmed; ‘*you sam k'í*, clear-headed and attentive; ‘*mò sam k'í*, indisposed, ailing; *sam teng*² not in error, certain of; *sam fuk*₂ *yan*, a trustworthy man; *sam shan*, the animal spirits; ‘*hò sam t'in*, tender, compassionate; *sam 'm tsoi' ch'ü*² absent-minded; *sam wái pat, kwai*, I can't understand his intentions, scheming; *sam t'au kò*, ambitious, in haste to reach, highminded, a high-toned feeling; *sam to*, suspicious, capricious; *sam sam sz'* bent on, constantly desiring; *sam puk*₂ *puk, t'ü*² palpitation from fear; *yap, sam*, to remember, familiar with; *t'in sam*, the zenith, meridian; *sam hung chák*, contracted, narrow minded, views; *pún sam*, my view, my notion; *yung*² *sam tsò*² be

diligent, be careful in doing things; *sam fá hoi*, in hopes, in high spirits, one's hopes blossoming; *t'ung sam 'yé*, a hollow, tubular thing; *'yau sam*, much obliged, thank you; *'ní fai' sam*, I am obliged for your kind care; *'úí sam*, to recover one's senses, to reform; *sam sz'* desire for, discontent.

滲 San To drip, to ooze out; to steep. A colloquial word; to sprinkle dry things; *'sam tik, 'in lai*, sprinkle a little salt on; *'sam 'm wan*, sprinkled unevenly; *nik, fúí 'sam ch'ú'* bring ashes to lay on it.

Pronounced *sam²*; bad, inelegant, worthless; *'kòm sam² k'e'* so vile; so mean-looking—applied chiefly to things.

(446)

Sám.

三 } Three; thrice; *sám shap*,
叁 } thirty; *taí² sám*, third; *tsoí²*
川 } *sám*, again and again; *sám*
 San } *'úí* or *sam ts'z'* thrice; *'í²*
sám 'tsz' you two or three people; *pat, sám pat, sz'* neither one thing nor another, unsteady; *sám 'léung yat*, in a few days; *sám á lò² 'hau*, a cross roads; *sám k'ap, taí²* the three highest Hánlin; *sám chek, 'shau*, a thief, a shoplifter; *sám kw'an í² túí²* knots and groups of people. Read *sám²* to reiterate, to do thrice; *sám² sz'* to think thrice, maturely thought of, deliberate.

(447)

Sap.

新
Sin

Wood cut down; to renew, to restore, to improve; to add something to, to increase; new, fresh, the latest, just made or gathered; the new, the best; occurs in many names of places; *san 'sin*, fresh, as catables; *san ch'ut, mat*, just in market; *san Jong, san néung*, a bridegroom and bride; *ts'ú² san 'p'ò*, to get a wife; *san nín*, newyear; *san man*, news; *tak, fá² yat, san*, his virtuous example daily renovates others—said of a good ruler; *san fau²* a new port—a name for Singapore; *san yéung²* new-fashioned.

薪
Sin

Fuel, brambles, wood fit only for the fire, firewood; to collect fuel; *ch'ai san*, firewood; *san 'ts'ò*, grass cut for fuel; *fú² san* to carry faggots.

辛
Sin

Pungent, warm, piquant, slightly acrid or bitter; *met.* irksome, bitter, hard, toilsome, grievous; mournful, sad; the eighth of the ten stems, corresponds to metal and the west; the 160th radical; *san fú*, grievous, afflicted; *san lát*, biting, hot, like cayenne.

莘
Sin

A marshy plant, like sweet-flag or the asarum; long; *san san*, numerous; *san ün²* a district in Shántung; *san 'yé*, desert, marshy.

僉
Sin

Men and horses in company, a large crowd of people; *san san*, the noise and tramp of a crowd.

洗 Sin To ask information, to converse, to inquire; *san san*, a crowd, many talking together.

牲 Sin A multitude standing or going together; *san san k'i luk*, how numerous are the deer!

(448) Sán.

糲 Sán A wheaten cake, fried in oil or fat till it is dry; *yau sán*, wheaten cakes.

枋 Tsán Strips of wood placed between the fingers to squeeze them; a mode of torture like the thumb-screws; to torture; narrow; *sán shau*, to squeeze the fingers.

散 Sán A wine vessel, an amphora; a medicinal powder; name of a song; slatternly, untidy, careless, disheveled, as one's dress or hair; scattered, tangled, put in confusion; not in order; miscellaneous, odds and ends; *sán kung*, day-laborers; *tá sán kung*, to work by the job; *tá sán ts'in*, to break a string of cash; *yéuk sán*, a powder; *lán sán*, heedless, lazy; *tá sán fú kéuk*, to loosen the trowsers from the stockings; *sán sok sok*, shiftlessly, loosely done; *hán sán*, leisure, otium; *mo sán*, to grind to powder; *sán kòm séung*, wandering thoughts; *sát sán yan má*, sent out men and horses, or dispersed them, as in searching, or when posting troops.

散 Sán To scatter, as by the wind or by force; to separate, to

take apart; to dissipate; to spread abroad; to disperse, to break up; to distribute, to apportion; *sán ch'éung*, to disperse, as an audience; *sán pán*, to break up, as a party; *sán há pò* to relieve one's grief by walking or otherwise; *sán tsáp*, to scatter clothes (to the spirits); *fát sán* to dissipate, as a vertigo or cold; *ká sán yan mong*, the family is scattered and dead; *shat sán* driven off, expelled by force; *pò sán lau in*, to spread false reports; *sán wong sz' fong*, scattered in all directions, dispersed.

傘 Sán To cover or shade from the rain or sun; an umbrella, a parasol; *lo sán* a state canopy, carried behind high officers, of which the red color is the most honorable; *ü sán* an umbrella; *long sán* a sun-shade.

(449) Sang.

僧 Sang A Buddhist priest; a religious life; *sang yan*, a priest, a bonze; *hò sang*, a strict, conscientious priest; *wan yau sang*, a begging priest; *p'an sang*, I, a poor priest; *sang ká*, Buddhist priests, the priesthood; *sang tsuk pat f'ung*, a religious and worldly life are unlike; *ka lá sang*, lama priests; *shán sang*, recluses.

髻 Sang Short hair; *pang sang*, the hair in disorder, tangled.

贈
Tsang' To lose the way, to wander ;
sang' tang' in a hurry, fidget-
ty, acting foolishly, unapt,
spoiling what one undertakes.
A colloquial word. *Sang' pi'*
to blow the nose with the
fingers ; *sang' 'há 'shau*, to
shake the hands, as when wet
or dusty ; *hò' sang'* or *sang'*
kéuk, lecherous ; *sang' pi' t'ai'*
'tsz' a rich fool.

(450) Sap.

啞
Tsáb' To enter the mouth ; a fish
sucking. A colloquial word.
A deceit, a take in ; wheedling,
coaxing ; *t'eng yan sap*, to be
deluded, overreached, diddled ;
yan sap, *'ni hú'* people will
coax you to go away ; *'m shau'*
yan sap, not minding people's
blarney ; *sap*, *'ò'k'ú* took him
in ; *sai' sap*, *sap*, very much
broken or cut up, minced ;
sap, *sui'* little things, rubbish.

(451) Sáp.

颯
Sáp' The sound of wind, a breeze,
a gust, a blast ; suddenly, for
a minute ; *pak*, *fung sáp*, *sáp*,
gusty north wind ; *shui sáp*,
declining, going down, unsuc-
cessful, losing ground ; *sáp*,
shí kán, for a minute, a little
while.

霎
Sháh' A slight shower, a drizzling,
passing rain ; *sáp*, *shí*, mo-
mentarily ; *sáp*, *ín kán*, on a
sudden.

匝
Tsáh' To make a circuit, to go
the rounds, like a watchman ;
pervading ; a revolution ; a
side, a row ; *chau sáp*, to go
about everywhere ; *sám sáp*,
on three sides ; *yat sáp*, a row.
A colloquial word. To please,
to delight ; shining, lustrous, as
silk ; when repeated, it is a
strong affirmative ; *'m sáp*,
'ngán, does not please the eye,
makes no display ; *'hái sáp*,
sáp, exceedingly rough ; *lám*
sáp, *sáp*, very blue.

翠
Sháh' Feathers used to adorn cof-
fins ; a flabellum or great fan,
carried behind the sovereign,
painted with flowers or fea-
thers. The state umbrella is
now used instead.

搥
Sáh' Mixed up ; sound of break-
ing things. A colloquial word ;
láp, *sáp*, refuse, dirt, sweep-
ings.

(452) Sat.

膝
Sih' The knee ; to surround the
knees, as children do ; a long
thin spear ; *wat sat*, to kneel,
to bend the knee ; *'p'ò sat*,
ch'éung yam, to hold the
knees and sing away ; *sat*, *t'au*
ko, the knee ; *sat*, *'há*, your
servant ; also, one's children ;
'p'ò sat, a knee cap used by
surgeons ; *páu sat*, knee-pads ;
shang hok sat, enlargement of
the knee-joint ; *sat*, *hang*, to
creep ; *tá pún' sat*, to bend one
knee ; *sat*, *'há' sat*, *'há*, hesi-
tatingly, going and stopping ;
tsuk sat, holding both knees.

(453)

Sát.

撒
Sáh To scatter, to disperse; to throw one side and the other; to set loose; *sát, p'út*, to waste, as money; *sát, 'shau*, to throw the arms about, to cast off; *sát, 'shau 'tsung, 'm 'li*, I'll have nothing more do to with it; *sát, kuk, 'chung*, to sow grain; *sát, láí* to implicate another, to make much out of a little mistake or fault; *sát, 'mong*, to throw a net; *sát, hoi 'k'ü*, spread it out, scatter it; arrange it amicably, as a lawsuit; *sát, tau' 'shing ping*, to make soldiers by throwing up beans—a sort of sorcery in battle; *sát, 'shau pat, k'ap*, unexpectedly; *sát, 'mai*, to shed rice on a bridal sedan.

撒
Sáh To strike a back handed blow; to rub or wash out; *mút, sát*, to wipe off.

薩
Sáh A religious word, introduced by Budhists; to assist, to see everything; *p'ò sát*, an idol, an image. The word is a contraction of *Bodisat*, a candidate for a Budhaship.

(454)

Sau.

羞
Siú Viands, savory food, delicacies; to offer up, to send in, to present; to feel ashamed, to blush, to redden; ashamed, confused; bashful, I am unworthy; conscious of guilt;

sau yuk, feeling guilty; insulted, disgraced; *sau kw'at* shamefaced, blushing; *sau 'ch'i*, ashamed; *'m chí sau*, brazen-faced, no honorable feeling; *sau ká sz'* ashamed of an affair; *sau sau 'sán*, slovenly; *hòm sau*, to redden.

饜
Siú Viands, savory delicacies; to offer food; *sau shin'* presents of food; *chan sau pák, mí'* all sorts of delicacies.

修
Siú To adorn, to renovate; to repair, to mend and make as new; to clean up; to adjust, to direct; to regulate; to cultivate, to practice, to study, as virtue; to chasten, to exercise, as the heart; *sau shik*, to beautify, as the person; *sau ts'ap*, to make as new; *sau kam*, a teacher's stipend; *sau shan*, to practice correct conduct; *sau 'ching*, to restore, to mend; *sau shü*, to write a letter; *sau tak, t'ò* availing virtue, that which has induced bliss; *sau tak*, to act virtuously; *'kin sau*, a go-between; *sau yam kung*, to do good works privately; *sau sam 'mai 'kòm*, don't do so for your own sake and peace.

颯
Sau The sound of the wind; chilly, windy; the whirring of an arrow; *sau sau*, a gust.

廋
Sau To conceal; to hide away; to search a house, to seek for hidden things; to examine into; crafty; *sau k'au*, to seek.

廋
Sau Interchanged with the last; to hide. Read *ch'au* in the Fan Wan.

『叟』 An old man, a senior, a venerable person; 'lò 'sau, old gentleman! 'sau 'sau, the sound of washing rice.

『搜』 To search a house, as by the police; to toss and throw about when searching; to inform one's self; to investigate, to search out; to inquire into the meaning of; researches into books; swift, as an arrow; to assemble; popular opinion; 'sau 'kím or 'sau 'shan, to search the person; 'sau 'lò 'ts'ák, to search for banditti; 'sau 'ts'am, to seek and find, as secreted things.

『漉』 To steep in water; to infuse, to soak meal or flour; to macerate; to urinate; 'sau 'tsau to make or decant spirits; 'sau 'nik, to make water; 'sau 'pín' calls of nature.

『艘』 A vessel; a ship or boat; the poop or stern of a vessel.

『瞶』 Eyeless, blind from having no pupil; a term applied to old men; 'mung 'sau, blind, said of musicians; 'kú 'Sau, blind Sau, who was Shun's father.

『蒐』 A plant used in dyeing red, and also edible; perhaps a sort of Rumex; the hunt in spring, when pregnant animals were not to be killed; to collect, to assemble, as for a hunt; to provision cavalry for war; to order soldiers; to hide, to screen; to search, to inquire.

『藪』 A marshy preserve in which game is kept and fish reared; a thicket; skirt of a hill; fat, rich, profitable, gainful; a measure of 16 'tau; 'lú 'sau,

a sort of pad used when carrying burdens on the head.

『秀』 Grain in seed; beautiful, gay, as flowers; to flourish, to grow; flourishing, elegant, adorned; comely, fair, beautiful; accomplished; the first, the best; 'sau' mau' green, charming, as a field; 'sau' mau' wan, beautiful, as a landscape; 'sau' hí' a fine person, elegant manners; 'sau' 'ts'oi, accomplished talents—the lowest of the four literary degrees; 'lak, 'l'in 'tí 'chí 'sau' [man is] the best in heaven and earth; 'sau' 'í, fine raiment—a scholar.

『琇』 A gem or prettily colored stone; a pebble, which can be used for ear-drops.

『繡』 To embroider, to adorn with various colored silks; ornamented, embroidered, worked; to embellish, to variegate, to beautify; to illustrate a book with prints; 'sau' 'fá, to embroider flowers; 'sau' 'kan, an embroidered handkerchief or scarf; 'kam 'sau' worked in colors, variegated; 'miú 'jung 'sau' 'fung' pictured dragons and embroidered phoenixes—praise of fine needlework; 'kú' 'sau' to embroider. The second character is an erroneous form, commonly used as a contraction of the other; it is rightly read 'tau' a carpel of the cotton fruit.

『鏽』 The rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals; oxides; 'shang 'sau' to get rusty; 'Siú 'keng' 'sau' mist on a mirror.

嗽^{Sau} To cough; to expectorate, to raise phlegm; a cough, coughing; *kon sau* a dry cough; *t'ám sau* to raise phlegm; *kòm heng k'at sau* a slight cough, to clear the throat. Also read *ts'uk*, to lick, to lap.

漱^{Sau} To rinse the mouth, to wash out a thing; to purify, to correct; to gnaw; *sau* 'hau, to wash the mouth; *sau* 'fún, to wash.

(455) Sé.

些^{Sié} A little, like *tik*, or *tí* in colloquial; it is usually compared with something just expressed, making it an adjective of comparison, answering to the termination *er*; short, said of time; few, small in number; a word of comparison, as somewhat, partly, imperfectly, rather, measurably; *ché sé, ná sé*, this, that; these, those; *sé 'siú chí mat*, a trifling matter, unimportant; *yat sé*, a few; *fái sé*, quicker; *mò sé mí* disagreeable, disgusting; *sé sū*, trifling, a few of, a little while or quantity; *tak sé 'hò í sū úi 'shau*, better retire when you have made a little money; *léuk, léuk, 'hò sé*, it is a very little better; *sham ò sé*, rather obscure; *tsò sé sham mo*, what are you doing? *sé 'siú sz'* only a little matter, a very trifle; *sé 'shíú*, rather little; *mút sé í 'sz'* not the least meaning; *yau sé pal, shí* not very proper.

寫^{Sié} To write, to draw, to paint; to design, to limn; to write one's thoughts; to make out, as an account; to remove, to put aside, to overturn; to quiet, as one's passion, to disburthen, to compose the mind; to found, to cast, as an image; to leak, to spill over; *'sé tsz'* to write; *'sé sun* to write a letter; *'sé chan*, to draw a likeness; *'sé shang*, to draw natural objects; *ch'áu 'sé*, to copy; *'sé wá* to draw pictures; *'sé chū* to cast; *sít, 'sé*, to give vent to, to disburthen; *'ngo sam shü 'sé*, my mind is calmed; *'sé lok*, write it; *'sé t'íú tán*, make out an account; *'sé tsz'* *tün 'k'ái*, he writes evenly and uniformly; *'sé tsz'* *yan*, a clerk, a writer; *'sé tak, 'hò*, it is written well; *'sé 'liú*, written; *ch'áu 'sé*, to copy out; *tsoi 'sé kwó* rewrite it; *'sé ching' kún 'pán*, write plain.

瀉^{Sié} To let water flow off; to drain land; to leak, to ooze; a diarrhoea, a flux, a looseness, a purging; to purge; to eliminate; *'t'ò sé* a dysentery; *sé 'yéuk*, a purgative; *'fán kán fuk, sé* spasms and gripes, cholera morbus; *sé 'fo, or sé 'há íú* to purge out feverish feeling; *sít, sé* to leak out; *sé 'tai sz'* hollow, having no foundation to go on; *'tá sé ch'á*, spilled the tea—to lose a betrothed husband before marriage; *k'ing t'ám úi sé puk*, to talk like a flux—to tell all; *sé 'sám úi*, purged thrice; *sé 'shui*, a watery stool.

卸
Sió To lay aside, to leave, to relinquish, to cast off; to lay off, as clothes; to vacate, as an office; to land, as cargo; *sé' sz'* to throw up a business; *sé' yam'*, to leave an office; *sé' fo'* to deliver goods; *sé' shan*, to abscond; *sé' pok*, to bare the shoulder; *sé' lok₂ tám' kon*, to throw off the pole—to give up a calling; to retire from; *ch'ák, sé'* to destroy, to throw down, as a house; *sé' káp, í 'tsau*, to throw away one's armor and flee.

(456) Seng.

(For other words pronounced *seng*, see the syllable *sing*.)

Seng. A colloquial word, often used as a contraction for *sin shang*, a teacher or Sir; *Lo seng*, Mr. Lo.

Seng'. A colloquial word, denoting a place, a path; *'cho teng'* *'cho seng'* how you are stopping up the way here!

(457) Séuk.

削
Sioh To cut, to pare, to shave off, to scrape; to erase by scraping; to despoil, to invade, to seize territory of another; to deprive of title or rank; impoverished; a graver; debility; *'koi séuk*, to correct or erase a writing; *séuk, chik*, to degrade to a lower rank; *séuk, 'hiú chik*, turned out of office; *kwát, séuk*, to scrape off; *séuk,*

fát, to shave the whole head; *p'ai séuk*, to trim, to mend, as a pen; *hi séuk*, threads wide apart, slazy, said of cloth; *séuk, kwát, nán 'lín*, I could not make it up if I scraped my bones; *séuk, tò' pok₂* scraped thin; *kwát, séuk, yan 'ká*, to deduct from the price agreed on; *séuk, ping k'ün*, to downgrade a military officer.

(458) Séung.

襄
Siang To disrobe in order to plough; to assist; to effect, to accomplish; to animate, to praise; to remove, to take away; the fore horses of a car; an equipage; *Séung yéung 'fú*, name of a prefecture in the north of Húpeh; *séung tsán'* to encourage by praise.

鑲
Siang Jáng To inlay, to enchase, to let in; to coat or plate with another metal; to insert, to set, as a gem in gold; to connect two things, to rivet, to weld, to mortice or clamp on; bordered, as one color on another; *séung púi, séung 'chán*, the inlaid cup and saucer used at weddings; *séung 'ngán*, to put in a false eye; *séung ngá*, false teeth; *séung po lí*, to glaze window-glass; *séung pák, k'í*, a bordered white banner; *séung fái' 'tsz'* chopsticks inlaid with silver.

勸
Jáng Urgent; *hong séung*, in haste, hurried; to assist one in need. This character is usually read *yéung*.

纊 A cord to tie up the sleeves; a surcingle or belly-band; to take by the arm.

驥 A spirited horse, shaking his head; a horse whose right hind leg is white; to gallop; to elevate; distant, to go far; *séung f'ang*, to canter.

相 Looking among trees; to examine, to inspect; to blend with; mutually, reciprocally, by turns, interchangeable, from one to another; often denotes merely a reflective form of the verb; the substance or essence, distinguished from the accidents; *séung 'ü*, acquainted; *'hò séung 'ü*, intimate, obliging, courteous; *séung kan²* near, contiguous; *séung 'tso*, at variance, having different views; *séung 'ts'z'* somewhat alike; *séung 'sz' peng²* love-sick; *séung wai²* to help each other, log-rolling; *'lò séung 'ü*, an old friend; *mò séung kon*, no matter; *séung fán 'ní*, I will trouble you; *séung 'sz' tséuk*, a sort of robin; *séung 'ü²* to meet, to come across one; *séung p'in kwo² 'k'ü*, pass it on to him, said of presents; *séung kin² han² 'mán*, I am sorry I am so late in seeing you—a polite phrase; *séung kák, 'l'in ün*, separated as wide as the heavens; *séung 'hò kán*, friendly, well inclined to; *séung kín² 'hò, f'ung chü nán*, it is easy to visit people, but hard to live with them; *séung 'sz' tau²* a red bean, the *Abrus precatorius*; *séung 'hò p'ang 'yau*, a dear friend.

廂 A side apartment, a retiring-room off the hall; *séung fong*, a side chamber; *shing séung noi² ngoi²* inside and out of the city [of Canton]; *séung long*, lodge on the sides of a court. This is used in the Red Book for the second character above, as *séung wong k'i*, a bordered yellow banner.

湘 A large confluent of the Yángtsz' kiáng in Húnán; name of three districts in Húnán and of a lake; to cook, to roast or fry; *séung fi*, a spotted variety of bamboo, named after Shun's princess.

箱 A box, a coffer, a casket, of wood or bamboo; a closet or storeroom; boot of a carriage; *yat, ko² séung*, one box; *séung 'lung*, a clothes' trunk; *'fo shik, séung*, a sort of partition tray for carrying food in processions; *chong séung*, to pack a box; *lok, séung*, to take one's trunk; *lok, séung 'ch'é*, pack up and be off! clear out! *tong min² lok, séung*, told him to his face to go; *séung fong*, a closet, a storeroom; *kún séung*, paper boxes for burning, containing paper clothes; *'chí múi séung*, a sort of tinder and match-box; *'sé tsz² séung*, a writing-desk; *séung 'tsai*, a little box; *'shéung séung*, to make ready for a theatrical play; *séung f'au*, the top of a box.

相 A light yellow color, like the budding leaves of the mulberry; *séung piú*, blue and yellow, said of silks.

霜 Hoarfrost, rime, congealed vapor; frigid, cold, grave; *Shwáng séung sūt*, frost and snow; *lok₂ séung*, frosty; *séung kong²* the 20th *tsít*, or term, from Oct. 24th to Nov. 8th; *séung wai*, majestic; *lí séung*, to step on the frost—to use great care; *ts'z' séung*, a sort of sweet cruller.

孺 An unauthorized character, sometimes written for the last, in the phrase *p'ai séung*, arsenic.

孀 A widow; to live alone, as a widow; *séung 'fú*, a widow; *kú séung*, an orphan and widow, a lone widow.

驩 A famous Bucephalus belonging to Kwoh Poh of the Tsin dynasty, called *Suk séung*.

相 To think upon, to meditate, to consider; to reflect, to turn over in one's mind; to plan; to hope, to expect; to desire, to anticipate; a thought, an idea, a conception; *'nò tik séung 't'au*, no hope to get it, impossible; *'ní séung 't'au tái* your notions are too large, you are extravagant; *shik₂ kwò chung² séung*, I want more of what I ate; *'ngo sam séung*, I think of it, I think so; *séung 'm 'tò*, impracticable, an impossibility; *séung yat séung*, think a little; *séung 'm ch'ut*, unable to recall, mind is confused; *séung yap shan*, in a reverie, day-dreaming; *'yau tik mong² séung*, some hopes for; *séung wái fai* the idea will hurt your lungs—a useless

plan; *'séung sùn' kai' yan*, thinking how he can circumvent one, his thoughts are evil; *'séung 'hí*, to call to mind.

相 To assist, to help; a minister of state, a prime-minister; to support; to select, to choose, to direct, to lead, to encourage; to watch the times, as a trader does; to receive an envoy; physiognomy, the art of physiognomy and palmistry; a name for the 7th month; small stars near δ in Ursa Major; *séung' 'ché*, leader of a blind man; *pái' séung'* a premier; *hon' séung'* to foretell by the lines in the face; *séung' fat*, rules of physiognomy; *tái' séung' kung*, noble Sir—a polite expression; *séung' 't'au séung' 'chü*, peeping and prying about; *séung' shí 'á tung'* act when it is a favorable time; *noi' séung'* eunuchs in the palace—formerly, a privy councillor.

(459)

Shá.

沙 Sand, gravel; pebbles, shingle; sandy, gritty; granulated, as sugar; comminuted, broken to pieces, like sand; mealy, as a fruit; *shá lí*, a russet pear; *shá 't'ong*, grained sugar; *Shá min'* a part of the western suburbs of Canton; *shá 'mí*, a sand spit—name of a place near Napier's fort; *shá pák₂* a sand clam, a kind of Mactra; *Shá mok₂* Desert of

Gobi; *shá sheng*, hoarseness; *lau shá*, moving sands; *shá shui*, the snipe, sandpiper; *'m kwo' tak, shá*, cannot bring it about, impracticable; *'kau ch'éung shá*, the cholera; *shá ch'ung*, larva of musketoos; *'tsui shá*, a small fish, a sort of sardine; *shá mún*, Buddhist priests; *shá t'eng*, a flat mud boat; *shá lau'* a water filter of sand; *shá kòm' 'sán*, scattered all about; *shá ngít, ngít*, gritty; *shá ch'an tát'* clouds of dust; *shá kú t'eng*, green flower-boats; *Shá kok, p'áu' f'oi*, the fort below Anunghoy fort.

沙 *Shá* Used for the last; pebbles; *chü shá*, cinnabar; *pò shá*, emery; *kam kong shá*, corundum; *pái' shá*, to winnow hulled rice; *tá shá toi'* to learn boxing by beating a bag of sand; *kwát, shá*, to scrape; *f'iu shá*, to pick pustules out of the skin.

梁 *Shá* Name of a fine wood, called *shá f'ong*, brought from Tibet; *shá lí*, a pear.

紗 *Shá* Gauze, thin silk; transparent in texture, gauzy; a fibre, a thread not twisted; *tsau' shá*, crape; *pák, shá*, white gauze; *shá tang*, gauze lanterns; *'ú shá mò'* a black gauze hat, worn in the Ming dynasty; *t'üt, shá mò'* to be turned out of office; *min shá*, mull, fine muslin; *p'un shá*, to reel thread; *kang shá*, to lay a warp; *'ü shá*, bombazine; *p'ò f'ai shá*, macerated leaves varnished for painting; *shá hung*, a scarf worn by bride-

沙 *Shá* A surplice; *ká shá*, a priest's robe; *ká shá pò'* fine muslin, cambric.

鯊 *Shá* The shark, so called from its rough skin; *lai f'au shá*, the shovel-nosed shark; *p'i p'á shá*, the *Rhina acylostoma* or spotted ray; *kung 'tsz' mò' shá*, the *Sphyrna zygaena*, or hammer-headed shark; *shá ü p'i*, shagreen, sand-paper.

灑 *Shá* To sprinkle, to scatter, as the wind does leaves; to divide; to cast in, as hooks for fish; *shá 'shui*, sprinkle it; *shá wan*, sprinkle evenly; *shá hoi*, to sprinkle; *sin 'shá tik*, 'shui, first sprinkle a little water; *shá 'm hoi*, not enough to go around; *shá shap, í*, got wet by the rain; *shá sò'* to sprinkle and sweep; *shá f'ui 'shui*, to whitewash.

耍 *Shwá* To sport, to play with, to amuse; to trifle with, as one can with opium at first; to exercise, as in fencing; play, jollity, sport; games; *shá kwan'* to fence with poles; *shá tò p'ai*, to play with foils and shields; *wán 'shá*, to play, as children do; *shá hí'* to play, as actors do; *tsim 'shá*, expert at; *pat shí' 'shá tik*, don't meddle or play with it; *shá hí' ín*, a pleasant tale; *shá fá ts'éung*, a man and wife's sportive talk.

耍 A colloquial word; to waive off; *shá 'shau*, to motion off or away, by shaking the hand. A contraction for the superlative *shat, 'shau*; as *shá 'hò*, first rate.

(460)

Shai.

篩
Shai

A huge bamboo; a seive; to sift, to strain, to pass through a seive; *yat, ko' shai 'tau*, a seive; *'mai shai*, a rice-seive or fan; *'shai fan*, a flour seive; *'shai t'üt*, to sift and throw away; *'shai ki*, a corn-seive; *fä shai üt, 'ying*, the flowers sift the moon's light; *'shai 'tsau*, to pour out wine; *'shai fan 'ü* a mizzling rain.

駛
Shai

A horse running swiftly; strong, as a wind; promptly, speedily, unceremoniously; to sail a vessel; to hasten; *'shai shün*, to sail a boat; *'shai ts'o' kong 'hau*, to miss one's port; *'shai fät*, rules of navigation; *'shai 'li*, to set sail.

使
Shai

To order, to command; to send, to use, to employ, to commission; to cause, to make succeed, to effectuate; to occasion; to permit, to serve one's self of; expense, use, service; *'shai tak*, serviceable, it will answer; *'shai fai' tai'* it will be expensive; *'shai yung' ts'o'*, it was costly; *'shai 'p'i*, a maid-servant; *'shai fún'* to call, at one's beck; *'shai 'keng*, pettish, sulky; *'shai 'm lân'* not easily broken; *'shai 'shau kéuk* to bribe, to use underhand influences; *'tím 'shai*, how is it used, how can it be done? *'shai 'k'ü hü'* make him go; *'shai yung'* necessary expenses, an outlay; *'d'eng 'shai*, to be in waiting; *'shai sing'*

'tsz' spunky, irritated; *'m 'shai*, no occasion, unnecessary; *'shai hoi*, just begun to use; *'shai män*, outrageous, unreasonable; *'shai mat, 'kong ní*, what's the use of talking about it then? *'shai ts'in sz' fú'* a spendthrift; *'shai 'kám tik, hü'* take off a little; *'shai kwán'* skillful at using; *pák, 'shai 'hau*, nothing but talk, talks a good deal—but gives nothing.

世
Shi

The world, mankind; times, seasons, life; a generation, an age; experience of life; hereditary; *yat, shai'* one generation; *shai' shai'* for ever and ever, for ages; *hi' shai'* or *kwo' shai'* to die; *ch'ut, shai'* to be born; *kam shai'* this age, the present time; *ch'ong' shai' kái' ké' yan*, one who has made his own fortune; *shai' mò k'i' 'pi'*, unequaled in the age; *tsò' shai' kái'* to go through life, doing business; *'m yap, shai'* a dolt, a raw chap, verdant; *shai' ká*, an old family of literary fame; *shai' yan*, people now living; *'m 'hò shai' kái'* bad times; *shai' sz'* business, a calling; *shai' hing*, a friend's brother; *shai' chat*, a friend's son; *shai' tsáp, nám tséuk*, a hereditary baron; *'ki shai' 'tsò*, how many generations in the family? *shai' kái' Jun lau 'chün*, the ups and downs of life, vicissitudes; *shai' ts'ing pok*, the world's contempt, as for poor people; *shai' kái' ki mi'*, unsuccessful in life; *Joi shai'* the next world, a future life; *mò shai' kái'* in no business, disengaged.

世² } To get credit for, to buy on
Shí } credit; to borrow; to forgive,
 to show lenity to a criminal;
shai' shé' to pardon.

勢² } Power, authority, influence,
勢² } pomp, dignity, grandeur,
勢² } strength, that in which the
Shí } strength resides; the resour-
 ces of a country; the virility of
 males, the testes; exterior, air,
 figure; state of, condition;
k'ün shai' official authority,
 great influence; *shai' lik*, per-
 sonal prowess or standing;
shai' wai' lái' great authority;
'hò shai' t'au, a good omen,
 auspicious; *hák, shai'* to scare,
 to pretend to browbeat; *shai'*
lí to fawn on the rich; *shai'*
jú, waning power; *'mò shai'*
ngai' no occupation, no work;
tsoi' shai' in authority; *kot,*
shai' to castrate; *shai' 'm tak*,
 impossible, beyond your abi-
 lity; *shai' pat, 'ho úi*, he is
 afraid he can't return home, he
 won't forgive; *shai' 'sho pí,*
ín, it must be so, I am com-
 pelled by circumstances; *shai'*
hung, fierce, irascible; *shai' át*,
 to put one down with authori-
 ty; *ying shai'* aspect, figure.

誓² } To swear, to take an oath,
Shí } to vow; to bind one's self; to
 bind another, to promise so-
 lemnly; an oath, a vow, an
 imprecation; to caution, to
 order; to receive orders from
 a superior; clandestine es-
 pousals; *fát, shai'* to swear;
'mang shai' to take an oath;
shai' ün' to adjure; *shüü shai'*
chéung, to burn a written
 oath—as testimony sent to

the gods; *shai' ün'* 'chü, one
 in his dotage; *'wong shai' ün'*
 to perjure; *shai' ün' tong'*
shang yat, to love to swear.

逝² } To go away, to pass away,
Shí } to depart; lost to life, to die,
 gone to oblivion; *shai' 'ché, ü*
'sz' such are the dead—as
 flowing water; *'ch'éung shai'*
 gone for ever.

筮² } To divine with slips of mil-
Shí } foil; the most efficacious is
 from the grave of Confucius;
 an exclamation, alas! *shai'*
'sz' to cast lots whether to
 fight or not; *puk, shai'* sorti-
 lege, divination.

噬² } To eat, to gnaw, to bite;
Shí } grief; reaching to; *shai' ts'z'*
'ho k'ap, how can you bite
 your navel? *met.* an impos-
 sibility; *shai' hóp*, name of
 the 21st diagram, denoting
 punishment; *shai' ngá 'kóm*
tsò' to work with great zeal.

(461)

Shái.

舐² } To lick; to lap; to take up
Shí } with the proboscis; *'lò ngau*
'shái tuk, the old cow licks
 her calf—parental love; *'shái*
chí' to lick the piles—fawning,
 sycophantic; *'shái tak, 'k'ü*
tò' licked up to him—got his
 favor.

曬² } To dry in the sun, to air
Shái } and sun; to shine on; to
 cure in the sun; *shái' kon,*
 dry it in the sun; *shang*
shái' to dry fresh fruit; *shái'*
'á fuk, to sun clothes; *shái'*

p'áng, a drying terrace or loft; shái' há. í₂ f'au, put it in the sun; shái' tak, ké' pò' it can be sunned. The second form is unauthorized.

殺 } To pare off, to reduce; to
Shái descend; to clip or shear; to bend or come down in order to effect an object.

翫 } A halberd or spear; to clip
Shái the wings of birds, to prevent them flying.

(462)

Shák.

索 } To get, to obtain; to pull
Soh } out; to feel, to seek; to select. A colloquial word; the division of a melon, an orange, or other fruit; a quarter of, as of a duck; a part of; kái' sám shák, cut it into three parts; hai' ko' shák, lai, he came from that part [of the house]; pí shák, í'm, give us another piece; òm' chung 'mo shák, to feel for in the dark. In this last sense, also pronounced shok.

(463)

Sham.

深 } Deep; profound, abstruse,
Shin } deep; intimate; ardent, as affection; well read, learned; retired, far back, as an apartment; late at night; deep-tinted; an adverb, very, extremely, well; to secrete; a long robe; 'yau 'ki sham 'shui, how deep is this water? sham

ch'am, abstruse, profound, crafty; mî' chí sham 'ts'in, I don't know its depth, I am not very familiar with it; sham lám, a deep blue; sham hau' very intimate with, on the best of terms; sham yan, great kindness; ko' tsz' 'hò sham, that's an unusual character; sham 'i wai ín, it is very true; sham sham yap, a profound bow; sham lám lám, very deep, as a house or well; 'hò sham tsz' mak, very well read; sham 'ming 'ng noi' deeply engraved on my heart.

琛 } A beautiful, precious stone;
Shin } a treasure; í'in sham, gems of nature, rarities.

森 } The *Melia azederach* or
San } Pride of India; an abundance of trees, thickly wooded, overgrown; sombre, as a forest; severe, as the laws; to plant trees; sham muk, china mahogany; sham ím, majestic, dignified, rigorous.

參 } The root of the *Panax quin-*
San } *quefolia*, ginseng; yan sham, ginseng; hung yuk, yéung sham, clarified ginseng; pák, yuk, yéung sham, crude ginseng; kò lai' sham, Korean ginseng; hoi sham, biche-de-mer.

郴 } Name of an inferior department
Chin } in the S. E. of Húnán, on the borders of Kwángtung.

忱 } Faithful, sincere, trustwor-
Shin } thy; true, devoted; to speak honestly. The last is a man's name; and also that of a small state during the Hán dynasty.

岭
Chin
A high, sharp, tapering peak, like an aiguille; a steep bank or cliff; a surname; name of an edible root.

潞
Tsin
Pure, crystal, limpid, as water; mountain rills; to soak, to macerate; a fish pool; to rear fish; puddles after a rain, puddles in footmarks; 'ü sham sham, a heavy rain; 'ai sham, tracks of a cow.

鯪
Tsin
A small fish, good for eating.

灶
Shin
A portable furnace; a three-cornered stove, used for warming apartments.

葇
Shin
The berries of the mulberry, called song sham.

鳩
Chin
A bird which eats vipers and other snakes, the drawing of which is like the secretary; deadly, virulent, mortal, venomous; sham 'tsau, poisoned wine; sham tuk, deadly, as a poison.

審
Shin
To investigate, to scrutinize, to inform one's self of, as a judge; to discern between, to judge, to discriminate; a bundle of ten plumes; 'sham p'ün' to judge; 'sham man' a judicial inquiry; 'sham kwá' to inquire by lots; 'tú' sham, to compare opposing witnesses; hoi 'long sham, to open a court for trial; 'shing sham kún, an officer who specially sits on a case; 'tiú' sham, to issue a summons; 'sham shat, a final judgment; 'sham tik, k'ok, a full examination; 'sham shi tok, shai' observe the times and then act; 'sham ko' 'tsung on' try that case.

婦
Shin
The wife of a father's younger brother is shuk, 'sham; one's younger brother's wife is 'sham 'mò; a nurse or respectable middle aged woman is called á' 'sham.

諭
Shin
To consult upon maturely; to reprove, to reprehend; to signify, to make known one's views; to go into a deep, or abyss; 'sham nim' to reflect; 'sham kán' to admonish.

沈
Shin
Interchanged with 'ch'am 沉, while this, when read 'sham, means the name of a state; a surname.

藩
Chin
Gravy; mak, 'sham, the place on an inkstone where water is held. Read sham', a vessel to pour out water from.

怎
Tsang
How? in what way? 'sham mo, what, which way? 'sham mo 'hò ní, which way is the best? This character is pronounced 'sham only before mo. See 'cham.

滲
Shin
To run off, to leak, as water; to flow down, with noise; sham' 'tseng, a hole for water to run into a sewer; sham' 'shui ch'ut, 'lai, the water oozes out; sham' lau' to leak; 'ám sham' 'tseng, clean out your sewers!—a street cry.

甚
Shin
Social delights, pleasure; an inadvertence; forms the superlative; very, extremely, excessive, in the highest degree; sham' 'hò, very good; kik, sham' to the highest pitch; mok, 'ts'z' 'wai sham' never went to such a pitch; pit, 'yau sham' 'án, there is even worse than this; sham' 'ts'am 'shéung,

of a good sort, not the best nor the worst; *sham² tái²* huge, vast; *tái² sham²* too bad, or excessive in any way; *sham² chí³ kòm*; it is even now in excess; *sham² mo ün kú²* what's the cause; *sham² chí³ kòm ké²* it is even so bad.

(The two following are usually read *lam²*).

罟²
San A trap for fishes, made by digging a hole in a tidal creek, covering it with sticks, and collecting the fish caught in it at low water; *kon ko² sham²* (or *lam²*) clean out the trap; *fú sham²* (or *lam²*) bail out the trap.

杉²
San Used for the preceding. Stakes so placed as to catch fish; trees in winter, leafless trees, which look tall and bare.

(464) Shám.

三
Sán Feathers or long hair used as ornaments; the 59th radical of characters alluding to stripes; a kind of fish.

衫
Sán Clothes for the body, as a coat, a shirt, a spencer, a jacket; garments generally; *ch'éung shám*, a robe; *chung shám*, a round jacket; *hon² shám*, a shirt, an under-shirt; *tái² shám*, a dress coat; *í shám*, garments; *chéuk, shám*, to dress; *tsò² shám ké²* a tailor, a seamstress.

芟
Shán To cut grass, to mow, to cut herbs; to erase; to root out; a scythe, a large reaping-hook.

(465)

Shan.

身
Shin

The body, the trunk; the main part of a thing; the hull; one's self, I, myself, personal, my own person; the 158th radical of characters relating to the body; *shan tái²*, the whole body; *ts'an shan*, myself; *pún shan*, my body; *ch'ut, shan*, to enter on life; *'yau shan ká*, has some property; *pat, ch'ing² k'i shan*, does not fit him, as dress; is very unsuitable, as an occupation; *shan tsz² 'yau peng²* sick, ill; *fan shan 'm hoi*, I can't divide myself, can't do but one thing at a time; *'yau shan k'i*, pregnant; *p'o² shan*, to take a maidenhead; *shan fan*, an obligation, proper business, calling; *mái² shan*, to go out to work as a cook; *k'i shi hoi shan*, when do you weigh anchor? *lò shan*, I, said by old women; your father; *mong shan*, to forget one's duty, reckless; *yat, shan kwai² kwai²*, you worthless baggage! *shang yat, shan ch'ong*, the body covered with sores; *shan kò tái²* rather tall; *tán shan tsai²*, a bachelor; *ún² shan*, to change one's dress; *on shan*, got a place, found employment; *kwo² shan*, to die; *ch'ik, shan*, nude, naked.

申
Shin

To extend; to stretch, as when tired; to reiterate; to state to a superior; the 9th of

the 12 stems, the hour from 3 to 5 P. M., over of which the monkey has sway; *shan shí* or *shan hák*, the 9th hour; *shan üt*, the 7th month; *shan shan ü'yá*, easy, comfortable, careless of; *shan shik*, to reprimand, to straitly charge.

伸
Shin
Used for the preceding. To stretch and yawn; to dilate, to stretch out, to straighten; to explain, to state; to exhibit, to elucidate; to right, to redress, to clear up a cause; redressed, righted, vindicated; to be worth, valued at, equal to, as in pricing things; *shan tím* 'shau, to stretch out the hand; *shan t'íu lí* put out your tongue; *hím' shan* or *shan 'há iú*, to stretch; *shan 'lán*, to stretch when weary; *shan ün wal*, to redress a grievance; *shan ch'an*, to state a matter to a superior; *shan man*, a statement; *shan chik*, *kéuk*, dead, laid out; *shan kwó' kí to ngan*, how much is it worth? *shan ch'ut*; *lai*, push it out.

呻
Shin
To groan, to lament; to read in a chanting way; *shan yam*, to recite, as books; to sigh; *ch'éung shan 'tün t'an* whining and complaining.

紳
Shin
A large sash, a girdle with ornamented ends; to gird; those who are privileged to wear sashes, the gentry; *shan k'am*, or *héung shan*, or *shan sz*²² the literati, the gentry and graduates; *tsun' shan*, the Red Book.

辰
Shin
To excite motion, moving; time; heavenly bodies, which mark time; a twelfth of a day, a Chinese hour; hours, times, seasons; the hour from 7 to 9 A. M., the 5th of the 32 stems, over which the dragon has sway; other, a place where no stars are; the 161st radical; *yat, ko' shí shan*, a Chinese hour; *shí shan héung*, a time incense stick; *pat, shan*, ill-starred, unlucky; 'hò yat, *shan*, a lucky day.

晨
Shin
The sun beaming forth; morning, day, dawn; clear; 'tsò shan, good morning; *Jéung shan*, a fortunate day; *shan fan tin 'tò*, to turn night into day; *shan 'tsò tò* I came at dawn.

宸
Shin
A retired apartment, where the emperor dwells; *fung shan*, the maple palace, met. the emperor.

神
Shin
That which operates by its own subtle energies, invisible and intelligent, causing things to develop, yet formless and inscrutable; the powers above, the gods, the divinities who are worshiped; God, in the usage of pagans; a spirit; the human spirit, that which is the stimulating principle of the body, the animal spirits; divine, godlike; spiritual, as being higher than man; *shan ming*, the gods; *shan, 'kwai, sín, fat*, gods, demons, genii, and Budhas—are four orders of beings above man; *pái' shan*, to worship God or the gods; *sz*²² *shan*, to serve the gods, as

an acolyte; *mín shan*, gods placed near the door; *on shan*, to quiet and content the gods, to set up gods to be worshipped; *shan tséung*² idols; *shan muk*, *ü tin*² *kwong ying*, the eye of a god is like the lightning's flash; *wán shan*, to requite the gods; *ká shán*, the lares or ancestral divinities; *ts'é shan*, malicious gods, evil spirits, demons; *shan wan*, the spiritual soul; *shan háu*² divinely efficacious—as a pill; *shan miú*² divinely superior, as a physician; *shan ch'ut*, *'kwai yap*, [he is like] a spirit going ora deviling—wily; *shan wai*² the seat of an idol; *shan sin ngá kòm*² *kontseng*² clean as a fairy's teeth—nothing at all; *shan shám*, the title of a god; *ts'oi shan*, the god of wealth; *sam tung*² *shan chí*, the heart moves, and God perceives it; *'hò yung*² *shan*, keep your wits about you, be careful; *shan 'chü p'ái*, a wooden tablet in honor of ancestors; *shan yan*, a shrewd guesser, a prophet; *shan sam*, devout, religiously inclined; *mò mat*, *tsing shan*, out of sorts, low-spirited; *shan shui 'kwai lung*² *tang*, when in the blues, the devil plays with the lamp—to take advantage of.

臣
Chin

A servant, one who is subject to another; a minister of a prince, an officer, a vassal; to serve in office; the 131st radical; *chung shan*, a loyal minister; *man shan*, civilians; *mok*, *fi wong shan*,

the king's power and officers are everywhere; *pat shan* an unfaithful minister; *'pún tái*² *shan*, I, the high officer; *mán*² *kwok*, *shan fuk*, all nations submitted.

腎
Shin

The kidneys of men; the gizzard of fowls; the kidneys of beasts are called *ü*; the one of the five viscera, which is connected with water, and presides over wisdom and force; to lead; hard; *noi*² *shan*, the kidneys; *ngoi*² *shan*, the testes; *'shan nong*, the scrotum; *áp*, *'shan*, ducks' gizzards; *ngo 'shan*, gizzard of a goose.

呻

A colloquial word. To constantly lament, to complain of, to whine about; *mok*, *loi shan*² *á*² dont come here with your whinings.

慎
Shin

To act carefully and seriously; attentive, cautious, sincere, quiet; *'kan shan*² attentive; *shan*² *chung*² to be circumspect; *pat shan*² heedless, inattentive.

(466)

Shán.

山
Shán

A hill, a mountain; hills, heights, ranges of peaks; wild, not domesticated or cultivated; hilly, brought from the forests; the 46th radical of characters relating to hills; *met*. graves; *shán fung*, a peak; *shán k'ai*, a mountain creek; *shán tuk*, rustic, countrified; *shán fo*² wood and bamboo ware,

such as baskets, brooms, tubs; *shán 'kau*, people who dig and watch graves; *pái' shán*, to worship graves on the hills; *tsong' shán*, to bury, to inter; *shán 'fi*, hill robbers; *shán 'shui*, spring water; *shán yan*, a mountaineer, hermits; *hai² shán shéung² kò lai*, got it on the hilltops; *shán lám chéung² hi²* malaria, noxious gusts; *shán 'shui séung fung*, the hill and water will yet meet—you will yet see him; *yap, shán*, to retire into obscurity; *'hò ká shán*, a flourishing family; *shán iú*, side of a hill; *shán 'k'am*, wild fowl; *shán 'd'au*, a hill; *pái² lung shán*, to worship a dragon (i. e. a lucky or propitious) grave; *shán 'tsai*, a hillock.

刪
Shán

To pare off; to amend, to correct, to expunge, to edit and settle a text; *shán 'koi*, to alter and reject; *shán hū²* to expunge, as bad phraseology; *shán 'kám tik*, reduce it a little; *ts'at, shán*, a stiff painting brush.

珊
Shán

Coral; *shán ú*, fine coral, which can be made into ornaments; *shán ú chū*, coral beads; *lán shán*, scattered about, as fallen flowers; *shán ú teng*, a red coral button, the highest in rank; *shán ú shü²* branched coral.

姍
Shán

Good, beautiful; to ridicule, to laugh at; *shán siú²* to make sport of.

Read *sin*, to go; *sin sin*, to walk, a gait, a manner of walking.

𨔵
Shán

To hobble, to halt; *mún shán*, to walk lame, not to make progress. Used for the two last.

栓

An unauthorized character; to bolt a door with a cross bar; *shán ch'éung mun*, to bar a window.

門
Swán

The bar which bolts a door or gate; to bolt; a cross-pin or key, a bar; *shán cháp²* to bolt a street gate; *mún shán*, a door bar; *shán p'ò²* to shut up shop.

漣
Sán

To weep, to cry piteously; *léung muk, shán shán*, both eyes streaming with tears.

孿
Sán

To bear twins; to suckle two children at once; to change; *shán 'ts' twins*.

孱
Tsán

Timid, afraid; weak; embarrassed; *shán yéuk²* feeble; *shán lüt*, incapable, unfit, as for an office.

戇
Chan

To rail at; to manifest; *shán tsau*, to abuse, to scold.

潺
Chán

The murmur of water; running water; phlegm; *shán ún*, a current; *'hau shán*, phlegm; *t'ò' shán*, to spit out phlegm; *shán ín*, slaver, to slobber.

汕
Shán

Fish jumping on the water; frisky; to snare fish in a wicker net; name of a river in Corea.

誹
Shán

To vilify, to slander; to murmur against, to traduce; *shán' siú²* to mock; *kán' á mò shán'* do not scold when you reprove.

疝
Shán

Gripings or wind in the stomach, something like angina pectoris; swellings of the

testicles; *shán' hí* pain in the bladder, a stricture; *sam shán'* angina pectoris; *'mau shán'* one testicle swelled large; *'yung shán'* inflammation of the testes.

篡
Tswán To seize violently, to usurp; to turn traitor, and seize the throne; *shán' wai'* to usurp the throne; *shán' shí'* to murder the sovereign.

(467) Shang.

(This character is almost always pronounced *shang*.)

生
Sang To bear, to produce, to bring forth; to live; to spring up, to arise; causing to grow, to excite; to come forth; life, vitality, living; a live person; born; birth; raw, unripe; unacquainted; unsubdued; the 100th radical; *kam shang*, this life; *p'ing shang*, the whole life; *shang p'ing chí lík*, the entire strength; *hok shang* or *mún shang*, a young man, a pupil; *sin shang*, a teacher, Sir, Mr.; *Léung shang*, Mr. Léung; *shang hí'* to get angry; *shang 'ngán tsz'* unusual characters; *shang í* occupation, business, trade; *shang tak, 'kí 'hò*, rather pretty, as a child; *shang ting' hai' 'kòm*, it must be this way; *shang mín' yan*, a stranger; *shang ngái*, a calling, a profession; *shang ch'ung kai*, a bare-skinned pullet—a pot-bellied child; *shang sho*, not much used to, not seen one

for a long time; *shang pò' yan*, a new acquaintance; *'ü shang*, a preparation of raw fish; *shang ü*, the *Ophicephalus*; *shang sik*, to get interest, to make profit; *shang ngan*, to borrow money; *fong' shang*, to let living things go; *shang ngoi'* odd, singular; *shang tsò' ké'* all made up, unreal; *shang shang put, 'i*, age after age, unceasing succession; *shang 'kwo 'tsz'* unripe fruit; *shang tak, 'ín 'ín*, made so by heaven; *shang shát, chí k'ün*, power of life and death; *loi shang*, the life to come; *'ok shang*, the doctrine of metempsychosis; *shang sz'* to make trouble; *shang yat*, a birth day; *shang kai*, an unaltered cock; *ch'uk shang*, animals of all kinds; *'sz' shang 'yau ming'* life and death are appointed.

笙
Sang A musical instrument, of the organ kind, made of 13 reeds inserted into a bulb; the music is made by drawing in the breath; small, slender; *shang ko*, to play and sing, *met.* peace and plenty.

牲
Sang Sacrificial animals, of which there are six; victims; *sám shang*, pork, greens and poultry; *luk shang*, the six sorts of victims; *shang 'hau*, cattle, draught animals.

甥
Sang The children of one's daughter; *ngoi' shang*, a sister's children; *ngoi' shang sai'* a niece's husband; *'kún shang*, a son-in-law; *'í shang*, children of a wife's sister.

(468)

Sháng.

(These two, though read *shang* in the Fan Wan, are always pronounced broad.)

省 Sang To diminish, to abridge, to lessen; to use sparingly; frugal of; saved, avoided; to examine, to inspect; a spot guarded for officers; a province; 'sháng shing, the provincial city, as Canton; shap, pát, 'sháng, the eighteen provinces or China Proper; kok, 'sháng, every province or part of the country; 'sháng 'hám tik, take off a little; 'sháng sz' to avoid trouble; to prevent the necessity of doing a second time; 'sháng tak, yau' jai, have it done out of hand; 'sháng man, an abridged phrase, terse; 'sháng tak, 'ngo hū' saved my going; 'sháng 'hò to sz' diminish the forms of proceedings, to lessen the details.

省 Sang Interchanged with the preceding, when meaning to lessen, to circumscribe; meagre, emaciated. Also, a film or staphyloma, which obscures the vision; a disease caused by demons, a sort of black vomit or plague; a crime, a fault; calamity.

省 Sang A colloquial word; to scour, to rub bright; to whet the appetite; 'sháng kwong, scoured bright; 'sháng 'hau, to rub or clean the mouth; 'sháng wai' to excite the appetite; 'sháng tsing' or 'sháng leng' to scour bright.

(469)

Shap.

濕 Shih } Wet; humid, moist, damp, slimy, watery; hurried; disappointed, dejected, depressed; shap, hē humid exhalations, which cause disease; swelled and sore legs; tsam' shap, to soak; 'tá shap, moistened, wet; shap, shang, all animals produced in the water; 'hám shap, saline efflorescence, dampness; kòm' 'hám shap, ké' such a blackguard; shap, múi, doing things by halves, spoiling what he undertakes; fung shap, rheumatism; tap, shap, shan, to get wet with rain; shap, sái' wet through; shap, 'shui, wet; fū, shap, to gather dampness; tū, shap, fell and got wet. The second form is erroneous.

十拾 Shih } Ten; perfect, complete; the 24th radical; the second form is the complex one; shap, fan, entire, the whole, excellent, very, a strong superlative; shap, fan 'ch'ing tsán' to lavish praise; shap, fan ok, very wicked; shap, tsz' kái, a cross street; shap, ts'ün, complete, as a recovery; shap, 'sz' yat, shang, ten to one he'll die; shap, í' fan chéuk, exactly right, altogether correct; shap, 'shé pát, sū 'kau ín' it's better to sell nine things for ready money than ten for credit; 'm hai' shap, fan 'hò, not so very good, a poor sort; shap, tsuk, complete, perfect; shap,

tsz' ká' a cross; *shap₂ yat*, eleven; *shap₂ fan chí yat*, a tenth; *ch'o shap₂*, the tenth of the month; *kák, shap₂*, after ten days; *shap₂ shing² tak, pá*, got eight out of ten.

什
Shih A file of ten men, or two sections of five; sundries; *shap₂ mat₂*, things, *shap₂ mat₂*, 'm oí' want for nothing; *p'in shap₂*, verses of ten lines, books generally; *shap₂ shap₂ shang* í a petty retail trade; *shap₂ hí* chattels.

This character is sometimes used in the court dialect in the word *shih-mo*, what?

𢶏
Shih To collect with the hand, to gather; to bring together, to arrange; to pick up; a sort of armband; *shap₂ hí*, to take up; *shau shap₂*, to put up and arrange, as baggage; *met.* to revenge; *chap, shap₂ mat₂ kín* put all the things together.

(470) SHÁP.

箒
Sháh A fan; the word is usually seen on formal cards. Also pronounced *sáp*.

𢶏
Hiáh Fiery, flaming. A colloquial word; to provoke; *sháp, hí* to provoke, bickerings; *sháp, p'o 'hau jung*, [scolded till] he has made himself hoarse.

Also read *sháp₂*, to boil in water, to cook by boiling; *sháp₂ nam tik*, to boil thoroughly; *sháp₂ ngau yuk₂*, boiled beef; *sháp₂ t'ong*, to boil soup; *sháp₂ lán²* boiled to pieces.

(471) SHAT.

失
Shih To lose, to mislay; to omit, to neglect, to fail; to err, to miss the road; to jeopardize; to leave behind; to slip; failure; accidental; a fault, an omission; *shat, kók*, not to pay attention; I beg pardon!—a polite phrase; *shat, mat₂* to lose anything; *kwó' shat*, error, guilt; *shat, sun* to forfeit one's word; *shat, 'shau*, to miss one's object; *shat, 'shau 'tá lán* let it slip and broke to pieces; *shat, kéuk*, to lose one's foothold, to slip up; *shat, 'liú*, lost; *shat, 'pún*, to lose in trade; *shat, ch'át*, to neglect to look into; *shat, shí*, to overpass time, to miss the hour; *shat, wan*, to faint, to become insensible; *met.* stupid, inattentive; *shat, 'shui*, lost overboard, gone to the bottom; *shat, kí* forgot it; *shat, 'tá 'tím*, lost the clue, failed to give a bribe; *shat, 'hau*, dying; spoke wrong, mistaken; *shat, tsíp*, I missed your call; *shat, ũ káu' fan* lost the proper period for instruction; *shat, shan*, lost her virtue; *shat, ín*, a lapsus linguae; *shat, 't'ai mín* disgraced; *shat, kwok*, lost the crown.

瑟
Shih A sort of harpsichord or psaltery, with silken strings; numerous; stern; elegantly; *k'am shat, t'íú wo*, lutes and harps in concord—conjugal union; *shat, shat*, humming

of the wind. In colloquial;
shat, shat, 'há, walk slowly,
 said to a child.

虱
 蝨
 Sih

A louse; *shat, 'ná,* a louse;
'l'iu' shat, or *'kau shat,* a flea;
shá shat, sand-fleas; *ngau*
shat, an ox-tick; *teng shat,*
 to crack a louse; *muk, shat,*
 bed-bugs, cimicidæ.

室
 Sshih

A house, a dwelling, an
 abiding place; a room, apart-
 ment; a wife, a woman taken
 to one; to marry; kindred,
 family; a cavern; the 13th of
 the 28 constellations, consist-
 ing of α and β in Pegasus;
ching' shat, and *ch'ák, shat,*
 wife and concubine; *shau'*
shat, to marry, a marriage; *shai'*
shat, an ancestral hall; *ká*
shat, a family; *ping shat,* an
 ice-house; *kung shat,* emper-
 or's palace.

實
 寔
 實
 Shih

Real, solid; full, stuffed,
 compact; hard, as a knot;
 true, real, honest, sincere;
 fixed, as a price; the reality;
 to fill, to cram; fruit of
 plants; the results, the fruit
 of, effects, the facts of; *shat,*
tsoi' or *shat, 'shau,* are super-
 latives, really, very, in fact;
kú, shat, or *shing shat,* the fruit
 has set; *shing shat,* without
 fail, true; *'lò shat, yan,* a real
 honest man; *shat, shat, lok,*
lok, securely, really; *'f'it, kòm'*
shat, solid as iron; fixed, as a
 price; *shat, ká'* fixed price;
shat, sz' a real affair, the
 facts of a case; *shat, 'shau*
kwai' it is extremely dear; *shat,*
sam séung 'ü, a real sincere
 friend.

(472)

Shát.

殺
 Sháh

To kill, to slay, to put to
 death; to murder; to die from
 famine; to be destroyed; kill-
 ed by frost; to seize, to hunt
 and kill game; to fight; to
 wound one with intent to kill;
 used in exaggeration, as furi-
 ously, to death, murderously;
shát, 's'au, to decapitate; *shát,*
'shau, a headsman; to throw
 up an affair; *shát, shang,* to
 kill animals; *shát, hí'* a fu-
 rious, awe-inspiring manner;
chan ching' fái' üt, shát, I
 shall die with joy; *shát, yap,*
chan' fought his way into the
 camp; *shát, sing,* a deadly
 star—a merciless robber; *shát,*
's'oi, good for nothing, you
 worthless fellow.

殺
 Sháh

Interchanged with the pre-
 ceding; to strike dead, as by
 the sun; to kill, to murder;
 noxious, baleful, malign; to
 end, the last; very; *shát, hí'*
 deadly vapors; *shan shát,* div-
 ine or supernatural effluences;
shát, sing, a malign star; *'long*
shát, to ward off baleful influ-
 ences—by the *pát, kwá'* and
 the inscription *shek, 'kòm tong*
 or Stone Warden; *tso' shát,*
 unlucky, haunted.

刷
 Shwáh

A brush, a scraper; a curry-
 comb; to brush; to cleanse,
 to scour, to scrub; a card for
 cotton; to print, as the Chinese
 do; *'hon shát,* to cut and print
 books; *shát, 'ch'i'koi hang'* to
 wipe off disgrace by reforming.

(473)

Shau:

收 } To receive; to collect, to
 収 } gather; to harvest; to seize;
 Shau } to take; to bind, to restrain;
 to bring to an end, to con-
 clude; to be annoyed by, to
 be moved, to receive the
 effects of, in which cases it
 takes the sense of the passive;
 a cross bar in a carriage; an
 ancient hat made to receive
 the hair; *shau shap*, to make
 things ready; *shau kot*, to cut
 and harvest; *shau Tim*, to
 collect in, as interest; *shau
 shap*, 'ní, I'll fix you, I'll pay
 you up—as by imprisonment;
shau mái, to put by, or lay
 up, or in its place; *shau yap*,
 to receive, as a letter or money;
shau p'ò to shut up shop;
shau kám, to incarcerate;
shau chéung' to collect ac-
 counts; *shau tán*, a receipt;
shau sám, to reform, to call
 in one's thoughts; *shau shap*,
sám kwan, to involve and
 endanger one's life; *shau
 kw'ai*, to collect the fees;
shau kung, to cease work;
'hò shau shing, a good harvest;
shau 'mí, the last, the rear;
shau 'mái yan sám, to get
 people's hearts, as by largesses;
shau 'mái ngan 'mí, to buy
 in bad money; *shau ping*, to
 recall troops; *shau chéung*'
hák, one who collects money.
 秋 } Mournful, sorry, sad, fearful,
 Tsau } chagrined; *shau mán*' dis-
 appointed, sorrowful; *'hò m
 shau*, silent and sad, gloomy;

shau 'k'ü 'm in' I am afraid
 he won't wish them; *shau
 'ch'éung pák, kít*, my sorrow-
 ing bowels are tied in a hun-
 dred knots—distressed.

手 }
 Shau }

The hand, the arm; an au-
 tograph; handy, quick; to
 handle, to hold in the hand; the
 64th radical of characters rela-
 ting to crafts; *met.* a person;
 actions; skill; *yat*, 'pá 'shau,
 a hand; 'shau há' under one's
 order; há' 'shau or lok, 'shau,
 to begin a work; 'hán 'shau,
 an idler, unoccupied; 'shau
 'pán 't'ong, the palm; 'shau
 tsuk, brothers; 'hò tsok, 'shau,
 elegant writing; 'shau tsok,
 handicraft, an art; 'lò 'shau,
 an old hand at it; 'shau tün'
 a trick, cleverness, clever at;
 'ch'á 'shau, to interlace the
 fingers; 'shau áu' the inner
 side of the elbow; 'shau 'kan,
 penniless; 'shau fan, a hand-
 stove; pong 'shau, a helper;
 kwò' 'shau, to give to another;
 to transfer; 'shau t'ip, a visit-
 ing-card; p'ák, 'shau tsò' to
 do a thing off-hand; 'shau to
 to t'í' to take things off, to look
 at this and that; 'shau 'chí lá'
 sho, open fingers—will never
 hold money; 'shau kím' á lap,
 held his sword and stood;
 yau 'shau, a lazy fellow, idler;
 tai' 'shau 'pún, present a card
 —as inferiors to their superior
 officers; 'shau shang, a raw
 hand; 'shau shuk, skillful at;
 fan 'shau dai, to examine a
 thing over and over; 'shau
 han, lines on the palm, turn-
 ing things over, fussing.

守 Shau To hold fast, to have custody of, to maintain; to guard, to defend; to protect, to ward off; to supervise; steadfast; a charge, a post; 'shau tak, 'kan, keep close watch over it; 'shau sui² to watch for the new-year; 'shau pi² a major; 'shau chai² to mourn for one's parents; 'shau tsü, a widow refusing to marry; 'shau pá chü² to stop people entering; kún 'shau, to exercise an office; 'shau ye² to watch at night; 'shau ü² or fong 'shau, to keep watch; 'shau k'ung, to remain poor; 'shau pún fan² to keep to one's own business; 'shau íp, nán, it is hard to retain an estate; 'shau háu² to mourn for parents.

首 The head, a chieftain, the chief, the head, the leader; the heads of a matter; foremost; kinds, sorts; the beginning, the origin; to place in the van; to manifest, to display; the 185th radical of characters relating to the head; tun² 'shau pái² bow the head in respect; wai 'shau, acts as leader; 'shau sín kú² to go first; 'shau ming, the first name; 'shau ling, the leader, the acting man; on² 'shau, the first on the list of siúts'ái graduates; 'shau mí séung kú² look after both ends, examine everything; 'shau 'm sín kóm, we must not do this way.

首 Shau To acknowledge, to take upon one's self; to confess a crime; to put at the head; 'shau tsü² to confess a crime.

瘦 Sau Lean, emaciated, poor, thin, having little flesh; meagre, from disease; shau' mák, mák, very lank; kwat, shau' ü, ch'ái, bones stick out like sticks; mín' shau² hatchet-faced; 'fi shau' tak, í, well proportioned, not too lean or too fat.

狩 Shau A hunting dog; a hunt in winter on grounds burnt over; ts'un shau² an imperial inspecting tour.

受 Shau² To receive, to accept of; to admit, to contain; to inherit, to succeed; to endure, to suffer, to bear, a form of the passive; susceptible of; a charge, a thing given to be kept; pat, 'kóm shau² how can I presume to accept it—a polite phrase; 'ngo 'm shau² tak, I can't eat it, I won't receive it; 'mái shau² to buy, bought; 'tín shau² to lend money on a real estate; 'm shau² yung² indisposed, ill; shau² tsü² suffering for past errors; shau² ying, punished; tái² shau² of great patience; shau² fuk, blessed; shau² tsín² to be poor, willing to be poor; shau² nán² to be ill-treated, suffering; shau² káu² to hear instruction, teachable; shau² íp, to be taught, as a pupil; shau² kò mò² to get the high cap—fond of praise; shau² chong pán² one who is improvable by dress; shau² yan chai² 'chau, to be hampered by others; shau² nán² ts'oi' chü, a miserly wretch, who stints himself; 'hò tam' shau² ké very stupid, like a beast—a vulgar phrase; shau² náu² to be scolded.

授² To give; to communicate; *shau² shau²* giving and receiving; *ch'ün shau²* to impart instruction.

綬² The cord attached to a seal to carry it by; a bag for a seal; a tent or curtain cord; kneeties.

壽² Age, years, longevity, long life; *met.* birthday; the dead; *shéung² shau²*, *chung shau²* and *há² shau²* are respectively 80, 70 and 60 years of age; *shau² 'pán, shau² muk,* and *t'ing shau²* are all terms for a coffin; *pái² shau²* to congratulate on a birthday; *kò shau²* what is your age? *ch'éung shau²* aged; *shau² tán²* a god's birthday; *shau² á,* grave clothes, a shroud; *shau² 'tsau,* a birthday cap; *shau² t's'in,* coin given by old people, which is hung around children's necks.

獸² A beast, a wild animal, a hairy brute; a gamekeeper, a forester; brutal, violent, ignorant; *shau² sam,* ferocious, cruel; *'tsau shau²* quadrupeds; the *luk, shau²* are the musk, antelope, moose, bear, boar, and hare.

(474)

Sháu.

梢² The extreme end of a branch, a twig; a staff used in pantomimes; small; small sticks for fuel; a rudder or tiller; a steersman, a sailor; to knock a thing off, as when it sticks; an agricultural tool; *sháu kung,* a steersman; *sháu 'tsz'*

a sailor; *mút, há² sháu,* unlucky to the end, always unsuccessful; *mút, sháu,* the end of a thing; *kò sháu,* poles for poling; *shéung sháu,* a ship's crew; *sháu tái² 'há,* give me a lift; to assist one, as in his business; *mán sháu,* to protect, to secure against harm.

筲² A basket or hamper to carry grain in; *sháu kí,* a rice basket; *'tau sháu chí yan,* a rustic, one who only knows about eating.

梢² A bow shooting an arrow; the ends or points of a bow.

蝸² A sort of long-legged spider, or perhaps tipula, called *siú sháu.* Also read *siú;* a kind of caterpillar found on the mulberry; *'hoi piú siú,* the bone of the cuttlefish.

菁² A coarse weed, of which wild boars make themselves lairs or dens, in form like a house. Read *siú,* the roots of grass.

鞘² A sheath; a scabbard of a sword; *dò sháu,* case for a knife or sword; *ping pat, lí sháu,* the arms did not leave their scabbards—a time of peace.

稍² Grain gradually expanding; a ration of grain from the government stores; gradually, slowly, by degrees; an adjective denoting slightly, for the most part, partially; *'sháu nang,* has some ability, able to do most of it; *'sháu 'siú,* rather small; *'sháu sz²* an unimportant thing, like eating; *'sháu 'sháu tsò² tak,* a very little of it won't matter; *'sháu*

'*yau pat, hòp*, it is not exactly the thing, does'nt quite match; '*sháu' yau tik, f'au lò*' I have some prospect of work; '*sháu kon*, dried partly; tide ebbing somewhat; '*sháu' ho*, it will do pretty well, probably.

啗
Shau

A small or crooked mouth, as of a jug; a distorted mouth; loquacious, gabbling; lictors who cry before officers; a guard, a guard-station to warn against thieves; to patrol, to walk about; to ramble. A colloquial word; to smear; teeth sticking out; '*sháu' shün* revenue boats to suppress piracy; '*sháu' ngá' mò shau' yung* those with projecting teeth are shortlived people; '*ch'ui sháu'* to signalize the guard boats; '*sháu' yau*, to rub on oil, as on boats; '*sháu' t'ám*' a spy; '*sháu' hau*, a wry mouth; '*sháu' kwo' kò' tát, teng*' I'll walk about there; '*sháu' yat, f'iu hí*' I've been there once; '*tso sháu'*, '*yau' sháu'* guards, a guard of honor; '*sháu' há'* stationed at a guard; '*sháu' yan*, a guard, sentry.

(475)

Shé.

賒
Shié

To buy or sell on credit; to borrow, to get a loan; slow, negligent, remiss; distant; to defer, to procrastinate; '*shé' mái*, to buy on credit; '*shé' ts'in*, to borrow money; '*shé' fò*' to get credit for goods; '*yéung' ning pat, shé*, better

cheapen it than credit it; '*shé chéung'* credits; '*shé chū' há*, credit me for a little while; '*shé' mái yat, shan chéung'* I'm loaded down with unpaid accounts.

蛇
Shié

A serpent, a snake; serpentine, crooked; malicious, designing, treacherous, subtle; the constellation Hydra; '*yat, f'iu' shé*, a snake; '*tuk' shé*, a venomous serpent; '*lung' shé*, like dragons and snakes—so is fine penmanship; '*nan' shé*, to play with a snake; '*shé' tsuk*, a snake's legs—an unnecessary appendage; '*ch'éung' shé chan'* the long serpent volution—in strategy; '*lui' kung' shé*, a gecko; '*pák' fá' shé*, a spotted snake; '*shim' shé*, a lizard; '*shé' hok*, a snake's skin; '*shé' f'au' shü' ngán*, a snake's head and rat's eyes—wily; '*shé' yau' shé' lò'* a serpent knows his own tricks; '*shé' kòm' lán*, lazy as a snake; '*Fat' hau' shé' sam*, Budha's mouth and a snake's heart.

Also read *í*, a wriggling gait; to squirm.

余
Shié

A proper name, the surname of a clan.

闍
Shié

A Sanscrit word; a recluse; '*shé' lai*, a nun; '*hoi' shé' lai*, a Buddhist priest; '*shé' wai*, to burn a priest.

捨
Shié

To let go, to relinquish, to part with; to leave, to abandon; to desist from, to renounce; to spend, as one's energies; to give alms, to bestow; to reject, to impugn, as the authority of; '*yau' shé' sam*, charitable,

benevolent; 'shé tak, hū' to leave behind, as one's friends; 'nán 'shé, hard to part with; 'kol, 'shé, to part with strong self-denial; 'shé tak, 'kòm, be willing to do so; 'shé tak, 'mo, will you part with this? 'shé shan yup, 'tsz' to abandon one's family and become a priest; 'Yé sú 'shé 'kí meng' kau' shai' Jesus gave his life to save the world; 'shé 'pán, to bestow coffins.

A colloquial word; very, immediately; 'pin' min' 'shé fái' he changed his countenance instantly; 'shé 'hò, very best, excellent.

社
Shié

The god of a particular place; the tutelary deities, the lares rustici; a hamlet; a society or company of persons; sacrifices to the gods of the land and their altars; 'shé tsik, gods of the land and grain, worshiped by the sovereign as patron gods—their altars have no roofs; 'shé yat, two festivals, like the compitalia, for worshipping the lares, about the 16th of March and 18th of September; 't'in 'shé, 10 or 25 houses; a field altar to the lares; 'lap, 'shé 't'án, to set up an altar to the gods of the land.

舍
Shié

To dwell, to lodge; to halt, to rest; a rest, a breathing spell; a stage of 35 lí; a lodge, a hospice; a booth, a shed, a stall in a market; a cottage; lodgings; used for the pronoun my, when speaking of one's junior relatives; 'shé' kú, to

lodge; 'máu shé' or 'shé' há' my house; 'shé' tai' my brother; 'shé' ts'an, my relatives; 'shé' chat, my niece; 'tsik, shé' a cell in the examination hall; 'chuk, shé' to build a house; 'uk, shé' houses, tenements; 'shé' lí' 'tsz' a relic of Budha; 'shé' lí' 't'áp, a dagoba erected over a relic.

Read 'shé, and used for 捨, to give, to part with.

赦
Shié

To forgive, to remit punishment, to pardon, to excuse; to pass over, to reprieve; to let go; pardon, amnesty; 'shé' tsúí' to pardon sins; 't'in shé' three days in the year, when heaven forgives sins; 'tái' shé' 't'in há' a general amnesty; 'shé' kwó' ní' ts'z' pass it over this time; 'shé' 'min, to forgive.

射
Shié

To shoot, as a bow; to issue forth, to dart out, as rays; to glance at; to counterfeit and undersell; to issue forth, as evil influences of a place; 'shé' tsin' to shoot an arrow; 'yat, shé' kwong yap, 'Jai, the sun shines in here; 'pi' 'ngán shé' 'há, to cast sheep's eyes, to glance at sidelong; 'shé' 'ying, to shoot a shadow—to implicate one, to blame one unjustly; 'shé' chung' 'pá, to hit the mark; 'lün' shé' to shoot wide; 'shé' lí' to counterfeit another's mark in order to undersell; 'shé' 'ín, to sound, to try with words.

麝
Shié

The musk deer, found in Sz'chuen and Tibet; 'shé' 'héung, musk; 'ká shé' 'héung, adulterated musk.

(476) Sheng.

(See also words under Shing.)

聲 A colloquial word; careful, cautious, steady, as when carrying things; 'hò sheng, take good care, be very cautious.

(477) Shéuk.

洑 The noise of dashing water; a river in Kiángnán. A colloquial word; soft, like thin mud or lime; thin, like milk; lean; 'ní kòm' shéuk, you are very cowardly, careless of your reputation; 'chü shéuk, tik, cook it very soft.

(478) Shéung.

商 To consult, to devise, to deliberate, to arrange; to adjust by consulting; a merchant, a traveling dealer; to trade; one of the five musical notes; an hour or more before sunrise and sunset; an ancient dynasty, dating B. C. 1766 to 1122; 'hák, shéung, a traveling merchant; 'shéung 'ü, a merchant from abroad; ngoi' kwók, shéung yan, a foreign merchant; 'yéung shéung, the old hong-merchants; 't'it, shéung, an ironmonger; shéung chéuk, or shéung léung, to consult about; 'ám shéung, a salt merchant.

諒 Interchanged with the preceding, when meaning to consult; to deliberate.

雙 A pair, a brace, a couple, a doublet; two or a match of anything; an equal, a mate; Shwáng to go with, to mate; a parcel of land of five acres; shéung 'ngán fá jing, a two-eyed feather; mò shéung, no mate; unequaled; shéung ts'an, one's parents; shéung tò, two swords in one sheath; Shéung Mún tai, the Double Door, a sort of Temple Bar in Canton; shéung 'shau pák, fat, an old grayheaded couple.

傷 To wound, to bruise, to injure, to hurt; a wound, an injury, a hurt; to grieve, to mourn; to cause grief, to distress; to waste, as property; to lavish, as strength; injured, grieved, sad, in heart, chagrined, mortified; wounded; harm, objection; shéung hoí² to injure, to take revenge on; shéung hon, an ague; shéung fung, to take cold; noi² shéung peng² spitting of blood; mò shéung, there's no harm done; 'hò shéung, what objection? shau² sám shéung, got three wounds; shák, shéung, a mortal wound; shéung ts'oi, to waste money; 'lá shéung, wounded; shéung sam, to be grieved; shéung 'hau, lips of a wound; shéung 'wo, hi² to violate confidence; shéung sam sz² a bad business, a misfortune; pi shéung, to weep bitterly; im² shéung, to inspect wounds; chung² shéung

severely wounded; *shéung fung pái tsuk*, a degrading, ruinous custom.

殤 *Shang* An untimely death under 19 years, to die before puberty; to die; *kwok, shéung*, soldiers killed in battle; *tün shéung*, a premature death; *ká' shéung*, to wed the effigy of a betrothed husband.

觥 *Shang* A horn, a cup, a goblet; a bumper; a feast, a banquet; to give to drink; *tsau shéung* a wine cup; *chi' shéung*, or *kít, shéung*, to prepare a feast; *ch'ing shéung*, to take wine with; *tsun' shéung*, to offer the glass; *lám' shéung*, to overrun, to exceed bounds.

瀧 *Shwang* A place in Loting chau in Kwángtung; a stream in Kweiyáng fú in Kweichau. Also read *Jung*. A pelting rain; moistened, soaked with rain.

常 *Chang* Constant, ordinary, ever, frequent, common, usual; long continued, habitual, in usage; to keep, to maintain; a rule, a law; a stint; a spear 16 cubits long; *shéung shí*, ever, always, constantly; *p'ing shéung*, usual; *fi' shéung*, unusual; *mò shéung*, not common, happens rarely or but once; *'ng shéung*, the five constant virtues; *ká shéung fán'* a common meal; *shéung 'yau*, keeps it always, as a shopman has an article; *chiu' shéung*, as usual, customary; *shéung shang*, never dying, everliving, eternal; *shéung yat*, before, on a former day; *shéung yan*, of ordinary ca-

capacity; *shéung shéung kwá' nim'* to think of all the time.

裳 *Chang* The skirt, the lower garments; petticoats; *i' shéung*, garments; *mò mat, i' shéung*, have not many clothes.

嘗 *Chang* To taste, to test by tasting; to try, to essay, to prove; to deliberate; usually, ever, always, formerly; sign of past time, when it precedes the verb; the autumnal sacrifice of first fruits; *shéung yat, shéung*, taste it; *shéung shí'* tried it; *shí' shéung*, to try, to attempt; *mí' shéung*, not occurred, not yet happened to me; *shéung man*, I have ever heard; *mò shéung*, changeable; *shéung kwo'* tasted it; *shéung ip*, hereditary property whose proceeds are applied to ancestral sacrifices.

齧 *Chang* A sort of flying gurnard, with orbital spines and jaws with large plates.

償 *Chang* To restore, to make amends, to replace, to recompense; restitution; to pay, as a debt; to forfeit; to suffer, as a penalty; *shéung meng'* to forfeit one's life; *'in shéung*, to forfeit; *p'úi shéung*, to make good; *shéung sam ün'* a desire gratified; *shéung wán*, to pay back.

嫦 *Chang* *Shéung ngo*, the goddess of the moon, the Diana of the Chinese; *met.* the moon.

賞 *Shang* To give to an inferior; to bestow, to afford, to confer; to grant, as heaven; to make largesses, to reward, to recompense; to celebrate, as a day;

to praise, to congratulate, to rejoice with, to take pleasure in; to exhort; 'shéung üt, to celebrate the harvest moon; 'shéung hò' to give largesses to troops; 'shéung sam, to delight one's self in; 'shéung ngan p'ai, to confer silver medals; 'tséung 'shéung pat, tong' an inadequate recompense; 'shéung tip, a bill offering a reward; 'shéung tsé' fá shung, to bestow the reward; kám' 'shéung, to look over with pleasure, as a book; 'shéung fá, to enjoy flowers and drink, as with friends; 'shéung kák, scale of rewards; 'shéung k'ap, to bestow a reward.

上
Sháng To go up, to ascend; to go to, as to court; to write in; to advance; to hand up; to esteem, to honor, to exalt; 'shéung shün, to go aboard ship; 'shéung hü' go up; 'shéung king, to go to Peking; 'shéung lau, to go upstairs; 'm' 'shéung yat üt, not quite a month; 'shéung ngon' or 'shéung kái, to go ashore; 'shéung p'un, to send a memorial to court; 'shéung hok, to begin to go to school; 'shéung p'ing, to weigh money in the scales; 'shéung pò' to credit in account; 'shéung kan yan' urgent to have it printed; 'ní 'm' 'shéung sam, you did'nt bear it in mind; 'shéung p'ò' mún, to put up the shop doors; 'shéung yan tong' to be swindled; 'shéung fo' to land goods; 'shéung m'ai ch'éung shang, to get a coffin beforehand,

上
Sháng Top, on top, above, on, upon; facing; high, above; remote, ancient; before, as in time; superior, as goods; exalted, honorable; supreme; the emperor; ascending, rising; 'chü shéung' the emperor; 'shéung' há' above and below, high and low, up and down; 'kóm shéung' há' about so much; 'shéung' há' tò' nearly here, at hand; 'in shéung' in heaven, in the sky; 'shéung' yat, the other day; 'chí' shéung' the highest; 'shéung' 'ng, forenoon; 'shéung' ü' an imperial mandate; 'shéung' 'au, the head, the chief; 'on shéung' mín' put it on top or above; 'tsò' shéung' kò, is above, as on the roof or on deck; 'wong shéung' his Majesty; 'shéung' shéung' or 'shéung' 'ing, the very best quality; 'kái shéung' in the streets; 'shan shéung' on me, about one's person; 'shéung' chéuk, the best plan; 'shéung' shing, the rising tone.

上
Sháng To add; to honor, to adorn; desirous of; to esteem, to value; to boast; to have a care of; to control, to direct, —in which senses it forms a part of official titles; to get a princess for wife; used for the preceding in the senses of high, noble; a conjunction, still, but, yet, probably, perhaps; 'shéung' 'ch'é' kóm, still do it so; 'shéung' 'há' 'k'ü, esteem him; 'shéung' 'yau, there is still some; 'shéung' 'ü' tik, it is still wanted; 'shéung' 'hò, the best; 'shéung' kung 'chü, to marry a princess.

(479) *shí*.

詩 *Shí* To express the feelings in set words; poetry, rhymed lines of the same length; an ode, a poem, verses, hymns; to receive; to accept; *yam shí*, to make verses; *fai shí*, to improvisatize a sonnet; *tsok shí*, to write poetry; *Shí King*, the Book of Odes; *shí yung*, a bard; *shí yan*, a poet; *yab shau shí*, a verse, a stanza; *shí wan* the rhyme of poetry.

施 *Shí* A banner unfurled; granted; expanded, exhibited, spread out; to confer, to relieve, to give, to bestow, as in charity; to afford, to diffuse; to permit, to concede, to grant, to suffer; to add to, to use; to move slowly; *shí tsai* to give in charity; *shí yan*, to show kindness; *shí hang*, grant that it may be; to allow; *shí chū*, a benefactor to temples; *shí shik*, to feed the poor; *shí shuk*, *shuk*, hesitating, embarrassed; *shí shí*, pleased, easy, happy; *shí chin*, independent, confident; *shí p'ai*, to boast, to act vauntingly; *shí shé*, to aid, to bestow. Also read *ch'i*; to leave to; to remove. Read *shí* to change, to transfer.

純 *Shí* Interchanged and used for **纏** coarse threads for weaving; a sort of garsnet.

著 *Shí* A sort of labiate plant like verbena, anciently used in divination; the stalks also served for hairpins.

尸 *Shí* A corpse, for which the next is used; an image, an effigy; useless like a statue, to make a sinecure of; to arrange; to preside, to order; the 44th radical of characters relating to corpses; *shí wai sò ts'an*, to neglect the duties but get the pay of an office.

屍 *Shí* A corpse laid out, a carcase; *sz' shí*, a dead body; *im' shí*, to hold an inquest; *shí shau*, a corpse; *shí t'iu' ho'* to implicate by laying a corpse to one's door; *hò'm' shí*, to inspect the wounds on a corpse.

鳴 *Shí* A turtle dove, called *shí kau*, but more usually *pán kau*; the wood pigeon.

匙 *Shí* A spoon; a key, which in China resembles a spoon; *ch'á shí*, a tea-spoon; *so shí*, a key; *nau shí*, turn the key; *mún shí*, a door-key; *shí t'iu*, a ladle-like spoon.

時 *Shí* Time; a season, an hour, a period; a Chinese hour; a quarter of a year; an occasion, an opportunity; proper, suitable, convenient, timeous; seasonable, recent, in season; to time; to be, is; after a verb, means when, as, while, during; at the beginning of a sentence, means at that time, then; to observe, to see; *shap' shí shan*, a day, twelve hours; *sz' shí*, the four seasons; *yab shí tsau' iú'* I want it at once; *ni' ho' shí hau'* this time; *m' tak shí*, an unsuitable time or market; *shí p'ü'* fashionable; *shí hing*, in demand; *tsik shí*, instantly; *tong shí*, at that time; *kí shí*, when? *mò*

shí, all gone; never, no opportunity; shí 'kwo, fruit in season; ts'ai shí, whenever convenient, at a good time; shí shí, always, constantly; pat, shí, incessantly; in² shí, now, at this time; sin shí, before, the former time; do shí, a long time; t'in shí, weather; also the favorable juncture.

棚 Shí A hen-roost, made by cutting a hole in a wall, and fitting sticks in for the fowls.

鱖 Shí A fish which enters the rivers from the ocean in May, and returns in September; probably the shad.

屎 Shí Ordure, excrement, dung; shí háng, a public necessary; chap. shí 'lò, scavengers; 'tá shí fat, to bamboo; shí 't'ung, a close stool.

Read hí, a sighing, moaning sound; a murmuring noise.

市 Shí A market-place, a square or open place where people trade; a crowd, groups of marketeers; crowded; vulgar, billingsgate; marketable, saleable; to buy, to trade in the market; to bid, to offer a price; to encourage, as talent; shí ká' the market price; shí t'au, a market-place; shí 'tseng chí yan, low people, market people; lán² shí fo' poor goods, second-rate goods; pá² shí, to stop trade, to refuse to expose goods; shí chan' a great mart, like Fuhshán; hò shí tò' a ready sale; hū shí, a country market; shí tò' ch'au, a dull sale for, unsaleable; shí 'tseng sz² a dirty affair; fát, shí,

to commence selling; lí shí, saleable; said also of a man who puts a high value upon his services.

試 Shí To use, to serve of; to try, to experiment, to test; to compare and find out; to endeavor; to examine, as the literary graduates; a trial, a test; shí² yat, shí² try once, make a trial; shéung shí² to taste; shí² 't'ai shá, try it; t'am² shí² to make atrial; shí² ch'éung, an examination for kújin; shí² im² to verify; lap, shí² to institute a trial; shí² 'shau shai' to try one's skill; shí² 'hau kí, see how he will talk.

是 Shí Right, straight, direct; that which is right, that which the mind approves; the substantive verb, is, am, to be—i. e. it is so, it is right or certain; this, these, that; pat, shí² not so, no; shí² yat, on that day, then; yéuk, shí² if it be so; shí² 'yá, yes, surely; shí² lok, yes; shí² pít, certainly; shí² 'i, therefore, by this means; 'yau pat, shí² in error, partly wrong; shí² ko' hò yan, he is a good man; shí² 'ká shí² chan, is it false or true? tsau' shí² lai, he will come soon.

是 Shí Formerly used for the above; right, proper; good principles; to judge.

氏 Shí A family, a clan, a gens; a sect; the 83d radical; an ancient title of honor; added to names, denotes a female; 'Lí shí² Madame Lí; 'Wong mún 'Lí shí² Madame Wong née Lí; Shik, shí² the Buddhists.

嗜²
Shí To delight in, to be fond of, to relish; to have an appetite for, gourmandizing; greedy for, addicted to; to indulge the animal desires; *shí*² 'yam shik, fond of the table; *shí*² *hò* to love, as a dish; *pat, shí*² 'yam, to disrelish music.

鼓²
Shí Salted eatables, as beans, oysters, olives, which are afterwards dried and used as relishes; *tau*² *shí*² salted beans; *shí*² 'yau, soy; *min*² *shí*² salted flour and beans used in cooking; 'lám *shí*² stoned and pickled olives; *tau*² *shí*² 'kéung, salted beans and ginger—a relish.

示²
Shí To show, to declare; to manifest, to make known, as the will of heaven; to instruct, to signify, to proclaim for information to the people; an edict; a manifestation, an admonition, a prognostic, a revelation, a sign, as from heaven; in polite phrase used for another's wishes; a letter; to see, to show to the sight; the 113th radical of characters relating to religion; *kò*² *shí*² to publish; a proclamation; *ch'ut, shí*² to issue an edict; 'úí *shí*² to wait an answer; 'loi *shí*² an answer; *shí*² 'há² to let me know—an epistolary phrase; *fan*² *shí*² to be informed, teach me; *shí*² 'chung² to admonish the people—as by an execution.

Read 'k'í, a spirit; same as 祇.

視²
Shí To see, to inspect, to observe, to examine; to see and imitate, to take knowledge of; to behave to; to compare, and regard; to cause to be

seen, to view as; *hon*² *shí*² to look at; 's'é *shí*² to glance at sideways; *pat, shí*² 'k'í kwai² he disregarded his offering; *kan*² *shí*² nearsighted.

分²
Shí The results of conduct; a name or honorary title given after death; a posthumous title, an epitaph; a memoir or eulogy of a defunct; peace, quiet.

侍²
Shí To receive, as orders; to accompany; near to, attending, waiting on, following, at the side of, as officers or serants are; *shí*² 'wai² the imperial guards; *shí*² 'long, a vice-president of a Board; *fuk, shí*² to wait on, to serve; *shí*² 'lap, to stand and serve.

恃²
Shí To lean upon, to trust to, to rely on; looking up to for support or protection; *met.* a mother; to presume on; assuming; dull, unintelligent; 'i *shí*² to depend on; *shí*² 'shai² to presume on one's power or station; *shat, shí*² to lose a mother; 'm *shí*² 'tak, untrustworthy; *shí*² 'ch'ung, to count on another's love; *shí*² 'shau tsuk, to lean on one's relatives.

峙²
Chí A high, isolated, steep, peak; provided, supplied with, as provisions; *kung shí*² to prepare stores for public service.

蔣²
Shí To plant, to transplant, to set out; to erect or perpetuate, as a reputation; 'chung *shí*² like his father, a chip of the old block; *shí*² 'Jo 'tsz' anise or fennel seed.

弑²
Shí To murder a king or superior; *shí*² 'fú² a parricide; *shí*² 'kwan, a regicide.

(480)

Shik.

色
Sih

The shades of color and expression in the countenance; air, appearance, form, manner; color, hue; mode, quality, sort, description of, kind; a beauty; glory, beauty, radiance of; a show of dressed up women; sexual pleasure, lust; the 139th radical; *shik*, *chá-k*, or *shik*, 'shui, color, tint; *ngán shik*, hue; *hū' t'ai shik*, go and see the show; *ch'ut, shik*, a fine color; *kwok, shik*, famous beauties; *mat, shik*, a beau ideal, a strong fancy for; *tsok, shik*, to bridle up, angry; *'ts'oi shik*, variegated; *'ng shik*, the five colors are azure, black, white, yellow, red; *'king shik*, a landscape, the aspect of a country; *shing shik*, or *tsuk, shik*, pure, as gold or silver; *'hi shik*, pleased, laughing; *shik, 'shui tai*, an inferior color, alloyed; *'nü shik*, venery, sexual intercourse; *pán' shik*, to dress up, as persons do who are carried in processions; *hó' shik*, lustful, libidinous, salacious; *shik, 'tám ũ d'in*, courageous, valorous; *shik, 'jung ngo' 'kwui*, a miserable whoremonger; *tsáp, shik*, various sorts; *ching' shik*, a sedate manner; *chá-k, shik, 'tsz'* to throw dice with the hand; *shing shik, fo' lí* music, lewdness, riches, and desire of gain—are four snares to mankind; *shik, yuk chung'* addicted to venery.

飾
飾
Shih

To adorn, to paint, to ornament; to gloss over, to patch up, to pretend, to make believe; to excuse; to wipe, to rub and brighten; concord, harmony of music; to dress a victim for sacrifice; ornaments for the head; weapons; a collar, a handsome binding or facing; *shau shik*, a headdress; *'im shik*, or *'im 'im shik, shik*, a pretense, a made up story; *seu shik*, to adorn; *chong shik*, tricked out, specious; to impose on; *'fan shik*, to whitewash; to color, to gloss over; a fair show.

飭
Chih

Sometimes interchanged and confounded with the last. To enjoin, to direct, to command, as an inferior; to strengthen, to repair; to adjust, to prepare and arrange; ready, prepared; compact, firm; reverent, careful, respectful; *shik, ch'ái*, to dispatch on public service; *shan shik*, to strictly charge, to order; *'ching shik, 'hó 'k'ü*, put it in order, arrange it properly; *shik, fong*, to direct the proper office or department; *shik, ling'* to command, to direct.

禾
回
Sih

The harvest, the crops; to amass, to desire and accumulate; to begrudge; sparing, frugal; avaricious, mean, stingy, parsimonious; *shik, fú*, a farmer; *lan' shik*, closefisted, niggardly.

秝
回
Sih

Interchanged with the last. To reap, to gather in grain; grain ready for harvest; careful, not wasteful; *ká' shik*, sowing and reaping.

水
同
Shih
Water running over stones ; rough, rugged ; not even or smooth ; harsh ; difficult of performance.

識
識
Shih
To know by learning, to learn, to recognize ; to distinguish ; to be aware of, acquainted with ; experienced, versed ; an acquaintance ; *chi shik*, knowledge ; *ying' shik*, acquainted with ; *'m shik*, *'k'ü*, unacquainted ; *'m shik*, *'sau*, brazen-faced, unabashed ; *shik*, *'lai*, polite ; *shik*, *p'o' tsz'*, *'tám*, mistook the character's sound ; *shik*, *'au* I know him thoroughly ; *hok₂ shik*, learning.

適
Shih
To go to, to reach, to arrive at ; to pass over a long distance ; a bride going to a husband's house ; to marry out ; to happen, to occur ; to suit, to accord with, to chime in with ; to follow ; what happens suddenly, recent, presently, just now, coming to pass ; usual, common ; pleased, contented ; of a good quality, accomplished ; in the west of China, means to supply a deficiency, as in an army ; *shik*, *'in*, suddenly ; *shik*, *'wong* just gone ; *mi' shik*, *'yan*, an unmarried woman ; *shik*, *'loi*, just come ; *shik*, *chik₂*, *'k'ü tsoi' ch'ü* luckily met him in, or just as he was going ; *pat*, *'shik*, not to marry a second husband ; *shik*, *ts'ung*, to come from, to follow, or adhere to, as a party ; *shik*, *'kán*, just then, a little while ago.

Read *tik*, and then used for **嫡**
a wife ; to direct.

釋
釋
Shih
To unloose ; to free, to acquit, to forgive, to liberate ; to open out, to explain, to relax ; to slight, to let alone, to put away ; to leave behind ; to melt ; to dissipate, as ice in the sun ; to submit ; to make soft, to soak ; the Buddhists ; *shik*, *'üi*, to liberate, returned from exile ; *shik*, *'fong'* to let out of prison ; *shik*, *'tsü'* to forgive an offense ; *shik*, *'han'* no longer to hate ; *shik*, *'shau*, to unhand, to let go ; *ping shik*, melted away, as one's strength or forces ; *shik*, *'ká mau' ní*, a Sanscrit term, Sakya-muni, or Budha ; *shik*, *'mún* or *shik*, *'ká*, Buddhist priests ; *shik*, *'káu'* Buddhism.

顏
顏
Shih
To abound ; to flourish ; plentiful ; to color up, to grow angry ; flushed, crimsoned ; a carnation or carmine color.

襖
襖
Shih
A rain cloak ; *púl*, *shik*, an overcoat or cloak of leaves, worn by husbandmen.

式
式
Shih
A form, fashion ; a specimen, an example ; a rule, a law, a pattern ; to measure, to make like a copy, to imitate ; to respect, to honor, to look up to ; to use ; an initial particle, Oh ! a cross-bar in a carriage, for which the next is used ; *shik*, *'yéung'* a pattern ; *hòp*, *shik*, it corresponds, is like the muster ; *tsz'* *shik*, a copy-slip ; *chiu' shik*, *tsò'* make it like the sample ; *wai kung shi' shik*, taking your honor as a model ; *'fún shik*, this very sort ; *ying' in yat shik*, *'chi*, Ah ! it is exactly like it.

載 Shih A stretcher before a carriage or sedan, to lean on when bowing to others, called a *fú 'shau 'pán*, or leaning board.

拭 Shih To wipe, to rub and dust with a cloth, to clean up; to brush away; to wash sheep; a duster; *fat, shik*, to dust; *shik, l'at'* to wipe away tears.

栻 Shih A kind of tree, anciently used in sorcery or for making lots.

食 Shih To eat, to drink, to swallow, to take food; to smoke; to give to eat; to take back, to undo, to retract; to enjoy, to be in the receipt of; food; an eclipse; to be fool, to impose on; to take, as in playing chess; the 184th radical of characters relating to food; *'yam shik*, eating and drinking; *shik, mat*, food; *'fo' shik*, the supplies of food, daily bread; *shik, tsz' 'ki*, to find one's self; *tai' shik, lán yan*, a lazy lout; *shik, 'pau tsin l'ái*, eaten enough dough-nuts—old gods left over, remnants; *shik, luk*, to be under pay; *'i shik, pat, fú* to hear and not understand; *'sü shik*, a lunch; *kák, shik*, food does not set well; *'ü, shik*, to disgorge, to spit out food; *shik, ts'at, kóm' shik*, a glutton, to gourmandize; *shik, yan 'han 'shui*, a lickspittle; *shik, fan' shung yuk*, eat and grow fat; *shik, yan wong*, a thorough rascal; *shik, 'án*, to smoke tobacco; *shik, kuk, chung*, to eat it clean up; *muk, shik*, ornamental dishes; to look at wistfully; *shik, hoi lai*, to spread and injure, as

oil on a book; *shik, 'ün*, done eating; *'hò shik*, well tasted; *'m shik, tak*, I can't eat, or it can't be eaten; *shik, tak, to*, to eat a great deal; *shik, chái'* to have the dyspepsia; *shik, chái*, to fast.

蝕 Shih To injure gradually, to eat away, as a worm does; to in-croach on; to eclipse; *yat, shik*, a solar eclipse; *'ü, shik*, an eclipse of the moon.

(The next three characters are usually pronounced *shek*.)

石 Shih A stone, a mineral, a rock; stony, rocky, as land; made of stone; petrified; ringing, sonorous stones; firm, decided; a stone, a dry and liquid measure of 100 and of 120 cat-ties, but it has varied at times; an ærolite; the 112th radical of characters relating to min-erals; *yat, kan' shek*, or *shek, 'au*, a stone; *'fan shek*, soft stone, almagatholite, used to cut seals; *shau' shán shek*, red breccia marble; *shek, kò*, gyp-sum; *'sun' shek*, arsenic; *láp, shek*, greasy quartz; *'ts'ing shek*, common granite; *'tai ch'ün shek*, sharp-sighted, can see through a rock; *ying shek*, limestone for rockwork, be-cause it comes from Yingteh district; *shek, kái*, a paved street; *'ta shek, 'lò*, a stone-cutter; *shek, ch'un*, pebbles; *'lò h'ung shek*, argillite, used for inkstones; *'ts'ing 'foi shek*, mossy, dank rocks; *wan shek*, blue clouded marble; *lai' shek*, or *hung shek*, freestone; *'pi shek*, black marble.

碩² Great, corpulent; full, ripe; replete, to fill; eminent, high-minded.
Shih

鼯² A burrowing rodent, destructive to grain; the description allies it to the dormouse, or field mouse.
Shih

(481) Shím.

蟾² A striped toad, called *shím ch'ü*, fabled to be in the moon; *met.* the moon, a month; *shím kwong*, moonlight; *shím kung* Diana's hall, the lunar palace, the moon.
Chen

瞻² To give, to supply, to aid; liberal, plentiful, sufficient; *hung pat, shím*, I'm afraid there's not enough.
Shen

閃² To peep out of or suddenly cross a door-way; to shun, to evade, to avoid; to glisten, to flash; to squirm, to wriggle; to slip aside, as on ice; glittering, flashing; chatoyant, iridescent; adulatory; *shím mái pin²* to slip aside or out of sight; *shím tin²* a flash of lightning; *hò kwong shím shím*, glimmering, dazzling, shining; *shím hoi*, to turn aside; *shím ngán*, to dazzle the eyes; *shím shím shuk, shuk*, dodging about, in and out; *shím shik*, changeable, as silk; *shím lik*, to slip and sprain, as the ankle; *tung ché sai shím*, squirming right and left.
Shen

陝² The region west of the Yellow river, now the province of Shensi. Also read *Háp*; narrow.
Shen

(482) Shín.

(Some of these first characters are often pronounced like the last.)

搥² To strike. A colloquial word; to beat with a rattan; *shín 'tá*, to whip; *shín yan*, to give a man a rattaning.
Chen

禪² To level an area for an altar; to sacrifice to the earth; to resign or transfer the throne to another family, as Trajan and Yáu did; to sit and meditate, as Budhists do; abstraction, deep contemplation; the Budhists; *shín miú²* a Buddhist temple; *shín fát*, Buddhism; *shín sz²* a priest; *shín shán*, the town of Fuhshán.
Shen

嬋² Beautiful, graceful, bewitching, as a fine woman; *shín kün*, elegant, as flowers or falling snow; waving, like bamboos; *shín jin*, relatives.
Shen

單² A famous chief of the Huns, called *Shín ü*, about B. C. 25; *met.* vast, like the deserts this man lived in.
Shen

Also read *shín*, a surname.

澶² Still water; name of a river, *shín ün*, in the state of Sung. Also read *tán²*; slow, indolent.
Shin

蟬² A cicada or broad locust, called *tiú shín*, *ts'au shín*, and *shá shín*; *shín t'ü* the exuvia of a cicada; *ts'au shín hám* the chirp of the cicada; *shín pan* hair dressed in puffs on the temples.
Chin

蟾² An earthworm, vulgarly called *wong hün*, or the yellow dog. This character is constantly used for the following.
Shen

鱸 } An eel; *pák*, 'shín, a white
鰻 } eel; *wong* 'shín, a small yel-
 low mud eel; *chuk*, *pák*, 'shín,
 Shen to snare eels; 'shín, *kang* fried
 eel and pork stew; 'ch'áu 'má
 on 'shín, fried split eels; 't'ang
 'shín, the rattan eel, common
 in Macao; 'á 'í 'shín, the
 "black ear eel," a good sort.

扇 } Leaves of a door, a door; a
 fan, a fire screen; to fan, to
 Shen move to and fro; 'lá 'shín' or
 'p'ál, 'shín' to fan; 'fung 'shín' a
 punká; 'chí 'shín' a paper fan;
 'kw'ái 'shín' a leaf fan; 'mò 'shín'
 a feather fan; 'shín' 'kwat, the
 ribs of a fan; 'tsz' 'shín' it fans
 itself — as a butterfly; 'yat,
 'shín' 'mán, a single leaved
 door.

搨 } To brush off; to fan, or
 Shen strike with a fan; 'shín' 'ní
 'cham' 'p'í, I'll skin you, I'll
 take your hide off.

煽 } To fan a flame, to make a
 Shen blaze, a fierce fire; to excite
 people, to make a ferment;
 'shín' 'wák, 'yan 'sam, to incite
 and agitate people's minds, to
 stir up sedition.

誑 } To seduce people by fair
 Shen speeches; to delude and effect
 one's plans.

騮 } To geld a horse; to cut, to
 Shen castrate; 'shín' 'kú, a steer, an
 ox; 'shín' 'kai, a capon.

礪 } To work and polish gems; a
 Shen calendering stone; to calender
 cloth; to slip, as when walk-
 ing; 'shín' 'pò 'shék, a calender-
 ing stone; 'shín' 'tò, to slip
 down; 'cháng 'tik, 'shín' 'tò,
 nearly fell down; 'shín' 'wat,
 to calender smooth.

善 } Good from principle, excel-
 Shen lent; virtue, goodness; great,
 well, eminent; wise, virtuous,
 meek; mild, gentle, docile;
 clever, skillful, good at, ready,
 expert, handy, dexterous, *au*
fait; in a high degree, much;
 to do a thing well; to expedite,
 to bring about well; to approve
 of, to admire; 'shín' 'ok, good,
 evil; 'shín' 'sz' a good act; *pat*,
 'shín' unskillful; vicious; 'shín'
 'chák, a clever plan; 'shín' 'tsing,
 apt at, smart, both in good and
 evil; 'séung 'shín' well acquaint-
 ed, as old friends; 'shín' 'yau
 'shín' 'pò he who does well
 shall be well rewarded; 'shín'
 'yan, a good man, a man of
 probity; 'shín' 'tak, moral; vir-
 tue; 'shín' 'sz' to die in a good
 cause.

膳 } Provisions dressed for the
 膳 } table; savory food, viands;
 饌 } delicacies; a meal; 'tsò 'shín'
 Shen breakfast; 'mán 'shín' dinner;
 'kung 'shín' to furnish food to
 a tutor; 'yung' 'shín' 'mí have
 you dined?

繕 } To mend, to repair; to put
 Shen in order, to furbish, as wea-
 pons; to prepare; to copy, to
 state on paper, to correct and
 state properly; a scrivener;
 'shín' 'sé, to write out; 'shín'
 'luk, to transcribe; 'shín' 'sau,
 to make ready.

墁 } White clay or earth used to
 Shen put on walls as plaster.

擅 } To act as one pleases; to
 Shen assume, to usurp; to take the
 responsibility of doing without
 orders; willful; pertinacious
 in; illegally, arbitrarily, pre-

sumptuously, despotic; *shín² ch' éung*, to manage skillfully; *shín² tsz² tsò²* to do of one's own will; *shín² k' ün*, to act hastily, to usurp authority; *tám kòm shín² hang*, to act boldly without orders.

(483) *Shing*.

升 *Shing* A Chinese pint, measuring ten kòp, and once made to hold a catty of rice; a pint measure; a large cup to hold pencils; a skein of 80 threads; the 46th diagram, denoting advancement; to complete; to advance, to rise, as in office; to go up; to accumulate. A colloquial word; a thill of a sedan; a bamboo carrying-pole; to slap with the hand; *chuk shing*, a bamboo pole; *yat tái² kiú shing*, a pair of thills; *pát shing*, a pencil-cup; *shing ki pá*, to slap several times; *shing mai p' á ch'ái ngái²* to exist on a pint of rice and a faggot of sticks; *shing wai tá shai²* to exercise power haughtily.

昇 *Shing* To ascend, as the sun in the sky; to rise; tranquil; *shing p'ing shing² shai²* an age of tranquillity and plenty.

陞 *Shing* To ascend stairs; to mount; to rise, to be promoted in office; to advance; *shing p'áu²* to fire a salute; *shing t'ong*, to go into court and open it; *shing kún*, promoted in office; *kò shing*, may you rise high; high dignity.

勝 *Shing* To be adequate to, to bear, to sustain; worthy of; to raise, to elevate; *pát ho shing ün*, cannot all be told, inexplicable; *pát shing*, the highest degree, unsurpassible; *pát shing fún hí*, exceedingly happy; *pát shing yam²* unequal to the office.

(This and the next are often pronounced *sheng*.)

聲 *Shing* A sound, a noise; a voice, tones of speaking; a tone in music; music; the tones of words in speaking; verbally; fame, celebrity; to promulgate, to declare; to praise; to exhibit, to make an example of; *shing yam*, a sound, a voice; *sheng hí²* a report, an answer; *'m hò sheng hí²* an unlucky report, bad news; *sheng m²*, final particles in talking, drawing tone, last words; *kò sheng*, *tai sheng*, high tone, low tone, as in speaking; *p'ing shing*, *chak shing*, the even tone and the (three) deflected tones; *'hò kún sheng*, in good repute, as an officer; *man sheng*, to hear a noise; to listen to your words; *shing ká²* making a parade of one's attainments, grandiose; *shing ch'ák*, hoarse, gruff; *shing kon*, a weak voice; *shing shai² tái²* having an influential voice; *shing ming long tsik*, has a reputation for avarice.

城 *Shing* A wall; a wall of a city; a sepulchre; a walled city, a citadel; a provincial capital; completed, done; to mend, to repair; *yat tso² shing*, a wall;

chuk, *shing*, to build a wall ;
yap, *sheng*, to go into the
city ; *sheng*, *ch'i*, a moat ; *kam*
sheng, the 'forbidden city,'
the emperor's palace ; *San*
sheng, 'Lò *sheng*, the New
city and Old city, in Canton ;
sheng 'lū, inside the city ; *kai*
yik, *sheng*, two curtains on
the southern wall of Canton ;
'shéung *sheng*, to go to Can-
ton ; *sheng yan*, embrasures
on the wall ; *sheng shéung*²
on the wall ; *sheng lau*, a
lodge on the wall ; *sheng mún*
'hau, at the city gate ; *ch'ut*,
sheng, to go out of the city ;
pat *sheng*, to close perma-
nently the gates ; *Jau* *sheng*,
to defer locking the gates ;
kung *sheng*, to attack the
city ; *shau* *shing*, to guard the
city ; *kw'an* *sheng*, to surround
a city, to beleaguer ; *mán*²
'li *chéung* *shing*, the Great
Wall ; *nán* *'hú* *shau* *shing*,
hard to reduce the fortress of
your grief ; *kái* *sheng*, the
happy city—a tomb.

成 Ching
To finish, to effect, to per-
fect, to complete ; to become,
to fulfil one's part, to do one's
duty ; to rise to ; to make, to
bring about ; to terminate, to
accomplish ; to assist in ; to
tranquillize ; perfect, good,
completed ; whole, filled, over-
whelming ; entire ; doubled ; a
compact, a league ; a rest in
music ; duties to be done ; a
field ten *li* square ; a tenth ; a
district in Kánsuh ; *yat*, *shing*
shò one tenth of it ; *'m* *tak*,
shing, unable to do, imprac-

ticable ; *'ki* *shing*, what per-
centage of it ? *shing yat*, a
whole day ; *shing p'at*, a whole
piece, as of cloth ; *shing ting*,
of age, 15 years ; *shing yan*,
to become a man—to take a
wife ; *'m* *shing yan*, incap-
able, inefficient ; *shing tsac*²
to bring about ; *lok*, *shing*, to
settle on the price ; *'m* *shing*
yat, *kü*² does not make sense ;
pat, *shing* following *nán tò*²
makes a question—as *nán tò*²
*hung*² *'ni* *pat*, *shing*, do I
wish to cheat you ? *shing fúi*,
reduced to ashes ; *shing peng*²
will get sick ; *shing mat*, *sz*²
'tai, what do you ever finish,
what good are you ? *shing* *'hi*
hū the whole lot is gone, all
delivered complete ; *shing*
ts'an, betrothed.

誠 Ching
Guileless, sincere, puremind-
ed, honest ; perfect in virtue ;
unalloyed, unmixed ; real,
truthful ; as an adverb, in fact,
really, verily, you are aware
of ; *shing shat*, sincerity ;
shing sam, devout, upright ;
'm *chi* *shing*, no genuine
virtue.

晟 Shing
The brightness of the sun ;
light ; splendor ; the glory of
the sun.

郟 Shing
The name of an ancient
feudal state lying in the pre-
sent Shántung.

成 Shing
A vase of rice used in sacri-
fices ; a cup ; to receive into
a vessel, contained in ; array-
ed in full costume ; heaped up,
as grain in a measure ; *'m*
shing tak, *'hi*, I am unworthy
of it, you overcome me.

承

Ching

Ching

To receive, to accept; to succeed to a post, to exercise a function; to take in hand, to undertake, to receive orders, as a shopman does; to contest, to compete with; to assist, to second, to act as deputy to, in which senses, it is interchanged with the next; to support, to uphold; *shing tsip*, to take in, as jobs; *shing 'ai kwai' an*, I hear your requests; *fung' shing*, to adulate, to flatter; *pau' shing*, to assure that an affair will be done; *shing' ting*, to take a business off another's hands; *shing shau' tak' hi*, he accomplished the job; *shéung' chung' hū' deng*, 'm *shing' tak' hi*, the top is too heavy for the bottom, and can't be held up.

丞

Ching

To aid, to assist; second, a helper; a coadjutor, a deputy, an assistant; *shing' séung'* a prime minister; *ün' shing*, a *tsotáng*, or deputy of a district magistrate.

乘

Ching

To mount, to ride in, as a chariot; to avail of, to take advantage of, to seize; to put in order; to get advantage of; to add to, to multiply, as in arithmetic; to plan, to calculate; *shing' shi*, to improve a favorable time; *shing' léi úi'* to seize an opportunity; *shing' lung*, to take a wife; *shing' shai'* to embrace a good chance; *shing' fung' tsung' fo*, to set on fire when there's a fair wind; *shing' wan' shéung' d'in*, to ride on a cloud up to heaven.

繩

Shing

A cord, a string, a line, a rope; line stretched taut; to mark out by a line; to adjust, to make right; to cause to conform, to restrain and warn; to continue, to succeed; to praise: *yat, t'ü, shing*, a cord; *mā' shing*, a hempen line; *'chun shing*, to make exact, up to the mark; *mang' shing kóm' kan*, pulled very taut—an urgent affair; *hai' th'ik, shing*, to bind the red cord—to betroth; *'tū shing*, to twist a cord; *shing' shing*, continuous, many, like a procession.

澗

Shing

Name of a river in the state of Tsí, now Shántung, a branch of the Tsing-shwui R.

塍

Shing

A dyke, a ridge between fields, a high path on which the farmers pass from one field to another.

(This character is seldom heard *shing*.)

覡

Shing

A colloquial word; a sorceress; a necromancer; *'sheng' kung*, a wizard; *'sheng' p'ò*, a witch; *man' sheng*, to inquire of witches.

聖

Shing

The highest style of moral and intellectual powers; intuitively wise and good; possessing universal knowledge; holy, sacred; perfect, supereminent; *met.* the emperor, imperial; Confucius; a tree of knowledge; *shing' yan*, a sage, Confucius; *shing' mún*, Confucianists, the literati; *shing' t'in' tsz'* or *shing' chū*, the emperor; *shing' ü'* his Majesty's commands; *ü' shing'*

the second sage, is Mencius; *shing² wong*, the sage kings, as Yáu, Shun and others; *shing² miú²* a temple to Confucius; *shing² ling*, *shing² king*, and *shing² yat*, are terms for the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and the Sabbath.

勝
Shing To conquer, to beat, to get the victory, to win; to overcome, superior to, excelling; first rate, best, excellent; to add; an ornamental headdress representing flowers, formerly worn on the 7th day of 1st moon; *tá shing² chéung²* to get a victory; *hò² shing²* to love to be preëminent, Diotrephan; *tak² shing²* victorious; *shing² í²* your excellent thoughts—a polite phrase; *shing² kwó² yan*, he is superior to common men.

盛
Shing Great, abundant, plenteous, affluent, exuberant; in full quantity, in excellent condition, flourishing, blooming; prosperity; used in polite phrase for another's residence; *shing² ch'ü²* your dwelling-place; *shing² wai²* your great kindness; *Shing² king*, the country of Mukten; *shing² shai²* a prosperous time, general plenty; *shing² sz²* a fine affair, a generous action.

乘
Ching A classifier of a span of horses, a chariot, a sedan; a team of four horses; a chariot.

剩
Shing An overplus, a residue; fragments, leavings; a surplus, a remainder; to refrain, to keep back part; not only; *'yau shing²* there is something

left over; *shing² fán tik*, keep back a little; *shing² ká tong²* property left at death; *shing² 'yau hán²* only a little is left; *shing² ch'ut*, to set aside out of; *shing² ts'in*, money remaining; profits; *shing² fo²* dribbets, fragments; *'á shing² á²* is a phrase used after an enumeration, meaning &c., &c.; so and so, such as.

(484)

Ship.

涉
Sheh

To wade across, to ford; to pass through, as the world; to pass, to spend, as time; to pore, to investigate, as books; acquainted with; to implicate, to concern; having a tendency to; *ship² shui*, to wade in water; *ship² shai² yan*, a man of the world, one who likes to spend money; liberal; *chau ship²*, to be ferried over; *ship² sz²* to intermeddle in a matter; *ship² k'ap, fi' lai*, tending to indecency; *ship² níp, shai² ts'ing*, acquainted with the world; *'m ship*, I'll have nothing to do with it.

拾
Sheh

Similar to the preceding; to cross over; to ford on stepping stones; approaching, inclining to, advancing; *ship² k'ap*, an approximation, an aid to, as in study.

攝
Sheh

To take; to collect, to gather; to inspect, to direct, to control, to take the management; skilled, capable of managing matters for others; to put in

order; to act for, to usurp; to pursue and seize; at a loss; *ship*, 'kún 'sz' to control affairs; *ship*, *shí*, to draw straws; *ship*, *shék*, the loadstone.

Read *níp*, to be peaceful; to pacify; to take up, as from the ground.

𪔐
Shieh

To fear, to dread; to lose one's courage, subdued, down-hearted; *ship*, *ts'ing* 'kwai, a sort of ghou, which can wander among men without being seen.

𪔐
Yeh

The flash of lightning; the splendor of the sun; a great blaze; the second character is the personal name of Káng-hi, and is usually written without the perpendicular stroke; *ship*, *ship*, abundant; *ship*, 'ngán, it dazzles the eyes.

(485)

Shít.

舌
Shieh

The tongue, vulgarly called *li*; the rim of a target; the clapper of a bell; the hook of a clasp; talkative, wordy; the 135th radical of characters relating to using the tongue; *yat*, *ts'iu* *shít*, a tongue; *shít*, *jang*, tongue ploughing—to teach; *wát*, *shít*, smooth-tongued; *hau* *shít*, *shí* *fi* *to*, talebearing is mischievous; *sh'ung* *shít*, thick tongued; *shít*, *ts'au*, tip of the tongue; *hok*, *hau* *hok*, *shít*, to mock, to mime; *shít*, *ts'au* *nat*, to stammer.

𪔐

A colloquial word; for it is often used. To lose in trade; to be imposed on; *shít*, 'pún, to lose money on; *pat*, *shít*, 'ngán *ts'in* *fui*, I will not be cheated this time; *shít*, 'liú *fui*, to be swindled.

(486)

Shiú.

燒
Shau

To burn; to ignite, to light, to set fire to; to burn ground over; to put over the fire, to roast; roasted; fired, distilled, as spirits; *shiu* 'tsau, ardent spirits; *sám* *shiu*, thrice distilled, samshoo; *pi* 'fo *shiu*, put it in the fire; *m* *shiu* *tak*, *chéuk*, 'fo, it will not catch fire; *shiu* 'án *fo*, to exhibit fireworks; *shiu* 'p'áu' *tséung*, to let off fire-crackers; *ch'áp*, *shiu* 'tsai, a concubine's child; *shiu* 'fá' to burn up; *shiu* 'i *tsit*, the festival for burning clothes for the dead; *fát*, *shiu*, got a fever; *shiu* 'ngo, a roasted goose; *shiu* 'shán, to burn over the hills; *shiu* 'uk, a house on fire; *shiu* 'chí, to worship the tombs, when paper is burned; *shiu* 'chü, a roasted hog; *shiu* 'nung, burned in roasting; *shiu* 'nung 'páu, a pock-marked man; *tsü* *shiu* 'chí, men torturing other prisoners to get money.

𪔐
Shau

An ancient musical instrument; the music of Shun; to continue; voices in harmony; mild; *Shiu* 'chau 'fá, a department in the north of Kwáng-tung.

Little, not much; few, not many; briefly, a little while; seldom; in a slight degree, limited; to owe; wanting, insufficient, deprived of; to disparage, to detract; 'shíú kín' kí, ignorant of things, raw, gullible; 'shíú pat' mán, unavoidable, very necessary; 'shíú pat' tak, can not do without it, it is indispensable; 'shíú tún, limited supply of, inadequate; 'tò 'shíú, how many? 'm chí 'tò 'shíú, I don't know the quantity; 'shíú 'shíú tí' a very little; 'shíú hau' tak, I have failed in calling on you—a polite phrase; chí 'shíú, the very fewest; 'm 'shíú, not a few, a great many; 'shíú 'ho, it is but seldom; 'shíú chí, to disesteem; 'tò 'shíu 'tò 'hò, much or little will answer; 'shíú him' to owe.

Young, juvenile; a youth; to assist, to second; shíú' nín, young in years; 'tò shíú' the old and the young; shíú' 'tsz' the youngest son; shíú' 'yé, a young gentleman; shíú' 'fú, a young wife; 'yan shíú' tsak, mò' fú' mò, young people cleave to their parents; shíú' 'ngo, treats me as a child.

To connect, to tie, to join, as a cord; to continue, to hand down, as a trade; to imitate or equal a predecessor; shíú' kái' a midsmán, a sponsor; Shíú' hing' fú, a department in Chehkiáng famous for its silk; shíú' kí k'au, to follow a father's business.

High, eminent, as in virtue and character; nín ikò tak, shíú' aged and highly virtuous; the second means a city in the ancient state of Tsin (now Shánsí), and is wrongly used for the first.

To strike; to commence, to institute, to lay the foundation; to rectify; to extend; to devise; the beginning of; capable, intelligent; Shíú' hing' fú, a department west of Canton, once the provincial capital.

Exertion, effort; to animate, to stimulate; to take courage, to exert one's self; beauty; excellent; shíú' nung, to encourage the husbandmen.

(487) Sho.

Open, distant, wide apart, coarse; pervious; slazy, as cloth; remiss, easy, free, lax, careless; distant in relationship; sundered, widened; to divide, to lay out, to partition off; to part with; to rule; to engrave, to carve; ornamented, painted; to discard; to spread out; to enlarge; also used for the next; sho lang kwang, very slazy, coarse; sho tung hò, to clear out a ditch; sho lá' an interstice, a crack; tiú sho, not tried my hand at it for a long time, out of practice; sho ts'oi, to disburse, generous in giving; sho ú, to divulge, to injure by

inattention; *sho ün*, distantly related; *sho ch'éung*, a lattice, a jalousie; *sho ngán*, slipped out of sight; *sho fút*, not met for a long time; *sho sho tí* not very closely related; rather coarse.

蔬
Sú

A general term for greens and edible herbs; *ká sho*, fine rice; *sho ts'oi* greens; *sho shik*, coarse food.

梳
Sú

A one-sided coarse comb; to comb, to dress the hair; *yat chek sho*, a comb; *sho ch'i*, teeth of a comb; *sho pin*, to braid the queue; *sho t'au*, to comb the head; *sho chong*, to dress up, as women; *tséung ngá sho*, an ivory comb; *fan sho*, to "divide a comb," is to send one to put into the coffin of a deceased betrothed.

所
So

The sound of chopping wood; the place it falls in; a place, a spot; a classifier of houses, parcels of ground; a town or post; a building; a means or cause by which; a relative pronoun, that which, the things which, what, and usually precedes the noun; *sho í kòm*, therefore it is so; *sho yau*, whatever there is; *yan yan sho tung*, men are everywhere alike; *sho wai* through this, on account of; *sho wai sho sz' dai*, why has he come? *sho tsoi* the place in, wherever; *uk yat sho*, one house; *kung k'ap sho*, the examining hall where the graduates assemble; *kung sho*, an assembly hall; *mò sho pat tsoi*

omnipresent; *ni yau sho pat chi*, you are ignorant of some things; *ch'ü sho*, the place, the locality; *ki sho*, how many places or houses? *tak k'i sho*, to get easy, to get an occupation; *mò sho sz' sz'* nothing to do, no business; *sho kwán hai ch'ü* it is a very serious matter.

疏
Sú

To state to a superior, to relate distinctly; a statement; to disuss, to record; *tsò kwán sho* an annual statement to the God of the Furance; *sho man*, a clear statement.

(488)

Shò.

數

To enumerate; to recapitulate, as a person's faults; to blame, to find fault; to count, to deal out; to find out the number, to count up; *shò chí pat tsun* it can not be reckoned; *mò shò kòm to*, do'nt count out so much; *shò hang tak*, to blame one's conduct; *shò kí to*, how many do you reckon? *shò ts'o* you have counted wrong.

數
Sú

An account, a bill; a list; a number, several, a few; a classifier; a lot, a destiny, a fate; *shò yat* a few days; *shò mí*, balance of an account; *shéung ch'ü shò* charge it in account; *yau mat lò sho* what have you for me to do? what opening is there? *nan shò hau*, to strike an average

of accounts, so that no loss is felt; *fan² shò²* a dividend, a share; *tú² shò²* to compare accounts; *mò shò²* innumerable; *'mò shò²* no account with you; *'tá shò²* to strike a balance; *yat, t'íú shò²* an account; *lik₂ shò²* the disposal of times, destiny; *pat, shò²* *nín*, not many years; *kaí² shò²* to reckon; *shau shò²* to collect moneys; *ts'ing shò²* to clear off an account; *shò² ts'z'²* several times; *shò² muk₂ lí, lá,* the account (or list) is confused; *shò² tak,* *'yau hán²* he only got a few.

(489) Shok.

數 *Soh* In a dilemma, hurried; troublesome, numerous; frequent; irreverent, fluttered; *fán shok,* reiterated, too often, troubled with many things.

朔 *Soh* The first day of the moon; the new moon; to begin; a beginning; the north; *ching² shok,* new year's day; *shok,* *yat,* the first day of the month.

槩 *Soh* A great spear, 14 feet long, such as Tsáu Tsáu wielded; *ak, shok,* to play chess; *k'í shok,* a game of chess.

稍 *Soh* Same as the last; a long spear; also a harpoon or long fish-spear.

歛 *Soh* To suck; to draw in the breath; to inhale, to inspire; *shok, pí²* to snuff, to snivel; *shok, 'hau,* to hold water in the mouth; *shok, hí²* to whimper.

(490) Shong.

爽 *Shwáng* To admit the light, to render cheerful; to please; light, pleasant, delightful, sunny, cheering; grateful; easy, healthy, vigorous; happy, comfortable; impetuous, noble, forcible; crisp, tender; to miss, to be in error; *'shong fái²* in good spirits; *sho 'shong,* noble minded, generous; *kon 'shong,* clean, dry; *'hau 'shong,* quick, ready to promise; *'shong t'im,* crisp and sweet; *'shong yéuk,* to fail in an engagement; *'shong shan,* in good health; *'yau tí² 'm 'shong,* not feeling very well, downhearted.

(491) Shü.

舒 *Shü* To unroll, to open out; to expand, to make room; to disburden the mind; exhilarated, tranquil; at ease; lax, remiss, easy, slow, leisurely; order, comfortable; *shü 'chün,* to spread out, as a roll; easy, indifferent about, careless; *shü fuk,* to give in to, to accord with; *shü shan yat, ko² 'lán,* to stretch once; *shü yung,* roomy, stretched out; *shü ch'éung²* cheerful; *shü ts'ü,* in order, carefully.

紓 *Shü* Slow, remiss; insensibly, little by little, to free from or remove, as calamity.

杼
Chü

To decant, to strain or drain off liquids; to scoop out; to lay open one's mind, to state one's feelings, to disburthen; to explain.

書
Shu

A book, a volume; a record, a letter, a writing; documents, dispatches; to write; style of writing; *yat pò² shü*, one volume; *shü kwai²* a book case; *shü ká²*, a book-shelf; *kwán shü*, engagement for a tutor; *shü 'pan*, to write petitions; *tso² shü 'pan*, a writer of petitions; *shü fung*, a bookstore; *fan shü*, a bill of divorce; *shü pán²* a clerk or writer in a yámun; *shü kam*, money for schoolbooks; *shü 'kún*, a school-house; *man shü*, dispatches on service; *shü sun²* a letter; *Shü King*, the Book of Records; *shü káp*, a book envelop; *shü tái 'tsz'* a book pedant; *shü shang*, a scholar; *shü héung chí ká*, a literary family.

擄
Shü

To extend; to spread abroad; to scatter, to disperse; to ascend; to decide, to settle.

輸
Shü

To rotate; to make a present, to send tribute; to submit one's self; to send in, as revenue; a present, an offering; to lose, to be beaten; to exhaust; ruined, decayed; a skirt of a garment; *shü náp*, to send in taxes; *shü 'tò*, to bet; what'll you bet? *shü pái²* to be discomfited; *'tá shü*, to get a thrashing; *kün shü*, to subscribe to the government; *shü 'ts'in*, to lose money; *shü 'k'ü yat, chéuk*. I lost one

game with him; *shü 'tá yeng iú²* if he loses he will thrash you, and if he wins he wants the wager.

樗
Chü

A tree with shining bark and stinking leaves, whose wood is fit only for the fire—perhaps a sort of smilax; *shü lik*, ordinary stuff—*met.* a useless officer—said by themselves.

及
Shü

A long spear or pole; to kill with a weapon; a spear handle; the 79th radical of characters, mostly relating to striking.

殊
Shü

To kill, to slaughter; to cut off, to put an end to; to distinguish, to make different; to wound; differing, unlike; to exceed; an adverb of the superlative; *shü 'sz'* to put to death; *shü mò 'pún sz²* not the least talent; *nín shü ts'at, shap²* just seventy years old; *shü pat, ín*, it certainly is not so; *shü shuk² 'ho ín*, it is truly lamentable; *shü mò m' tò²* not the least taste, disgusting; *shü shik*, exceedingly beautiful.

薯
Shü

An esculent root, or tuber; *nai tung² shü* or *tái² shü*, the yam; *ho dán shü* or *shü 'tsai*, Irish potatoes; *hung shü*, or *fán shü*, sweet potatoes; *shü léung*, a root used for dyeing a brown color; *shü ü²* a medicinal tuber, whitish and bitterish, for which *pák, chéuk*, is another name; *shü 'fan*, sweet potatoe flour; *shü léung 'kòm 't'au*, an ugly face; *yat luk, shü*, rough, ugly, doltish, as a potato.

暑 Shü Summer heat, hot weather; the sun's heat; *t'in shí 'shü* *ü*, very hot weather, sultry; *chung' 'shü*, sunstruck; *shau' 'shü*, affected by the sun; *'shü t'in*, the dog days; *pí' 'shü*, to escape the heat by going into the country.

黍 Shü Millet, the paniced millet, (*Milium nigricans*); the 202d radical of characters relating to millet and to pasting; *kok' 'shü*, a preparation of millet or glutinous rice, made on the 5th day of the 5th moon, and done up in bamboo leaves.

鼠 Shü A rat; rodent animals in general; the 208th radical of characters relating mostly to rodents; *met.* timorous; thieving; skulking, lurking; a rascal, a mean fellow; *'lò 'shü*, a rat; *'lò 'shü káp*, a vice; *tsò 'shü*, a screw-mole; *k'ü 'shü*, a wharf-rat; *sung 'shü*, a squirrel; *shek' 'shü* a mouse; *fí 'shü*, a bat; *t'in 'shü*, a mole; *chuk' 'shü*, bamboo rat (*Rhizomys Sinensis*); *pák' 'lò 'shü*, white mice; *kwai 'shü*, a skulking thief; *'shü sít*, *kau t'au*, thieving and pilfering, like rats and dogs; *kán ts'oi 'lò 'shü*, a "coffin rat"—a hanger-on, a table leech; *'shü mo shá pò*, a decoy used in housebreaking; *met.* try him first; *'shü ngán*, rat-eyed, timorous; *'lò 'shü tit*, *lok' t'in p'ing*, the rat fell into the scales [to weigh himself]—self-praise.

癩 Shü Sick from grief; a settled melancholy; moping, diseased by sorrow.

署 Shü A public court, the office where rulers officiate; a tribunal; to place, to appoint in office; acting, substituted; to hold a post temporarily; *ngá 'shü*, a court or yámun; *'shü yam'* an acting officer; *kung 'shü*, a public office; *'shü 'li*, to manage, to oversee.

野 Shü A house in the country, a cottage; a garden lodge; a shed; a hamlet, a village; a side hall or waiting room; *pít' 'shü*, a country house.

庶 Shü A multitude, a great number; the people; the whole; near, nearly about; thus, in this wise, so; fat, sleek; a concubine; *shü' mat*, all things; *lai shü'* or *shü' man*, the people; *shü' 'tsz'* a concubine's son; *shü' kí*, nearly, not far from, probably; *shü' kat, sz'* a Hanlin graduate.

戍 Shü To be distinguished from 戌 *sut*. To be exiled to guard the frontier; to defend against inroads; soldiers on guard; *shü' pín*, to guard the frontier; *shü' pín kwán*, a frontier post.

恕 Shü Benevolent, excusing others, considerate; merciful, treating others as one wishes to be treated, sympathizing; to pardon, to excuse; to bear patiently; *shü' tsü'* gracious to other's faults; *shü' ngo' m p'úi*, excuse me for not stopping longer to wait on you; *ái shü'* to pass over, to excuse; *shü' kwó' há*, let it pass, don't scold him; *shü' kwái'* don't think it strange, don't be angry; *fún shü'* indulgent,

not very strict; *chung shū*² sincere and forgiving, kind-hearted.

澍²
Chú

Water which falls seasonably, timely rains; to enrich or fertilize by rains; well-watered; rushing waters.

樹²
奇²
樹²
Shú

A tree, plants that grow erect; plants in general; to plant, to set out; to set up, to establish, to erect, to screen, for which the next is the most proper; *shū*² 'tsz' the on heir-apparent of a feudatory; *yat, po shū, yat, t'iu shū*, or *yat, kan shū* a tree; *shū*² *muk*₂ trees; *shū*² *sak, mán*, to set a screen in the doorway; *shū*² *t'au*, a stump; *shū*² *chi*, the sap or resin of trees; *shū*² *p'i*, the bark; *shū*² *shan*, the trunk; *shū*² *lam*, a grove, a forest; *tái*² *shū*² 'hò *ché yam*, a large tree gives good shade—a rich man's patronage; *shū*² *tsai*, a shrub; *shū*² *ip*₂ leaves; *kú shū*² dwarfed trees; *ts'im shū*² to graft trees.

堅²
主²
Shú

To erect, to set up, to raise on end, to stand upright; to establish, to render sure; upright, chaste, principled; *shū*² *wai kon*, to set up a mast; *shū*² *lap*₂ to stand up; to establish; *shū*² *k'i*, to set up, to raise.

豎²
Shú

Same as the preceding, but more specially used to denote a lad, a youth, a waiting boy; a mean, low person; *noi*² *shū*² an eunuch; *muk*₂ *shū*² a shepherd boy; *shū*² 'tsz' a low person, a mienial.

(492) Shui.

衰²
Shwái

To fade like a garment; debilitated, growing old, worn out; adversity, decadence; weakened, declining; failing, unprosperous, decaying; to lessen, to decline; weak, fine; *shui t'ái*² all vigor gone, debilitated, blasé; *shui shai*² a vicious age; *sám shui luk*₂ *wong*² more prosperity than adversity in life, the ups and downs of life; 'nì 'kòm *shui*, how unfortunate you are! such ill-luck! *shui kwo*² *t'au máu*, more unlucky than having a cat stolen; *shui*² 'lò, old and feeble.

椽²
Shwái

A row of curved sticks called *shui t'ai*, which project from the plate in imperial buildings; *wá shui*, a carved or ornamented plate.

誰²
Shwui

Who, what person? whose, whom? *mat, shui*, who, what man? *shui yan*, who? *shui kòm*, who dares? *mat, shui ké* whose is it? *noi*² *tak, shui ho*, what matters it? *i e.* do your worst! *shui 'séung*, who would have thought it? unexpected; 'ná *chí shí*² *shui*, who knows him, or what use is it if I do know him? *shui chí kòm*, who could have known of this? *shui pat, chí*, who doesn't know it? *shui ho lin*, who do you think pities you? *shui nang kau* who is able to do it? *shui shí*² 'tsz' whose son is this?

垂 } To suspend, to hang down,
 垂 } to let fall; to drop, as the
 Chui } hands; to leave, to reach from
 olden time, to hand down;
 to condescend, to bow; to
 regard; suspended, reaching
 to; nearly, almost, immedi-
 ately; a lodge near the main
 door; a boundary; *shui cū hau*
 to hand down to after ages;
shui t'ai t'au, to hang down
 the head; *shui 'shau i tak*
 to drop the hands and get it—
 to acquire easily; *shui kú* to
 regard kindly; *wing shui*
pat 'yau, to perpetuate with-
 out decay; *shui lok, loi*, it
 came down; *shui 'sz* is near
 death; *'m.shui kú* inattentive,
 careless of; *shui t'au song*
hi a doleful, downcast look;
shui ngai, ingreat danger,
 imminent; *shui oi* to show
 tender regard for.

陞 } A boundary, a limit, a fron-
 Chui } tier; near a precipice, dan-
 gerous.

水 } Water, liquids, fluids; fluid,
 Shwui } running; clear, watery, lim-
 pid; aquatic; a stream, a
 river; a tide, the tide; a pas-
 sage, the time of going by
 water from one place to ano-
 ther; danger by flood, an in-
 undation; the first of the five
 elements; a discount on coin
 or bullion; trivial, common as
 water; easy, unstable, gentle;
 the 85th radical of characters
 relating to water; *yat, tik,*
'shui, a drop of water; *shán*
'shui, spring water; *'shui t'ai*,
'shui kon, 'shui mán are the
 flood, the ebb, and slack tide;

ngák, 'shui and *shun 'shui*,
 head tide and fair tide; *'shui*
kon t'üt, tide all run out, dry
 beach; *'shui 'ts'in*, shallow;
pái 'shui, to spoil a business,
 to lose money; *tá 'shui*, to
 draw water; *ch'ui 'shui*, to
 blow water into meat; *shap,*
yat, 'shui ló a passage of ten
 days; *'shui kéuk*, freight mo-
 ney, passage money; *kin, ts'oi*
fú 'shui, to see one's expected
 profits just slip away; *'kú 'ngo*
hai 'shui, do you think I'm
 water—i.e. a simpleton; *ts'in*
'shui, discount on cash; *'kau*
ts'at, 'shui, 3 per cent. dis-
 count; *choi 'shui*, to add more
 water to tea; to open the rice
 market; *'shui fan*, cosmetic
 powder; *ch'au 'shui*, to de-
 duct the percentage, as in
 gambling; *shat, 'shui*, drown-
 ed, lost at sea; *t'ai 'shui*, to
 be on the watch; *'shui chuk,*
 the water is dirty—a slang
 phrase of thieves for some-
 body's coming; *'shui p'i*, buf-
 faloe's hide; *tá p'ing 'shui*,
 neither party losing; to level,
 to make equal; *'shui 'shau*, a
 sailor; *'shui kwai*, a water
 kelpie, spirit of a drowned
 man; *'shui po man*, ripples;
sai 'shui, a flood, which at
 Canton comes from the west.

稅 } Rent for land or houses;
 Shwui } taxes in kind; duties on
 goods; to bequeath, to leave
 by will; to lay at rest; to halt
 at a post-house; *náp, shui* to
 pay taxes; *shau shui* to re-
 ceive taxes; *tí shui* ground
 rent; *lau shui* to sinuggle;

*shui*² 'kún, a custom-house; *kot, shui*² to deduct the tax from land; *shui*² 'héung, duties; *shui*² 'ngák, the stated or usual revenue of a place.

Read *tái*², to mourn for friends who die at a distance.

說²
Shwui² To persuade men to a course, to urge, to plead for; to incite, to bring about a purpose; *yau shui*² to go around and stir up.

帥²
Shwai² A leader, a general, a commander-in-chief; to lead, to take the command; *ün shui*² a generalissimo; *kwó*² *shui*² to wear the seal of a general.

睡²
Shwui² To sleep; to nod or snooze in one's chair; *tá shui*² to sleep; *shui*² 'káu' sound asleep; *séung shui*² sleepy; *shui*² 'sing, to wake up; *shui*² 'í, an easy lounge; *shui*² 'tai, in bed asleep; *shui*² 'yap, 'ngán, he is falling asleep; *shui*² 'chéuk, 'sz' yat, *yéung*² sleeping like a log.

(493) Shuk.

叔²
Shuh² To collect, to hoard up, to amass; a father's younger brother, an uncle; a respectful term applied to persons, either older or if slightly acquainted with; a sort of young squire; *tái*² *shuk*, the eldest of a father's younger brothers; *á*² *shuk*, an uncle; *shuk*, *fú*² and *ká shuk*, an uncle—used in letters; *shuk*, *kung*, a father's uncle; *shuk*, *p'o*, wife of the

last; *shuk*, *chat*, uncles and nephews—relatives; 'lò *shuk*, *fú*² a father's old friend; *shuk*, 't'oi, a family friend; 'siü *shuk*, a husband's younger brother; 'piü *shuk*, a father's younger male cousin of a different surname.

縮²
Shuh² To confuse, to disorder; to draw in, to retract, to pull back; to collect again; to coil up, to curl up, as a snake; to creep in; to draw back from, to back out; to cease from; to pucker up, to shorten, to shrink; to strain, as wine; tangled, snarled; retractile; straight, upright; diffident, fearful; *shuk*, 'shá, to refuse to perform, to back out of an engagement; *kuk*, *shuk*, silent and dissatisfied; *kuk*, *shuk*, come fall to and eat! *chong*, *chong shuk*, *shuk*, to peep and dart back, to dodge about; *shuk*, 'tün, to shrink up; *shuk*, 'mái, to shrink; to avoid being seen; *shuk*, 'shau, to pull in the hand, to decline having anything to do with an affair; 'yan *shuk*, to keep out of the way; *shuk*, 'mái yat, 't'ün, cuddle yourself up in a heap, keep close; *shuk*, 'há *shuk*, 'há, crawling along, as a worm does; *shuk*, 'mái tsau' 'k'ü, afraid in one's presence; to draw up, as in fear; *shuk*, 'kám 'léung 'nín, to shorten two years, as one's age; to discount two years' [interest]; *shuk*, 'fán 't'au, to turn back; *shuk*, 't'au, to draw in the head, as a tortoise.

倏² } On a sudden, quickly; a
 倏² } change; *shuk, fat*, sudden,
 Shuh } unexpected; *shuk, shuk*,
 Shuh } fatigued, weary.

孰² } Who, what? a crop, a har-
 Shuh } vest; plentiful; to examine;
 Shuh } the original form of the next;
 Shuh } *shuk, put, chi 'lai*, who doesn't
 Shuh } know propriety? i.e. we know
 Shuh } each other very well.

孰² } Ripe, mellow, mature; well-
 Shuh } done, well cooked; thorough,
 Shuh } acquainted with, perfect at;
 Shuh } intimate, on friendly terms;
 Shuh } skilled, ready at, experienced;
 Shuh } soft, pliable, as silk; a crop;
 Shuh } to succeed in; sound, as sleep;
 Shuh } *shap, shuk*, boiled through;
 Shuh } *shuk, shik*, well acquainted
 Shuh } with, profound in; *shuk, 'shau*,
 Shuh } skillful at, handy; *yut, nin*
 Shuh } *yat, shuk*, one crop yearly;
 Shuh } *yap, shuk*, somewhat acquaint-
 Shuh } ed; *shing shuk*, ripe, mellow,
 Shuh } as fruit; *tsap, shuk*, to practice
 Shuh } till perfect in; *'k'ü, chau, wai*
 Shuh } *shuk, mat, 'yé*, what does he
 Shuh } know about? *shü, 'shéung*
 Shuh } *shuk*, ripened on the tree;
 Shuh } *shuk, 'án*, cured tobacco.

塾² } An ante-room, a vestibule;
 Shuh } study-rooms let at the exami-
 Shuh } nations; a place for teaching
 Shuh } the children; a domestic
 Shuh } school; *ká shuk*, or *shü shuk*,
 Shuh } a private school.

蜀² } A worm; a sacrificial uten-
 Shuh } sil, a tripod; a quadruped,
 Shuh } called *luk, shuk*, the onager?
 Shuh } *pá shuk*, the western of the
 Shuh } three states into which China
 Shuh } was divided, A. D. 220; now
 Shuh } applied to the province of
 Shuh } Sz'chuen.

蠋² } The caterpillar of the sphynx
 Shuh } moth, green, and large as one's
 Shuh } finger; *ts'am shuk*, a worm
 Shuh } found on the mulberry.

俶² } Good, excellent; to begin;
 Shuh } to do, to act, to perform; to
 Shuh } repair, to put in order.

淑² } Clear, limpid; good, un-
 Shuh } corrupted, virtuous, correct;
 Shuh } *shuk, yan*, wives of third class
 Shuh } officials; a virtuous person;
 Shuh } *shuk, 'nü*, an accomplished
 Shuh } female; *shuk, tak*, female vir-
 Shuh } tue; *shuk, hi'* genial, balmy,
 Shuh } like spring weather.

菽² } A general term for pulse,
 Shuh } especially edible sorts; *shuk*,
 Shuh } *'shui, shing, fún*, with pulse
 Shuh } and water [the poor] offer gra-
 Shuh } tification [to their parents].

贖² } To give a pledge for, to
 Shuh } give security, to mortgage; to
 Shuh } compound for punishment by
 Shuh } money, to commute for a fine;
 Shuh } to atone by after merit; to
 Shuh } ransom, to redeem; *shuk, 'ái*,
 Shuh } to take out of pawn; *shuk, tsü'*
 Shuh } to commute a punishment, a
 Shuh } satisfaction for guilt; *tséung*
 Shuh } *kung shuk, tsü'* to remit a
 Shuh } punishment for subsequent
 Shuh } merit; *shuk, 'ín*, to pledge a
 Shuh } field; *shuk, shan*, to ransom
 Shuh } one's self; *'ü long, 'm 'ü shuk*,
 Shuh } redeeming a thing is not as
 Shuh } easy as pawning it; *'lò, yan*
 Shuh } *luk, shuk* to seize and hold
 Shuh } men for ransom.

屬² } Attached to, as an animal's
 Shuh } tail; belonging to, connect-
 Shuh } ed with; to pertain to, depend-
 Shuh } ing on; allied, related, of kin;
 Shuh } the degrees of relationship;
 Shuh } subject to, dependent, under

orders, as a deputy; is, actual, existing; a sort, a rank, a grade; to direct, to overlook; to cause; *ts'an shuk*, one's relatives of every grade; *ká shuk*, family relations; *há² shuk*, inferiors, underlings; *shat₂ shuk*, really is, verily; *shéung² shuk*, still is; *ün² shuk*, belongs to the district; *shuk₂ 'ngo 'sho 'kún*, this belongs to me to do; *shuk₂ tsoi² séung 'hò*, intimate, as friends; *shuk₂ kwok*, colonies, the tributary states; *shín² shuk₂ 'man*, he is skilled at composition; *sz² shuk₂ 'léung 'mán*, to act either way in the business is difficult; *shuk₂ 'ün*, a subaltern, a lower officer; *'ts'ò muk₂ 'chí shuk₂*, it belongs to plants, or is a sort of plant.

(494)

Shun.

純 Pure silk; pure, unmingled, unspotted; best, fine, great, according to the context; simple, guileless, sincere; entire, perfect, whole; a measure of 15 *ch'ek*; *shun hau²* honest, upright; *shun shik*, a pure color; *shun yat*, it is uniform throughout; singleness of purpose; *shun 'pan 'yan*, a first rate man; *yat₂ shun kwo²* all even and uniform.

Read *'chun*; a fringe or selvedge on a dress.

醇 Interchanged with the last. Generous, pleasant, rich, as wine; thick, good, as syrups;

single minded, undivided; generous in feeling, liberal; clear, not sickly, as a complexion; subtle, essential, seminal; careful, observant; *shun 'tsau*, generous wine.

淳 Pure, limpid; genuine, honest; to wash, to cleanse; to sprinkle; a double banked war-chariot; saltish, barren, land; *shun shun*, flowing, rippling; *shun hau² fung tsuk₂* plain and correct in manners.

焮 Bright, fiery, as a blazing fire; the color or appearance of fire.

Read *t'ün*; to scorch or burn, without any blaze; a torch to burn a tortoise on its shell.

惇 A yellowish bullock with black lips; an ox seven *ch'ek₂* in height, suitable for sacrifices.

鶉 A quail; *òm shun*, a quail, which the Chinese have a notion is transformed from a mouse; *shun á*, poor raiment.

蓴 A kind of water vegetable or cress, whose stalks are eaten in summer; perhaps a sort of aquatic convolvulus.

唇 } The lips; *'hau shun*, the lips; *shun 'ch'í 'chí pong*, "lip and teeth countries," i.e. Shun states which are mutually dependent; *'fai² shun shít₂* to spend the lips and tongue—loquacious; *ch'ü shun*, velvet million lips, ruby lips; *'paung 'hau shun*, a harelip.

澗 The margin of a stream; a beach, a brink; a high bank with deep water; *'hoi shun*, the sea beach.

瞬² To roll the eyes, to look here and there; to dart a look, to flash; a glance; *yat*, 'shun *chí kán*, in a twinkling; 'shun *sik*, an instant.

舜² An ancient monarch or chieftain, called *ü Shun*² who swayed the blackhaired race B. C. 2285; in epitaphs, it means sage, holy, intelligent.

舜² A plant, also called *muk*₂ *kan*, whose pretty flowers open in the morning and fade at night; an emblem of what is transitory and fading.

順² To accord with, to follow, to acquiesce, to agree to; to obey, to comply, to yield; to let a thing pass, not to hinder; retiring, compliant, harmonizing, agreeable, not resisting; filial; convenient, as one can do; fair, available, with one, as the wind or tide; flowing, rhythmical, as a style; free, easy, as penmanship; *shun*² *li* prosperous; *shun*² *shun*² resigned to, submissive; *shun*² *pin*² when it is convenient, no hurry; *shun*² *shun*² *tik*, gently! said in a crowd; *tsé shun*² 'há, a little one side! said by sedan-bearers; *pák shun*² to agree to everything; *shun*² *tak yan*, a mild person; *shun*² 'li, reasonably, to act properly; *shun*² *fung*, a fair wind; *shun*² *lò*² taking it in one's way; *kwai shun*² to return to obedience; *í'm shun*² palatable, slips down easily; *shun*² *pat*, 'sé, he writes a free hand; *shun*² *k'í tsz*²² *ín*, let it pass, let them go, such is the luck; *shun*² 'ín,

resigned to; *shun*² 'hau, to speak without reflection, to babble; *shun*² 'shui 't'ái *shün*, to push the ship with the tide, i.e. to agree with one; *man*² 'li 'm *shun*² a harsh style.

(495) Shün.

船² A ship, a junk, a vessel, a revenue cutter, a bark; a saucer; collar of a coat; a sort of mortar; *yat chek*₂ *shün*, one vessel; *ín shün*, a wheel and trough for grinding medicine; 'há *shün* or *lok*₂ *shün*, to go aboard; 'shéung *shün* to go ashore; *táp shün*, to take passage; *shün* 'chü, a captain; *shün ká*, the whole crew; *ch'ut sz*² *shün*, an imperial junk; *chín*² *shün*, a man-of-war; *yat hoi tò hai*² 'lò *yé shün*, the whole is his affair, I've nothing to do with that; *tò shün*, a passage-boat; *hang shün*, to serve aboard ship; *shün t'au kún*, a harbor master; the vice-consul at Whampoa is also so called; *t'ám shün*, to bream a boat; *ch'á shün*, a saucer like a boat; *hoi shün*, to go aboard; to weigh anchor; 'léung *chi wai shün*, a brig; 'léung *wai pún*² *shün*, a barque; 'fo *lun shün*, a steamer; *k'í shün*, to go with and watch cargo.

吮² To suck, to draw the breast; to lick, as a sore; 'shün *kon tseng*² sucked dry; 'shün *yung*, to suck a sore; *met.* to flatter

(496)

Shung.

崇 ⁵²¹
T²ung
Lofty, eminent; in the highest degree estimable and honorable; noble, exalted; worthy of worship; to adore, to extol, to reverence; to collect; to fill; to end; *shung pái* to worship; *king' shung*, to reverence and adore; *shung tái* most exalted; *shung 'tsau*, to pledge in a bumper.

(497)

Shut.

朮
Shuh
A glutinous grain; a bitter vegetable, like a Sonchus, used as a medicine; *pák₂ shut₂* a sweetish root; *ch'ik₂ shut₂* a bitter sort of root.

秫
Shuh
A species of glutinous grain, a sort of millet, used to distil spirits; *tán shut₂* red millet.

術
Shuh
A path through grain; a path; a ward in a city; the means of effecting an end, a way of doing things; an art, a plan, an artifice, a trick, hococus, a device, a contrivance; a precept, a mystery, a rule, both in a bad and good sense, but usually something demoniacal, magical, or superstitious; a profession, a craft, an occupation; *füt. shut₂* magical or astrological rules; *kim' shut₂* sword magic; *t'ung shut₂* similar doctrine, of the same craft; *sam shut₂* designs, plans, schemes; *'shui shut₂*

sleight of hand; *lok₂ shut₂* rules of study; *shut₂ sz'²²* a conjurer, a profound scholar.

述
Shuh
To follow another's steps, to comply with, to practice what another has invented; to narrate, to recite, to tell, to state the particulars; to put into another idiom; to compile books, to arrange materials; to publish; to tell one's rank; *sau shut₂* to revise [a work]; *shut₂ kí'* to draw up a narrative; *tsok₂ shut₂* to invent and practice; *shut₂ yan chí ín*, to record the words of others.

(498)

Shüt.

說
Shwoh
To stir up another by speaking; to say, to talk, to speak, to converse; to discourse upon, to teach, to set forth, to narrate, to explain; speech, discourse, talk; *shüt; wá'* words, speech, a tongue; *kái shüt*, to explain words or speech; an explanation, a commentary; *shüt; yan shi'² fí*, to talk scandal; *shüt; shan shüt, 'kwai*, to talk of gods and demons, set forth mysteries; *shüt; pat, tak*, can not be described; *shüt; p'o'* to blab, to divulge; *'yau shing shüt*, it is all settled, the die is cast, we are in for it; *shüt; fong*, to lie; *shüt; mung'² wá'* to dream, to tell big stories; *sh' t; chí*, to state verbally; *shüt; ts'ò 'liú*, told it wrong; *t'ám t'in shüt, tí'* to talk about everything.

(499)

Sik.

世
Sih Dried meats; olden, formerly, anciently, a long time ago, whilom; former, the previous; a night; *sik, shi*, in former days; *sik, yat*, on a former day; *yat, sik*, the whole night; *sik, 'ché*, formerly; *'kú sik*, of old; *'kam sik, pat, t ung*, it is not now as it used to be; *'nong sik*, yesterday.

自
Sih A breath, a gasp, as of one dying; a respiration; to breathe, to respire, to sigh; to stop, to rest, to desist, to repose; to live; the starting of nature to life, as in the spring; progeny, offspring; usury, interest, increase of property; to labor at; to stop, to obstruct, to put a stop to repose, rest, quiet, a breathing-spell; a moment, a breath; *hi' sik*, a smell; *yat, t'ung sik, héung*, a paper of incense sticks; *'tsz' sik*, one's children; *yat, sik, kón*, in a minute; *hit, sik*, to take a spell; *on sik, yat*, the sabbath; *on sik, héung*, gum benzoin; *t'ai' sik*, a long sigh; *ch'ut, sik*, to pay interest; *sik, sam*, to think no more of; *'tá t'am' siú sik*, to ask the news; *'kú sik*, to over indulge, as a child; *sik, ping*, to withdraw from a campaign, to retire into quarters; *sik, nò*, to be pacified.

熄
Sih To cover a fire, to bury it in ashes; to put out fire; to quash; *sik, tang*, to extinguish a lamp; *'lam sik*, to throw

water on a fire; *'tá sik*, to knock out the fire as from a link; *kau' sik, 'm ts'ang*, is the house on fire put out yet?

媳
Sih A son's, grandson's, or nephew's wife; *sik, 'fú*, or *'tsz' sik*, a daughter-in-law; *'sün sik*, a grandson's wife.

惜
Sih To compassionate, to regard, to love; to regret, to be sparing of, to scrimp; affection for; parsimonious, close, sparing; *'ho sik*, lamentable, alas! how sad! *lun' sik*, stingy, griping; *pat, sik, kung 'pün*, reckless of his money and labor; *sik, shan*, careful of one's self, not to lay one's self out; *sik, kwong yam*, careful of one's time; *sik, mat*, not to waste things, careful; *sik, ming'* kind to living beings; *'m sik, 'dò 'fú*, not afraid of being troubled.

腊
Sih Dried meat; used for *lap*, 臘 and in the same sense; jerked meat, slices of meat dried for journeys; a long time; extreme; quick, hasty; to put down, to lay aside; *sik, 'tsau*, old wine; *sik, yuk*, dried meat.

悉
Sih The whole knowledge of, to investigate throughout, thorough comprehension of; altogether, minutely, complete, entirely; both, unitedly, all; *sik, chi*, to acquaint one's self with; make yourselves fully informed; *sham sik, yat, ts'ai'* knows it perfectly, in all its details.

蟋
Sih The cricket; *sik, tsut*, a house cricket; *'tá sik, tsut*, to fight crickets.

蜥, A ground lizard, called *sik*
Sih *yik*, livid like a chameleon,
vulgarly called 'kan 'ná shé,
or a slut's snake.

析, To split wood, to billet wood ;
Sih to separate, to discriminate, to
solve doubts ; *sik, san*, to split
firewood ; *sik, kû*, to live in
separate houses ; *sik, 'ts'ün*, to
live in separate messes.

晰, Clear, bright, brilliant ; to
Sih distinguish clearly, to dis-
criminate.

浙, To wash and scour rice for
Sih eating ; the water in which rice
has been washed ; *Sik, ch'ün*,
a district in Honán ; *sik, lik*,
the pattering of rain.

烏, Wooden shoes, clogs, pat-
S h tens ; the sole of a shoe, a thick
sole to keep one out of the
mire ; great.

Used for *sik, 滷* salt, barren
land, marshy ; and for *ts'ëuk*,
a magpie.

(When meaning *tin*, this character is
often pronounced *sek*.)

錫, Tin, block tin ; pewter, an
Sih alloy of lead and tin ; an alloy
like white copper, but its con-
stituents vary according to the
uses it is to be put to ; to give,
to confer, to bestow ; to spare,
as life ; a fine kind of linen ; *sek,*
hi' pewter utensils ; *sek, héung*
on' pewter incense jars ; *'fan*
sek, white lead ; *sik, fuk,* to
confer happiness ; *sek, chéung'*
an abbot's crosier or staff ; *'tau*
sek, or *mong'* *'tau sek,* Straits'
tin ; *fâ sek,* Banca tin ; *láp,*
sek, lustrous pewter ; *'fan sek,*
white lead.

(500)

Sín.

先, To go ahead, to precede, to
Sien go first ; leading ; to surpass ;
to begin, in the first place,
firstly ; previous ; gone before,
deceased, late ; before, first ;
soon, early ; formerly, past ; the
ancients ; *sín hau'* before, after,
both in time and place ; *sín*
mán' light, heavy, as in balan-
cing scales, the weight being
called *sín* ; *sín kwan* or *sín*
fú' my late father ; *sín t'ia*
tsuk, in full vigor, has a strong
constitution ; *sín ko' pín'* at
the other time ; *sín shang,* a
teacher, a schoolmaster, a doc-
tor ; a Rationalist ; suffixed to
names or in address, it means
Sir or Mr. ; *tong sín,* in front ;
formerly ; *sín sh,* before ; *sín*
chi, a prophet ; foreknowledge ;
'*ní sín shang yat, pò'* you step
ahead a little ; *sín yan,* one's
ancestors ; *sín nin,* a year or
two since ; *chím' sín t'au,* step
ahead a little ; *cháng sín,* to
strive to be first ; *sín 'tsau sín*
chéuk, first come first served ;
sín 'tsò shing' lok, my grand-
father bequeathed it ; *sín 'm*
sín 'kòm? how could you do
it before being told—the more
haste the worse speed ; *sín*
'*má,* a forerunner.

Also read *sín'* ; to lead the way,
to lead on before ; to put first ;
to assume the precedence.

硯, A fine pebble, but inferior
Sien to a gem, such as a red jasper
or rose quartz.

仙 } An immortal; an old man
倦 } who changes and does not
 Sien } die; a fairy, a genius; a familiar spirit; the abode of the departed, hades; to become immortal; deathless; *shan sin* gods and genii; *sin yau*, to ramble among the genii—to die; *sin kwat*, a lean thin man; *pát sin*, the eight genii, are Cháng Kō-láu, Lí Tíehkwái, Lán Tsáiho, Hán Siángtsz', Lí Tungpin, Tsáu Kwóhkau, Ho Sienkú, and Hán Chungli; *í sin káu*, the "two genii glue," a medicine; *sin king*, elysium; *fung sin fá*, the impatiens or touch-me-not; *shing sin*, to mount and be a fairy, to die; *sin sin*, to dance and waltz.

襖 } To dress; *pín sin*, dressed,
 Sien } having clothes on.

(This character is usually read *sin*.)

澆 } Spittle, the watering of the
 Sien } mouth; flowing water; continued, flowing, succeeding; *lung sin* (or *in*) a medicine; *shui sin* (or *in*) mouth watering, drooling; *sin* (or *in*) *á*, a child's bib.

鮮 } Fresh fish, a live fish; fresh,
 Sien } raw, as meat; bright, new, as colors; clean, pure, in good order; *sin ũ*, fresh fish; *hoi sin*, fresh from the sea; *sin ming fo' mat*, new goods; *sin á'im*, savory, fresh and sweet; *sin á*, new clothes; *sin fá*, fresh flowers.

鮮 } Rare, seldom; a few persons;
 Sien } rarely; all, finished; *á'm há' sin í*, few such in the land! *sin shiú*, very few.

The second character is an unusual form.

藓 } Moss: confervæ which grows
 Sien } in damp places; *á'oi sin*, green moss on walls; *sin han*, "moss scar," *met.* a vestige.

廩 } A granary, where rice is
 Sien } stored; *lam sin*, a storehouse for grain.

癬 } Tetter, ringworm; scaldhead;
 Sien } scrofulous or scabby diseases; *kam ts'in sin*, a leprous patch; *pák mún sin*, white face; *ngau p'í sin*, a sort of lepra; *tú' mún sin*, a sort of shingles; *wan sin*, an incurable morpew, *met.* an intractable disposition; *hung wan hüt sin*, a red ringworm; *shang sin*, to have a ringworm.

洗 } To wash the feet, to cleanse;
 Sien } a surname.

獮 } To kill; the autumnal hunt,
 Sien } taken by the ancient emperors, which was also a sort of judicial progress through the land; deleterious influences.

跣 } Barefooted, to walk with-
 Sien } out shoes; *sin tsuk*, naked feet; *p'in sin*, to walk round and round, to whirl, as the dervishes do, to wriggle and writhe.

銑 } Burnished, bright, lustrous,
 Sien } as metals; a small chissel; chilly, grating; the corners of an oblong bell; the clamps on the ends of a bow.

毳 } To molt, to renew the hair
 Sien } or feathers; glossy, well fed, sleek, as newly molted birds.

燹 } A fire on the moors, a signal
 Sien } fire to give alarm, a beacon; a fire; fiery.

線 } Thread of silk or hemp, for
 綫 } sewing; fine cord or lines; a
 Sien } clue, a trace; a way for, a
 faint hope, an even chance
 for; a little remnant, like an
 orphan to continue a family;
 a spy; *sz' sin'* silk thread;
shuk, sin' prepared silk cord;
yat, 'tsz' sin' a skein of silk;
yat, sin' chi lò' a slight chance
 for; *sin' kung*, a spy; *'fong
 sin'* to spin thread; *lün sin'*
 to sew; *sin' pò' sho*, the stit-
 ches are far apart; *t'ung sin'*
 to get a clue of; *tsok, sin'* to
 act the spy.

鐵 } To castrate; *sin' kai*, a
 剋 } capon; *sin' kú*, a steer; *sin'
 Sien } shang kai*, a half castrated
 cock. The first character al-
 so means the catch or trigger
 on a cross bow.

霰 } Sleet, snow and sleet falling,
 散 } freezing rain; *sin' sū*, sleety
 Sien } snow; *sin' ni*, an expelled nun.

羨 } To desire, to long for; to
 羨 } covet; an overplus, a remain-
 Sien } der, an excess; to laud, to es-
 timate higher than others;
 name of a fairy; *yan sin'* joy-
 fully expecting; to look for;
ch'ing sin' to praise; *sin' ú*,
 an excess, a surplus.

Read *in*, the path leading down
 to an excavated tomb.

倩 } Beautiful, good, comely,
 倩 } fair, personable, as youths; a
 Ts'ien } pretty mouth, smiling; a
 daughter's husband; to borrow
 for a purpose, to serve an oc-
 casion; *'mi sin'* a fine looking
 man; *'hau siú' sin' hai*, what
 a bewitching smile she has;
toi' sin' instead of.

蒨 } Luxuriant herbage; fine-
 蒨 } growing grain; a sort of wood;
 Ts'ien } used for the preceding, as
 frèsh, new, fine, illustrious.

茜 } A sort of plant, the roots are
 茜 } used to dye red or madder;
 Ts'ien } one sort gives a carnation
 color, which was once used to
 dye the imperial robes. This
 character is often read *sai*,
 and is then applied to the *kam
 ú sai*, a plant reared in fish
 ponds; *ün sai*, caraway or
 cummin.

(501)

Sing.

星 } A star, a planet; a meteor;
 星 } a spark; a dot, a point; spot-
 Sing } ted, dotted; miscellaneous; an
 islet; quick, shooting; a classi-
 fier of lights; *yat, nap, sing*,
 one star; *yat, sing chi' fo*, a
 single fire, as of incense sticks;
'ng sing, the five planets, are
kam sing (Venus), *muk, sing*
 (Jupiter), *'shui sing* (Mercury),
fo sing (Mars), and *'t'ò
 sing* (Saturn); *sing suk*, con-
 stellations; *hang sing*, planets;
king sing, fixed stars; *sing
 ch'i*, a fleet courier; *dau sing*,
 a shooting star; *sing sing*,
 spotted, numerous, starry; sil-
 very hairs; *sing sán'* scattered
 like stars, sprinkled over;
sing 'wan, an ærolite; *ts'ák,
 sing*, a robber; *shan sing 'ki
 tim*, only a few scholars; *fo
 sing*, sparks; *yat, nap, sing*,
 a star.

猩 Sing A species of ape; the *sing* *sing* is probably a species of a chimpanzee; it is found in Yunnan, and fabled to be able to talk.

騄 Sing A bay or sorrel color; *sing* *ngau*, a red cow; *sing* *sing*, nicely adjusted, as a bow.

(The two next are often read *seng*.)

腥 Sing Small tumors growing on the body; measly flesh; raw meat; strong, rank, frouzy, stinking; the peculiar smell of newly killed meat; *ũ* *seng*, fishy; *tsau* *sing*, odor of spirits; *sing* *ũ*, raw fish; *sing* *chin*, smell of a he-goat; *seng* *wan* *wan*, a rank, fishy taste.

醒 Sing To recover from intoxication, to become sober; to awake, to arouse, to bestir one's self; to incite, to stir up; awakening, stirring; *tsui* *sing*, to get over a debauch; *kiú* *seng* *k'ũ* *hi* *shan*, call him to awake and get up; *t'iu* *seng* *muk* *tik*, put it where it will catch your eye; *tá* *seng*, to awaken, to strike in order to arouse the attention; *lang* *seng* *teng* *chũ*, wait till you're wide awake; *sing* *shai* to arouse the age; *sing* *kok*, to give attention to, to comprehend; *m* *chi* *seng*, did not awake; *mai* *ts'ò* *seng* *k'ũ*, don't make a noise to wake him.

省 Sing To look narrowly at, to examine into, to inquire into, to inspect; to discern, to understand the difference; to regard as good, to deem excellent; a fault; watchful; used for the last, to awaken;

sing *sam*, to examine one's heart; *sing* *ch'at*, to investigate; *sing* *tsz* *ki* *kwò* self examination; *sing* *ts'an*, an officer visiting his parents.

惺 Sing } Intelligent; to consider, to comprehend; tranquil, still, quiet, as a starry night; imperturbable, passionless; *sing* *ng* to recall to mind. Also read *sing*.

姓 Sing A surname, name of the clan or family; a clan; to bear a son; *t'ung* *sing* of the same clan; *kò* *sing* *á* or *kwai* *sing* what is your name? *tsin* *sing* *Wong*, my name is Wong; *mai* *wai* *sing* to gamble on the names of candidates; *yan* *sing* to conceal one's name; *pák* *sing* the people; *shéung* *sing* a double surname; *sing* *shí* the surname of a sept.

性 Sing Natural disposition, temper, ability, spirit; properties of; innate qualities, natural faculties; naturally, unconstrainedly; timorous; *sing* *ts'ing*, temper, disposition; *ngáng* *sing* obstinate; *mò* *sing* no faculty of remembering; *mò* *ting* *sing* flighty, unsteady; *hà* *ki* *sing* a good memory; *mò* *í* *sing* he forgets easily; *yau* *hüt* *sing* sensitive of doing wrong, tender; *sing* *chüt*, dull of learning; *sing* *it*, exciting, excitable, of a heating quality; *sing* *kák* *sũ* *sho*, what is his mind? what are its properties? *sing* *ming* life, existence of man or beast; *t'in* *sing* natural gifts; *p'i* *sing* idiosyncrasy.

(502)

Síp.

榑 To project, to jut out; projecting, as a peg.

Sieh A colloquial word; to fasten, to wedge, to insert something to steady or tighten a thing; *síp, cheng'* to wedge up, to even by wedging; *síp, chü' k'ü,* wedge it tight; *síp, 'mé,* it is not tightened evenly.

(503)

Sít.

屑 Fragments, crumbs, broken bits; to break in pieces, to reduce to powder; pure, upright; diligent, respectful, observant; to regard, to take pains for; *'wong loi sít, sít,* to gad about, unsettled; *'so sít,* trifling, vexatious; *pat, sít,* to disregard, unworthy of much thought.

竊 To steal, to take slyly; clandestine, underhand, privately; to regard privately, what one does one's self; I, my; when used alone, means I was there, it was my opinion, I did so; to have a place, to offer an opinion; unfit for, usurped, assumed; tinged, colored; *sít, sman,* I have heard; *sz' sít,* to take without leave; *t'au sít,* to steal; *sít, t'* my humble opinion; *shat, sít,* stolen; *sít, ch'át,* my private observation, my own inquiry.

洩 To leak, to drop, to ooze out; to divulge, to tell privately; to drip out and soak through; to rest, to desist from; to exhaust; to diminish, to reduce, as an offense; a stream in Chehkiáng; *nau mi' sít,* he is still angry; *sít, hí'* lost all its smell, as bottled essences; *sz' sít,* divulged the matter; *sít, tám' hí'* to get over one's passion; *sü 'yé t'in sít, hí'* like a puff from off a moor; *sít, hiú hí'* expended his wrath; *mung' sít,* nocturnal emissions.

泄 Interchanged with the preceding; to issue; mixed, disorderly; purged, loose in the bowels; *fát, sít,* to burst forth with renewed energy, as in spring; *'shui sít, pat, t'ung,* not a drop can leak out, it is completely closed.

綯 To tie up, to fasten; to secure, to put in fetters; tied; a halter, a bridle; *lúí sít,* to bind with cords, fettered.

紲 Interchanged with the last; bonds, fetters; to halter an animal, to fasten with cords.

媠 To treat disrespectfully, to insult females; to lust after, to act lewdly; to outrage. Interchanged with the next.

褻 Undress, dishabille; ordinary or dirty clothes, garments worn at home; dirty, impure; rags, tatters; to treat disrespectfully, to revile; to treat irreverently, as gods or dignitaries; *sít, tuk,* to profane the gods by improper worship; *sít, mán'* disrespectful or in-

sulting conduct; *sít, í*, in undress; *sít, wai* filthy, indecent.

瞽
Sieh Dark, obscure; female attendants; same as the preceding, to despise, to treat contumeliously.

契
Sieh An ancient statesmen, Sieh Chih, in the days of Yü the Great; *sít, fút*, not to see a friend for a long time.

燮
Sieh To dress by fire, to mature by heat; harmonious, friendly, in concord; united; to regulate kindly.

薛
Sieh A climber; *sít, so*, perhaps a sort of Malaxis; name of a feudal state, the present Yen-chau fú in Shántung; a surname.

揆
Sieh To rub off, to wipe over; *mít, sít*, irregular, not square, angular, cornerwise; queer, eccentric; to place or press a thing square and correct.

(504) Siú.

消
Siau To melt, to liquefy, to flow away, to thaw; to lessen, to do away with; to annul; to use up, to need and consume, as food; to exhaust; to allay, to quench thirst; to digest; diminished, dispersed, dissipated; sold out, saleable, in demand; transpiring; *siú slau*, good traffic; *siú fá* digested; *siú hot, peng* an intolerable thirst; *siú mít*, to exterminate; *siú ít*, to abate the fever; *siú ch'ong*, to reduce a boil; *siú mo' sui' üt*, to pass and kill

the time; *siú shik*, melted away; *siú tung tó* "to melt the eastern road," is to eat at another's expense; *siú 'há mún* dissipate your grief, cheer up; *siú shau* to sell out, it sells readily; *siú shau* to obtain; digestible, agrees with one; *siú ts'oi kong' fuk*, to remove judgments and induce blessings.

宵
Siau Night, the night; dark; traveling by night; small, few; *ün siú*, full moon of the 1st moon; *ch'ut, nín siú*, to celebrate the feast of lanterns; *siú yé* to sit up and carouse; *t'ung siú*, throughout the night; *siú shang*, the glow-worm; *sám chau' lín siú*, for three days and nights.

硝
Siau Nitre, saltpetre; saline exhalations or efflorescing in rocks; *siú ch'ong*, saltpetre depôt; *hám siú*, saltpetre; *p'ok, siú*, epsom salts; *siú p'i*, to taw leather.

絹
Siau Plain silk woven from raw or unworked silk; the woof of silk fabrics; *káu siú*, a kind of byssus.

Also read *sháu*, to comb the hair in a tuft on the head.

逍
Siau To saunter and idle about; *siú siú*, to roam, to ramble in joyance, as the immortals do.

銷
Siau To melt metals, to fuse; to dissolve, to dissipate, to finish; to spend, as time; to exhaust; to be deficient in politeness; small, attenuated, as a voice; a spade; *chü' siú*, to clear off, as an account; *siú on'* to decide a case in court; *siú*

kan, to wash with gold, to gild; *siū hō* to give back the export permit on goods shipped; *siū wāi*, to dissolve, to ruin, to destroy what is useless; *k'ing siū*, to assay, as bullion.

霄

Siau

The highest region of the air, the empyrean, heaven; a halo; fleecy clouds, vapory haze; misty snow, which melts as soon as it drops; *wan siū*, fleecy clouds; *ts'ing siū*, the pure vapors, heaven; *ch'ung siū*, vapors ascending; *siū siūt*, half melted snow.

蠲

Siau

A sort of spider or crane-fly (*tipula*), called *siū shān*; the name is applied to several long-legged insects.

蕭

Siau

Name of a plant, bitter like rue; an ancient state, now the district of Siāu in Siichau fū; *siū t'iu*, lonely, silent, desolate, penniless, poverty-struck, at the last extremity; *siū fū*, a pruning hook; *siū tsz*² a Buddhist monastery; *siū siū*, neighing; *siū an*, troubled.

蕭

Siau

The end or tapering points of a bow.

蕭

Siau

Stormy; a river in Yunnan, a tributary of the Pearl River; also a branch of the R. Siāng in Húnán; *siū siū*, driving rain; *siū shá*, fine looking, a pleasant place; to take amusement, to enjoy one's self.

簫

Siau

The pandean pipes; a flageolet; ends of a bow; *ch'ui siū*, to blow an orphic pipe; *tung*² *siū*, an instrument like a flageolet.

蕭

Siau

To burn; to scorch.

蕭

Siau

The sound of flying; the molting of birds, or their feathers rubbed off; *siū siū*, the rushing of wings; *siū an*, suddenly, impromptu.

小

Siau

Small, little; petty, mean, trifling; narrow, contracted; what belongs to one's self, my; inferior, in rank or quality; young; uneducated, vile, lowlive; subtle, minute; to disesteem, to think little of; the 42d radical; *siū cyan*, a mean man; my humble self, said by a poor man; *siū 'tsz'* my pupils; my servant; *kw'an siū*, a number of concubines; *siū 'tsé*, a Miss, a young lady; *yat ko' siū ch'ung*, my only son; *siū kái* my attendant, a follower; *siū sam fo chuk*, be careful of setting fire to things; *mo t'ai' siū*, not illiberal or petty; it fits any body, said of socks; *siū i' sz'* a little matter; *siū sz'* a trifling affair; *siū h'í* a "small vessel," a contracted, unapt mind; *siū 'shau*, a pilferer; *siū sz'* a waiting boy; *siū tin* my shop; *ti' fung siū*, the place is too small; *sai' siū*, small; *siū 'nü*, my daughter; *siū ká ch'ung*, little-minded, finical; *siū fo*, a body servant on a journey; *siū tik*, I, said by menials; *siū á kan k'í*, children have got unimpaired vigor; *siū san siū t'ám*, careful and cowardly, frightened at little things; *siū yung*, flannel.

篠 } A small sort of bamboo, suitable for making arrows, very firm and smooth.
Siau

笑 } To laugh, to giggle; to be pleased; glad, joyful; smiling, laughing; pleasant, jolly; a smile; to laugh at, to ridicule; 'hò siú' laughable, ridiculous; 'hí siú' joyful; 'yé cyan siú' to act ridiculously; 'kong siú' to talk pleasantly; siú 'sz' cyan, to laugh immoderately; 'hò hó tái' siú' a horse-laugh; 'kín' siú' tái' fong, laughed at by all respectable people; siú' wá' ridiculous talk, amusing stories; 'hò siú' truly laughable; siú' náp: to receive smilingly; siú' hí hí, giggling; siú' tái' cyan 'hau, to get well laughed at; siú' cyan cyan, smirking and laughing; 't'au siú' to smile at secretly; siú' ts'ek. 't'ò, or siú' lün sch' éung, to split one's sides laughing.

嘯 } A whistling, hissing sound, like a driving wind or letting off steam; to scream, to roar; to whistle; 'fú siú' a tiger's scream; 'shín' siú' good at whistling.
Siau

(505)

So.

梭 } A shuttle; swift as a shuttle; to and fro, like a shuttle; p'áu so, to throw the shuttle; ch'ün so, to pass the shuttle through; yat₂ üt₂ cū so, the days and months pass like a shuttle; dung so, a long punt,

paddled rapidly; cū so, a fish darting through the water.

Read tsun' a sort of wood.

唆 } The prattling of children; to incite, to instigate; to set at variance; to talk to, to importune; 't'íú so, to intrigue, to sow discord; so 'sung, to anger, to enrage; 'shai so, to provoke to evil.
So

蓑 } A rain cloak made of bamboo or palm leaves; hanging loose, like a ruff; to thatch; to cover, to screen from the rain; so á, rain garments; so lap, a woven leaf hat; lau so á kau' 'fo, to throw on a leaf cloak to put out a fire—to run into danger; so á ché, a leaf umbrella; so á hòk, a white crane with pendent neck feathers.
So

抄 } To rub in the hand; mo } so, to finger, to toy with, to play with in the hand, for which the next is also used.
So

莎 } A triquetrous plant with hairy roots; 'chau so, a sort of cyperus; to rub in the fingers; lo so, to fritter or rub away, vexatious; so kai, a sort of cricket.
So

莎 } Abundant vegetation; p'o } so, or p'o p'o so so, flourishing and thrifty; so p'o, roots.
So

娑 } To dance, to frisk; to trip, to skip; to play with the dress; to sit easy, to lounge; p'o so, to gambol, to make antics; idle, dissolute.
So

瑣 } Fragments of gems; the tinkling of precious stones; continuous, connected; minute, fine; troublesome, impertinent, petty, annoying; 'so sui'

trifling, needless, unimportant cares; *fán* 'so, vexatious; 'so *lín*, following, connected.

鎖 So
A lock, a clasp; to frown; to lock; to fetter; to detain; a chain, rings or chains for locking; *yat* 'pá 'so, a lock; *cho páu* 'so, a padlock; 'so *mún* to lock the door; 'so *shí*, a key; *fung* 'so, to seal and lock, as when closing a *yá-mun*; *yat* 't'íú 'so *lín* a chain; 'so 'tsz' *káp*, chain armor; 'nan 'so, to turn a key; 'so *mái mí* 't'au, to knit the brows; 't'oi *ká táí* 'so, wearing the cangue and chained—a prisoner; 'so *káu* butts and locks; 'so *pat*, *ch'ü*, *sam ün í* 'má, I cannot be fettered, my heart is like an ape, and my thoughts swift as a horse; 'so *nát*, a clarinet, also called *tí' tá* and *tái' tek*; 'so *sò*, "lock beard," the inner part of a Chinese lock; 'shau 'so, a lock which can be opened without a key.

(506) SÒ.

(The characters under this syllable and the 510th are placed together in the Fan Wan, and their pronunciation does not vary much.)

騷 Sau
To rub down a horse; to disquiet, to disturb, to agitate; perturbed, mournful, sad; lame; sorrows, afflictions; *sò* *sò*, grieved, depressed; *sò* *yan*, a bard; *fung* *sò*, bewitching, winsome; *li* *sò*, the Dissipation of Sorrows—name of a poem; *sò* *shát*, fluttering loose in the wind; *sò* 'íú, to

harrass; *sò* *yan mak*; *hák*, a bard of high renown.

搔 Sau
Moved, aroused; sad; to afflict; *sò* *sò*, toiling and suffering.

搔 Sau
To scratch with the nails; to rub gently, to titillate; the nails, claws; *sò* 'shau *ch'í* *ch'ü*, to scratch the head in doubt or grief; *sò* 'yéung, to scratch an itching place.

鱖 Sau
A fish like a sturgeon; in Canton, a sort of bream or leuciscus is so called.

颺 Sau
The sound of the wind.

縲 Sau
To reel off silk from the cocoons; a piece of variegated silk for placing a gem or seal on.

臊 Sau
Rancid, rank, fetid as putrid fat; smell of he-goats; reeking, strong, as a negro's perspiration; *kò* *sò*, rank pork fat; *seng* *sò*, noisome, strong; *sò* *ngát*, offensive; *shan* *sò*, redolent of perspiration; *sò* *sò*, strong, as newly killed meat.

鬚 Su
The hair on the chin; the beard; bearded, hairy; whiskers of animals; *fá* *sò*, the stamens of flowers; *ch'ui* *sò*, puffing and blowing, as an actor; *man* 'kóm *sò*, techy, angry; 't'ai' *sò*, to shave the beard; *slau* *sò*, to wear the beard; *sü* *slim* *sò*, a beard around the face; *yun* *sò*, to salute the beard—when one begins to let it grow; *níp* 'há *sò*, to twirl the whiskers; 't'uk *sò*, I'll pull out your beard, [you old liar]!

嫂 } An elder brother's wife ; a
 嫂 } sister-in-law ; a goodwoman,
 Sau a wife ; *á' sò*, goodwife, goody,
 a term of address for women ;
kú' sò, sisters-in-law ; *ká' sò*,
 I, the goodwife ; *'sò 'sò*, or
hing' sò, my sister-in-law ;
'piú' sò, goodwoman ! my good
 lady !

掃 } To sweep, to brush ; to clean
 Sau and sweep up ; broom, besom,
 brush-broom ; to dampen, as
 one's ardor ; to clear off, to
 rid, to make a clean sweep ;
yat' pá sò' pá a broom ; *syé á*
sò' sò' a coir broom ; *sò' kon tseng'*
 sweep clean ; *kai smò sò'* a
 feather broom ; *tá sò'* to sweep ;
sò' hing' to chill one's anticipa-
 tions ; *sò' uk*, to clean house ;
sò' ts'ang, " sweepings of the
 hold,"—the last chopboat of
 a cargo ; *sò' pá' sing*, a " star-
 sweeper,"—a slovenly, wastef-
 ul man ; *sò' p'eng' k'ü*, make
 it even ; even it off, as a pile
 of grain ; *sò' tseng' 'hoi fan*,
 " to sweep the sea-mist,"—to
 destroy pirates ; *sò' ch'ü káu*
'tong, to dismiss traitors [from
 court].

埽 } Interchanged with the last ;
 Sau a dyke or bank made of bam-
 boos and earth ; *chuk, sò'* a
 bamboo broom ; *'ang sò'* a
 rattan broom.

塑 } To model things in clay, to
 Sau mold into shape ; to make an
 idol or statue ; molded, mode-
 led ; *sò' tséung'* a clay image ;
snai tiú muk, sò' [stupid as]
 carved wood or molded clay—
 a dolt ; *sò' snai séung'* a clay
 statue of a man.

沂 } To go against the current ;
 溯 } to go with the stream ; to
 Su meet one ; formerly, in past
 time ; to revert to, to carry
 one's thoughts back ; to ac-
 cuse, to report ; *sò' fung'*, a
 strong headwind ; *sò' úi*, to
 go against the current ; *sò'*
syau, to go with it ; *'tú sò'*
ts'ung ts'in, generations past ;
sò' tsz' on reverting to, since.

(507) Soi.

頤 } The chops, the sides of the
 腮 } jaws, the lower part of the
 Sai face ; gills ; *soi káp*, the jaws ;
smái soi, plenty, a full table ;
chéung' soi, or *kuk, chéung'*
p'áu soi' to blow out the
 cheeks, to puff ; *ch'ün soi*,
 " bored cheeks," are ulcers in
 the jaw breaking through the
 cheeks ; *soi káp, níp*, lantern-
 jawed ; *'nò hau' kín' soi*, see-
 ing the jaws from behind—is
 a bad indication.

腮 } The gills of a fish, the bones
 Sai supporting the gills ; *soi soi*,
 alarmed.

髀 } The bony marrow or column
 Sai in horns ; the burr at the base
 of antlers ; the velvety cover-
 ing of antlers.

悞 } Hesitation ; uncertainty ; the
 Sai mind not settled in its own
 conclusions.

翥 } To extend the wings ; to
 Sai spread out the wings ; the
 gambolings of a phoenix.

髻 } A long beard ; a bushy beard.
 Sai

(508)

Sok.

索 } Stalks or plants from whose
 絲 } fibres strings can be made;
 索 } a string, a line, a rope, a
 絲 } cord; to bind, to cord up;
 索 } to get, to obtain, to pull about
 絲 } or from; a law, a precept, an
 索 } obligation; to demand; to
 絲 } search, to seek for, to inquire
 索 } into, to study; disquietude, ap-
 絲 } prehensions; yat, t'íú shing
 索 } sok, a piece of string, a cord;
 絲 } 'lí sok, sails and ropes; 'tá
 索 } shang sok, to tie in a bow knot;
 絲 } 'ch'ái 'ün sok, to tread on slack
 索 } rope; to go up rope ladders,
 絲 } as thieves do; sok, t's'ü, to
 索 } procure a thing; ch'ün t'au
 絲 } yap sok, to get noosed, to
 索 } inveigle; sok, chá' to extort;
 絲 } pik sok, to threaten and get
 索 } money; sok, sok, afraid; sok,
 絲 } sz' to comprehend.

(509)

Song.

喪 } To mourn, to lament for the
 喪 } dead; mourning apparel; time
 喪 } of mourning; a funeral; fune-
 喪 } real, mourning; song, sz'²
 喪 } funeral affairs; sung' song
 喪 } to accompany to the grave;
 喪 } song fuk, mourning; kwok,
 喪 } song, mourning for the emper-
 喪 } or; tiú' song, to mourn over
 喪 } the dead; huk, song p'áng,
 喪 } staff used at funerals by chief
 喪 } mourners; kú song, or shau
 喪 } song, to mourn for parents

three years; ch'ut, song, to
 inter.

桑

Sáng

The mulberry tree; mel.
 peaceful retirement; song 'tsz'
 mulberries; song 'tsz' my
 native village; 'ts'oi song, to
 pick the leaves; song pák,
 p'í, the bark of mulberry
 roots; song kí' shang, an epi-
 phyte on the mulberry, a me-
 dicine; song chung chí yéuk,
 illicit intercourse.

額

Sáng

The forehead; the front, the
 middle of the forehead; kai
 song, to bow to the ground;
 'kwong song, a high forehead.

磉

Sáng

The stone base or plinth of
 a pillar.

喪

Sáng

To lose; to fail of getting;
 bereaved of; to pass into ob-
 scurity; to ruin; failure; for-
 gotten, lost, out of mind; to
 die; song' ming, blind; song'
 léung sam, lost all consci-
 ence; yan ts'oi song' ming'
 lost his life in getting a for-
 tune; song' kwok, lost his
 kingdom; song' sam peng' out
 of his head; song' shat, ká
 ip, ruined his family.

(510)

Sú.

蘇

Su

To collect, as grain; to
 desist, to rest, to enjoy ease;
 to take; to resuscitate, to re-
 vive from apparent death, to
 come to life, as submerged
 persons do, to breathe again;
 to rise from the dead; a re-
 surrection; Yé sú, Jesus.

蘇
Sü Used for the preceding; á sort of sage or clary; cheerful, happy; 'tsz' sü, sweet basil; sü hóp₂ yau, rose maloes; sü muk₂ sapan or brazil wood; t'ò sü 'tsau, medicated wine drunk on newyear; Sü chau fú, the capital of Kiángsü; sü séung² the features of the Kiángsü people, regarded as the comeliest in China; á' sü or sü 'tsai, a new born babe.

酥
Sü A preparation of curd like butter, made at the north; tender, crisp, flaky, short, like crust; sü yau, butter or ghee; sü 'peng, short cakes; sü ts'ui² fú shang, baked ground-nuts; sü lok, kumiss, brandy from milk.

蘇
Sü A nunnery, a convent.

訴
Sü To accuse, to tell; to inform of, to expose; to state in one's defense, to reply; an explanation, a defense; to defame, to detract; calumny; sü' ch'ing, sü' pan, or sü' chí, a plea, a reply to an accusation; sü' ün, to state one's wrongs; t'au sü to report on, to complain, as to the guild; sü' pan, to petition in reply; tsun² sü' ch'ung huk, to relate all one's griefs.

素
Sü Pure white silk; plain, uncolored, unornamented; white and coarse, such as is used for mourning; empty, clean gone; plainness, simplicity in dress or manners; contented in; the original state of; original color; formerly, usually, heretofore, as at first: shik₂ sü' a

plain diet, vegetables; p'ing sü' formerly; p'ok sü' honest, plain; chéuk sü' to wear mourning; kwá' sü' to wear a rosary; sü' chong, plainly dressed, said of women; sü' shau smò p'ang, empty handed, and nothing to act with; sü' fú' kwai' shang sü' fú' kwai' when you are rich act as becomes a rich person; fú' p'an, always poor.

Also read shák, same as **索**, sak, to search into, to seek.

慊
Sü Sincere, guileless; one's real intentions, an honest purpose.

(511) Sü.

胥
Sü Salted mince crabs; to wait, to expect; to help; mutually, alternately; all, altogether; a final particle; to store up, to have in readiness; lí' sü, a head clerk in a yámun; now designated by another term.

糈
Sü Rations, food; fine rice used in offerings to the gods; income, salary received from the government.

誦
Sü To know, possessing learning and talents; sage, prudent, learned, scholarly; chá' sü, fallacious, to deceive.

須
Sü The beard on the chin; the eiri of fish; to wait for, to expect; slow, dilatory; to get what is wanted or is demanded, ought, must, is well to be done; necessary, requisite, serviceable, good for use;

·sü, ü, momentarily, for a little while; ·sü yung² necessary for use; pit, sü, absolutely wanted; smò sü, needless; ·sü toi² shí, you must wait awhile; ·sü yung² sam, pray be very careful; ·sü ü 'ts'z' it must be this way; chung sü, always is necessary; ·sü ü' 'tsz' sai' you must be very careful. The second form is erroneously, but commonly used:

霽
Su

Stopped by the rain, falling rain; to doubt, to hesitate; compelled to stop; to search; fixed on, obstinately bent on; necessary, what is required, in which sense it is interchanged with the last; the fifth of the 64 diagrams, appertaining to water; pong kwan sü, supplies wanted by the army; sé sü, a little of a thing; kap sü, waiting for it, is wanted soon.

囁
Ju

Chattering, talking, the indistinct hum of talking; chip sü, unmeaning gabble, vulgarly called *ngé ngé sheng*, a muttering; also, to restrain the expression of one's views.

濡
Ju

To steep, to immerse, to soak; thick, jelly-like, viscid; to moisten; damp, wet; glossy, fresh; to urinate; patient, enduring, forbearing; chim sü, wet, soaked; sü chai² stopped, obstructed, flowing slowly, embarrassed; sü 'yan, patient.

縐
Su

Fine variegated silk like balzarine; the selvedge of cloth, the edge, frayed out, a loose fringe or raveled edge.

滌
Su

To settle or clear wine by infusing herbs in it to give it a flavor; to disclose the figure through, to make manifest; full, supplied; rich, as a dress.

緒
Su

The clue or beginning of a ball or cocoon; a thread, a clue, a hint; the commencement, the beginning; the rule guide and to what follows; the course of events; what is handed down in a family, a calling; a patrimony; to succeed, as to an office; to perfect what others began; to search into; t'au 'sü, the beginning, the first principles; tsip, 'sü, to connect with what precedes; 'sü ü, a remnant, an addenda, a tag end; smò ts'ing smò 'sü, unpleasantly situated, embarrassed, nonplussed; ki 'sü, a patrimony.

絮
Su

Coarse, refuse silk or cotton fibres, left after the best is gathered; coarse silk; to mingle, to mix, to compound; to reiterate, to repeat; verbose, wordy; pendent; 'sü tò' tau-tological; 'lau 'sü, catkins of the willow; 'sü 'sü t'ò t'ò, incessant jabbering, loquacious.

曙
Sha

Bright; the light of the rising sun; sunrise, the dawn of day; manifest.

醕
Su

To strain wine or spirits; dregs, lees, grounds; fine, pure liquor, good flavored spirit.

嶼
Su

An island, a small islet or rock in the sea; a detached hill near the shore; 'kü long' 'sü, the island of Kúlángwü near Amoy.

(512) Sù.

ſSù. A colloquial word. Ignorant of, not knowing how to do things; *ú sù sù*, all at loose ends, no regularity,

(513) Sui.

雖
Sui A sort of ground lizard; an animal, whose description resembles that of the proboscis monkey; a dubitative conjunction, although, if, supposing, even if, though, allowing that; to push off; *sui án*, although, albeit; *sui tsak, hai*² even if it be so; *sui tsik, kòm*, although it is thus; *sui shuk tsám' shí' hò*, if you do it now it may be well.

綬
Sui The traces of a carriage; reins; a hand strap to hold by in a coach; steady, quiet, tranquil; *sui kwan*, to draw off troops; *sui p'* traces; *chap, sui*, to seize the reins; *sui sui*, tranquil; *'wing sui kat, chiú*² a happy omen of lasting peace.

衰 A colloquial word; to ravel out, to fray out; *sui 'hau*, a raveled border.

髓
Sui The marrow; the medullary matter in bone; *sngau kwat, sui*, beef's suet; *sham yap kwat, 'sui*, [your kindness] penetrates my bones; *chüt, k'í sui*, to suck his marrow, i. e. to be revenged.

歲
Sui } To pass a limit, to pass over; a year of one's age; the revolution of the seasons; a harvest, the year's produce; a year; age, years; *'kí do sui* how old is he? *sui' ts'z'* the characters for the cyclic year; *san sui* the newyear; *'shau sui* to keep newyear's eve; *mán' sui* His Majesty; *mán' mán' sui* may the king live for ever! *ts'in sui* a feudal-prince, the heir-apparent; *chong' sui* robustious, sinewy; newyear's present of money, also called *át, sui* or "year's settler;" *t'ai' sui* a boy or an image to represent the Chinese Cybele, carried in procession when "meeting the spring;" also a great period of 1728 years; *kwó' sui* to pass newyear; *hü' sui* last year.

碎
Sui To break in small pieces, to smash, to pound to bits, to comminute; bits, fragments, pieces, endings; troublesome, petty; disheartened, broken down; *'tá sui* to break in bits; *p'o' sui* smashed to pieces; *sui' fo'* retail goods, driblets; *sui' yuk* meat cakes; *shap sui* miscellaneous, odds and ends of work or things; *sui' sngan*, broken silver; *'so sui* vexatious; *sam keng 'tám sui* disheartened and chopfallen.

緯
Sui A spinning wheel, called *sui' ch'é*; a spool of thread.

祟
Sui Calamities sent from heaven, misfortunes which men can not prevent; *kwái' sui* a monstrous calamity, a judgment from the gods.

遂² To accord with; to follow; not to oppose, not to hinder; then, after that, next, presently, incontinently, finally, forthwith; to go through, to complete, to accomplish, to effect; to do of one's own accord; a moor; a canal or sluice for irrigation; *sui*² f' or *sui*² ün', to have it as one wishes; *pat. sui*² *sk'i yuk* discouraged his requests; *pat. tak sui*² *sam*, disappointed in his hopes; *pat. sui*² not to speak of, unyielding.

邃² In the rear, as a back apartment of a house; deep, far back, as banners in the rear.

璣² A gem hung upon the girdle, for its lucky qualities.

燧² A sun-glass; a speculum or mirror, for setting fire to things; a wooden fire-frictor; *t'ün*² *sui*² to make fire by rubbing wood; *Sui*² *cyän shi*² the Chinese Prometheus; *fo sui*² a match.

穗² The fine appearance of growing grain; *sui*² *sui*² laughing fields of corn.

隧² } A path leading down to a tomb, an underground road;
遂² } a bye-path; a lane, a path;
遂² } to revolve, to return, to turn round; *sui*² *tö*² a way, a road; *mö*² *sui*² a path to a sepulchre.

綵² A string to hang things to the girdle; a fringe, a tassel; a loose bordering of threads; *chéung*² *sui*² a curtain valance; *yat p'o sui*² a tassel; *mö*² *sui*² the fringe of hair on Chinese caps; *tang sui*² lantern tassels; *chü sui*² knotted fringes.

褻² A shroud; to present a shroud or grave-clothes to a family, or money to buy one; apparel presented to friends; *sui*² *í*, grave-clothes.

啐² To call out, to alarm; to taste, to eat; *tut sui*² to call at, to hist.

悴² Sad, chagrined; downcast, sorry-looking; *ts'ü sui*² *syung ngán*, countenance fallen, melancholic.

淬² } A thing to put out fire with,
淬² } an extinguisher; to temper metals in water; to dip; to dye, to color; to bring into contact with, as fire to water. The second character also means to burn.

瘵² Diseased, infirm, suffering; doleful, dumpish, indisposed; worn out, destroyed.

睽² The angles or canthi of the eye; a clear bright eye; clear, pure; to look directly at; *sui*² *t'in*, the fifth heaven.

粹² Unmixed, sound grain; pure, alike, mere, all of the same quality; broken, shattered; *shun sui*² unadulterated, unmingled.

萃² Thick, tufted, like tussocks of grass; a sort of honeysuckle; to collect, to assemble, to flock together, to be with; a collection, a selection; rustling of bushes or apparel; *sui*² *sü yat t'ong*, derived from the same hall or school.

詈² To rail at, to scold, to vilify, to abuse; to impeach, to accuse; petulant, angry; *kau sui*² to brawl; opprobrium; *ling sui*² to disgrace.

瑞²
Shwui A sign of authority held by feudatories, a signet; a favor, a keepsake, a token; a happy omen, a sign for good; auspicious, felicitous; *ts'èung² sui²* a lucky sign; *sui² mat²* a fortunate thing; *Sui² kwok*, Sweden.

穗²
Sui An ear of corn, a spike of wheat; the heads of grasses; a spikelet, a tufted ear; elegant, graceful; *sui² sheng*, a name of Canton, especially for the New City; *yat² wò² 'kau sui²* nine heads on one stalk—a time of abundance.

縵²
Sui Fine cloth or linen brought from the west, open and loose in texture perhaps a kind of Decca muslin. This character is correctly read *wai²* with the same meaning.

(514)

Suk.

宿
Suh A halting place or choultry every three leagues; a stage to rest overnight, a lodging-place; a night's rest; a night; to lodge over night, to pass the night; to lodge, to dwell, to sojourn; a constellation, stars; a libation of spirits; former, long continued, old. A colloquial word, meaning moldy, sour, turned, musty, as food or things lain by too long; *clau suk*, to ask one in to lodge, to stop and stay a night; *yat² suk² 'léung ts'án*, a bed once and two meals—is a rule of hospitality to visitors; *suk² suk² tik*, rather musty; *'shap²*

pát² suk, the 28 zodiacal constellations; *suk² ün² 'sch'èung*, my long cherished desire is now gratified; *kák² yé² fán² hai² suk*, rice left over night turns; *sk'au suk*, to ask for a night's lodging; *suk² sch'au*, old enemies.

夙
Suh Sometimes used for the last; early dawn, morning; a morn; early; careful attention to one's business; *suk² yé²* morning and evening, early and late.

躡
Suh To walk mincingly, to shuffle along; to walk carefully, where it is narrow.

蹶
Tih To walk with circumspection; to walk. This character is also read *tik²*.

粟
Suh A general name for glumaceous grain, now applied to millet (*Setaria*) and maize; also the seeds of panic grasses; a grain of millet; rent in kind, tithes; *suk² 'mai*, maize; *páu suk*, an ear of maize; *suk² 'mai fan*, Indian meal; *suk² yuk²*, cleaned millet; *ang suk² fá*, the poppy; *ts'èuk² shik² suk*, bird-seed.

肅
Suh Respectful, reverential; fear, dread, awe, caution; tremblingly alive, as to duty; religious veneration; to recede, to draw back; to render severe, stern, or majestic; to receive a guest courteously; rapid; *ám suk*, commanding, awful; *suk² suk²*, quick; decorous.

驢
Suh A famous charger, called *suk² 'song*, the Bucephalus of T'áng Ch'ing-kung, b. c. 250.

菘
Suh A grass for cattle; *muk² suk²*, a clover, grown for fodder.

(515)

Sun.

峯 *Lun sun*, hills rising over hills; deep ravines among hills.

徇 All around, to go or pervade everywhere; to cast about, to consider all points, as merchants do; to cause; quick, instantly, in haste; somewhat, generally. Used for the next.

殉 To bury the living with the dead; to comply with, to follow; to seek, to pursue an object inordinately; engrossed in, given up to, greedy for; to exhibit; *sun tsong*² to follow to hades; *sun ū fo' shik* addicted to gain and pleasure; *sun ts'ing*, obsequious to other's whims; *sun kwok*, to risk and lose life for one's country; *sun k'au*, to pursue greedily; *lit: sz*² *sun ming*, the hero is ambitious for fame.

恂 Sincere, conscientious; devoted, respectful, kind; pleased; to exert a good influence; fearing, apprehensive.

洵 Name of a branch of the R. Hán in the south of Shánsí, the town of Siun-yáng stands at its embouchure; to cry; true; distant; *sun t'ai*² to weep silently.

珣 A species of gem from Liáutung, of which there are three varieties; a sort of utensil.

荀 A kind of plant, which fattens those who eat it; a surname; a feudal state, in which sense it is the same as the next.

郇 A feudal state in the Chau dynasty, now Púchau fú in the southwest of Shánsí and that region.

詢 To ask about, to inform one's self; inquiry, investigation; to inform, to communicate; to deliberate; *sun k'ap*, *cyan*, to ask about a person.

逸 To recede, to retire; to act as if returning; to go back; to follow; a revolution of the moon; self-abashed, self-humiliated; *sun ts'un*, not advancing, shrinking back, to desist; *sun ts'z'* following seriatim, in order.

筍 } The young and edible shoots of bamboo; a tenon, a dovetail; conical, pointed; projecting; a sprout; a sort of fine bamboo for making mats; *chuk*, *sun*, bamboo sprouts; *sun há*, dry, salted prawns; *ming sun*, slips of bamboo sprouts ready for cooking; *fo sun*, split sprouts dried for keeping; *sun tsz'*² *yéung*² conical; *ch'ut*, *sun*, bamboos are sprouting; *met.* to guess one over in playing morra.

樵 } To point a piece of wood and fit it into a hole; a tenon; *sun máu*, a catch on a carrying-beam; *tau sun*, to dovetail in; *sun t'au*, a tenon; a wooden spike; *tau sun hóm*² it dovetails in well, it is very opportune; *sun ngá*, a dovetailed edge of a board.

枸 } The cross beam of the frame on which bells are hung in temples; a sort of tree; name of a district.

信
Sin

Sincere, faithful, unsuspecting, truthful; a man of his word, as the two parts of the character intimate; faith, belief, truth; to believe in, to credit, to follow, to confide in, to trust, to have faith in; a seal, a stamp, which gives ground for trust; a letter; two nights' lodging; a messenger or envoy; *'m yap, sun'* beyond belief, incredible; *sun' t'ung*, an envelope; *mi' sün' tak, chan*, can not altogether believe it; *shat, sun'* authentic, worthy of belief; *sun' tak, shat* he thinks it is true; *heng i' sun'* credulous; *yat, fung sun'* a letter; *yan' sun'* a seal; *'m sun' ts'ê*, I don't believe in newfangled notions; *kwo' sun'* to give credit in accounts; *shat, sun'* to falsify one's word; *sun' pò, hang*, to follow one's feet, to gad; *yan sun'* news, talk of the day; *ki' sun'* to send a letter; *sun' tak*, faith, belief; *sun' pat*, a ready penman; *sun' 'm sun'* do you believe it? *kat, sun'* a pleasant letter; *ngan sun'* a letter inclosing money; *sun' shek*, (also called *yan sin*) arsenic; *sun' 'ché yan, chí kan 'pún*, honesty is the foundation of character.

囟
Sin

The place on the heads of infants where the skull unites; the sinciput; *sun' mún*, the fontanelle; *sun' mób* a skull-cap, a common Chinese cap; *shang mái 'nò sun'* the fontanelle is closed—you can't hoax him now.

汎
Sin

To sprinkle; watery, wet; speedy, quick, as a courier or the wind; a military station, a guard-house; *sun' sò'* to sprinkle and sweep; *'shui sun'* a water-side post-station; *yat, t'ong sun'* a stage between the stations, reckoned to be ten *li*, or a league; *sun' tí'* a guard-house; *ying sun'* a military guard-house.

迅
Sin

Quick, swift, hasty, fleet; to go with speed, to hurry; a wolf's cub; *sun' lui pát, k'ap' im' i*, a quick clap which gives no time to stop the ears—quick, as a word and a blow.

訊
Sin

To inquire into, to search out, to investigate; to interrogate judicially, to try; an examination; to wrangle, to speak sharply to, bickerings; to inform; to accuse; to direct; to agitate; *man' sun'* to make a bow, as Budhists do with flat hands; *sun' man'* to question, as a judge does; *'sham sun'* to try; *chap, sun'* to catch people's words; to seize and question; *sun' tsat* to cure ailments.

巽
Siuen

A stand; to grasp and place firmly; to select; the Sth diagram, relates to wind, and denotes mildness; bland, insinuating, gently; to enter, to ingratiate.

遜
Snn

Complaisant, conciliatory, humble, docile, mild; retiring, respectful, obsequious; to venerate, to give in to, to obey; *sun' yéung'* to give place to, to respectfully yield; *him sun'* yielding; *yap, sun'* obeisance.

(516) Sün.

孫 A grandchild; whatever grows again or is reproduced; *'tsz' sün*, children and grandchildren, posterity; *tsang sün* or *sün sik*, a great-grandson; *sün sün*, a great-great-grandson; *loi sün*, a great-gr.-gr.-grandson; *ngoi sün*, a daughter's child; *sün 'nü*, a granddaughter; *kung sün*, grandfather and grandson; *ni sün*, a sister's children.

Also read *sun*, and interchanged with the preceding.

孫 A monkey; *huu sün*, a species of small monkey.

蓀 A sort of pretty and fragrant grass or herb; *k'ai sün*, a water plant, a kind of iris?

飧 An evening meal, tea, supper; a meal; to eat; to soak or separate rice, in cold water; *yung sün*, breakfast and supper; *yung sün män kai* hard to keep up breakfast and dinner—poverty-struck.

宣 To publish, to proclaim, to promulge by the highest authority; to circulate, as the wind does; to pervade, to revolve, to expand; extended, manifested, expansive; to summon, as a ruler does; slow; perspicacious; beginning to be bald; *sün chiá* to summon, as to court; *hau sün*, to proclaim by the voice; *pat sün*, not to say more—used in letters; *sün pò fuk yam*, to preach the gospel; *sün tuk*

shéung' ü to read aloud the emperor's orders; *sün kò* the emperor's proclamations.

璫 A jade stone, six *ts'ün'* broad, anciently held in the hands by princes as insignia.

悛 To stop; to change; next in order, to succeed; to rest or trust in one's opinion, willful.

痠 In pain; aching, painful; *sün shek* a sort of stone; *sün sün 'ün 'ün*, prickling, aching; *kwat sün*, shooting, rheumatic pains.

酸 Acid, sour, sharp, tart, vinegarish; prickling, harsh to the skin; irritating, distressing; grieved, afflicted; loitering from debility; *sün ts'ò* vinegar; *sün 'kwo*, pickles; *sün p'í* a grieved nose—afflicted at, as bad news; *sam sün*, to commiserate, sympathizing; *chám sün*, sour; begrimed, loathsome as a dirty man; *sün chi muk*, Chinese ebony; *sün mi'* acid.

霏 A slight shower.

旋 To wave a flag as a signal; the motion of soldiers' legs, as they march; to revolve, to go around, to go in an orbit; to return, to come back to the same point; curling, rippling; quick, ready; then, forthwith, next; *sün 'chün*, to go around; *héung sün*, to go to one's village; *kam sün*, a new graduate going home; *sün fung*, a whirlwind; *p'ün sün*, to visit among one's friends; *chau sün*, to follow round; to greet and entertain

several friends; *ho 'shí sün' chí'* make it come forthwith, quickly bring it about; *sün lun*, revolving, as the moon.

漩 Siuen An eddying fountain, a circling eddy; a little whirlpool.

璿 Siuen A beautiful gem; *sün kwai'* an ornament worn by ancient monarchs; *sün kí*, a kind of armillary sphere or planetarium, by which the motions of the stars were anciently noted.

甃 Siuen A pulley, or something which revolves; a pewter vessel, in which water is put to warm the wine; a wine-warmer.

損 Sun To diminish, to lessen; to injure, to spoil, to wound, to cause damage; to lose; to prove, to blame, as a critic does; detrimental, injurious; damage, ill luck; the 44th diagram; *'yau sün mò yik*, it is wholly bad without any advantage; *ts'it, sün' shau*, to cut one's fingers when chopping; *sün p'ò* spoiled, broken; *pang sün*, cracked, or a bit broken out; *mún chiú sün*, a display of riches invites misfortunes; *sün yan lí kí*, to benefit one's self by other's injury; *sün lán'* all spoilt; *kám sün kwan léung*, to peculate in the rations of the army; *tá sün*, to wound, to spoil; *sün shéung*, wounded; *sün shau sün kéuk*, hurt his hands and feet; *sün wái'* spoiled or ruined.

僎 Chuen The governor at a village feast; household gear, utensils; numbers; to arrange.

選

To select, to choose out, to elect; to appoint proper men to office; to dance in a ring, like N. A. Indians; an instant, a moment; a lakh, or one hundred thousand; apprehensive, undecided, timorous; *kán sün*, to pick; *sün chák*, to select; *pák sün*, a coin of the Hán dynasty with a dragon on it.

選

To number, to reckon; to take to task, to reckon with; *fat, hū kú sün'* don't go, lest he reckon with you.

選

Siuen

To be selected for office; *hau sün'* candidates waiting for appointment; *pò sün'* appointed to supply a place.

算

筭

Swán

The counting board or abacus; to reckon, to cypher, to calculate; to estimate, to regard; to plot; numbers, figures; a calculation, a plan; a scheme; slips of bamboos to reckon with; *'ní kóm' tsau sün'* just as you can manage it; *kau sün'* quite enough; *sün' ngo p'á'* I'll give in, I'll knock under; *sün p'un*, the counting-board; *sün' fát*, arithmetic; *'hò tá sün'* a good speculation, to guess well; *sün' ming'* to calculate destinies; *hòp sün'* to reckon correctly; *sün' kai yan*, to lay schemes against others; to counterplot; *sün' lán' líú shéung*, a most painful scheme; *'k'ū 'ái sün' p'un*, he is a ready reckoner; *sün' tok* to calculate; *sün' ní fi*, I guess you're a rare one; *sün' p'un mat*, very sharp, closefisted; *sün' sz' ts'ò*, he

would kill plants, [he's so cute]; *sün' loi sün' hū'* contriving about this and that, full of schemes; *sün' kwó' ming pák*; it has already been all reckoned.

蒜¹ Garlic, chives; *sün' t'au*, garlic bulbs; *ts'ing sün'* fresh garlic; *sün' 'tsai*, the shoots inside the bulbs.

篆² Square, intricate characters, called seal characters from their use; any fanciful form of Chinese characters; to engrave old forms of characters; ornaments on bells; *sün' shū* or *sün' tsz'* the seal character.

璪² An ornament, like a seal character, on the top of the tablets held by officers and princes, in ancient times.

(517)

Sung.

嵩¹ } The highest of the five
松¹ } great mountains, which the
ancient emperors worshiped;
it lies in Honán fú in Honán, a high peak on the watershed of the Yellow River and R. Hán; a lofty mountain; eminent, high, as statesmen.

鬆² } Disheveled hair; shaggy, undressed hair; confused, disordered; to relax; to let go the hold of, to cast off, to unloose; loose, flabby, movable, slack, easy; unimportant, not urgent; not careworn, easy; spongy, soft, as some cakes; *'ki sung*, not much matter; *sung tung* in funds, moneyed;

'shau t'au sung, rich, able to gratify one's self; *sam sung*, contented, easy about it; *sung 'song*, elated, pleased, as at seeing friends; *shan tò sung*, I feel relieved, the job is off my hands; *'pong tak sung*, tie it loosely; *sung fá*, flocked cotton; *ts'ui' sung*, crisp and soft, as boiled groundnuts; *sung kò*, a species of light cake; *sung tik*, *'shau*, do it quickly; *sung mò' hau*, a dog with shaggy hair; *lün' sung*, disheveled; *sung hoi tik*, ease it some, loosen it a little, slack off; *sung p'at*, *p'at*, too loose, too open.

從¹ Easy, bland, complaisant, calm, gentle; *sung sung 'yung yung*, graceful, not hurried—said of manners.

悚¹ Fearful, agitated, swayed by hopes and fears; *'sung in*, on the *qui vive*, excited, timorous.

竦¹ To stand stiffly and precise; to fear; to elevate, to bring forward, as good people; moved, excited; the flesh creeping from dread, horrified; *sung lap* to stand in a formal attitude; *so 'sung yan ká*, to slander people.

聳¹ Interchanged with the last two. Deaf, born deaf; to urge on, to excite, to stir up; to astonish; high, elevated, as a mountain; to rise, as bread does; to respect; *'sung tsung'* excited; to urge on; *'sung t'ing'* horrified, astonishing; *kò sung*, lofty; puffed out; *'sung yan 'i muk*, to make one's ears tingle.

攬 ^{Sung} Interchanged with 'sung' 竝
to push; to hold, to seize;
to stretch one's self out.

送 ^{Sung} To send a present, to give;
to send with, to accompany,
to attend, to go with; to see
a guest out; a present, a gift.
A colloquial word; viands, ve-
getables, whatever is on the
table besides the rice; *sung*³
shang, to go with; *seung sung*³
to make a present of; *sung*³
*há*² *sch'ing*, food given for a
journey; *sung*³ *yat*, *sch'ing*, to
go with one a little; *sung*³ *'lai*,
presents; to give gifts; *'mái*
*sung*³ to buy the accompani-
ments; *sung*³ *ts'oi*² *tái*² *'pá*, a
good lot of viands, &c.; *sung*³
*ká*² to attend a marriage; *sung*³
*yuk*² *shéung cham*, to go with
the meat to the chopping-
board—to run into danger;
*sung*³ *'pi* *'ní*, I'll give this to
you; *muk*, *sung*³ to follow with
the eyes; *shun*³ *fung* *seung*
*sung*³ may you have pros-
perous breezes; *ying sung*³
to receive guests, and to ac-
company them to the door;
*sung*³ *fo*³ to send goods to the
purchaser; *pái*² *sung*³ to go
and see a friend off; *sung*³
shang *sz*² *'má*, Jupiter's mes-
senger who brings down chil-
dren; *sung*³ *kún*, to hand up
a prisoner.

宋 ^{Sung} A dwelling; to dwell; a
feudal state lying in the pre-
fecture of Kwaiteh in the east
of Honán; name of a famous
dynasty, which lasted from A.D.
970 to 1280; also a shorter
one from A.D. 420 to 477.

(518)

Sut.

恤 } To feel for, to compas-
sionate, to commiserate; to
恤 } have affection towards, to
Siuh } love; pity, affection, sympathy,
sorrow for; *seung sut*, mutual
sympathy; *'lai sut*, to assist;
shín kú sut, *'kwá*, to relieve
and pity orphans and widows;
*chan*² *sut*, to give alms to the
poor; *sut*, *sp'an* *'lò*, to feel for
the poor and aged.

戌 ^{Siuh} To be distinguished from 戌
shū. The eleventh of the 12
branches, denoted by a dog;
sut, *shí* the 11th Chinese
hour, from 7 to 9 P. M.; nature
fading, fall of the year; *sut*,
üt, the ninth moon.

率 ^{Suh} A bird-net; to follow, to
conform, to imitate; to lead,
to command, to head, to bring,
to conduct, to direct; to cause
to follow; to receive under
one's orders; generally, for
the most part, in the gross: a
resumé; active, spry; suddenly,
hastily; from; a leader, a high
ruler, a captain; a mark, a
guide; *'m sut*, *káu*² he won't
hear your advice; *mok*² *sut*,
'k'ü, don't order him; *tái*² *sut*,
*lui*² *'ts'z'* for the most part
they are like this; *sut*, *kw'ai*
'kü, to regulate the usage;
'piü sut, a leader, an example,
a muster; *ts'ò sut*, carelessly,
not exact; *'i* *'ts'z'* *wai sut*, let
this be a pattern; *sut*, *'l'g*,
to take the lead; *sut*, *sing* to
conform to the light of reas. n.

帥 Interchanged with the last ;
Suh to lead, to conduct on, as a
standard-bearer does ; *sut*, *sz'*
to lead troops.

榘 Name of a tree. A collo-
Suh quial word ; a catch, a fasten-
ing, a button ; to fasten, to
latch ; *mún sut*, a door latch ;
sut, *chü' k'ü*, fasten it well.

(519) Süt.

雪 Snow ; in Canton, often ap-
Siueh plied to ice ; and to whiten,
to blanch, to make like snow,
to wipe or wash clean ; snowy,
frosted, white ; to wipe out,
as an injury ; to revenge ; to
clear one's self ; *süt*, *fá*, flakes
of snow ; *lok₂ süt*, it snows ;
süt, *kòm' tung'* cold as ice ;
süt, *han'* to take revenge ; *süt*,
shí, the Tientsin pear ; *k'au'*
st'au sū' tò süt, to kneel and
knock head often ; *fan fan*
tái' süt, a fine fall of snow ;
süt, *pák₂* snow white ; *chá*
mái yat, *pau' süt*, to make a
snowball.

(520) Sz'.

師 Part of an army, a company,
Sz' a legion of 2500 men ; troops ;
to marshal a force, to call
out the troops ; a metropolis
or capital ; a leader, a general,
one who collects and orders
people ; a master, an instructor,
a professor, one skilled
in ; a sage, a pattern to the

world ; to teach ; to imitate ;
sz' fú' a workman, one skill-
ed in an art ; *sín sz'* ancient
wise men ; *sz' piú'*, patterns
of the world ; *sz' kú'*, a nun ;
king sz' the court, the capi-
tal ; *kin' tó sz'* to visit a learn-
ed scholar ; *sz' syé'*, a private
secretary of high officers, one
who writes their papers ; *shui*
sz' naval troops, marines ; *sz'*
hing, a chum, a schoolfellow ;
pán sz' to recall troops from
foreign service ; *sz' syé' kòm*
fún, taking on airs like a
secretary ; *ch'ut sz'* to march
out the troops ; *sz' shün*, a
war-junk.

蚌 A murex, a spiral shell ;
Sz' crenulated shells ; *sz' hòm*, an
Arca ; a scallop, or Pecten.

獅 A lion ; a dog that whelps
Sz' two pups ; *sz' tsz'* a lion ; *sz'*
kòm t'au, hair neglected and
long ; *shek₂ sz'* stone lions
placed at doorways of yámun ;
mò sz' to play masked lions ;
ts'in sz' a figure of a lion
stuck over with cash ; *ch'ung'*
ts'an sz' pi' you've just tweak-
ed the lion's nose, i.e. he's now
cross enough.

司 To control, to preside, to
Sz' rule, to manage ; to attend to ;
a commissioner, a manager, an
officer ; an office for a court ;
a township or a subdivision of
a district ; *sám sz'* the three
commissioners (of salt, re-
venue, and justice) in a pro-
vince ; *t'ung ching' sz'* the
Court of Representation at
Peking ; *tá kún sz'* to go to
law ; *ts'un kim sz'* the chief

officer in a township; *kok's'yan* 'sho sz' each has his own business.

思 Sz' To be distinguished from **因** *yan*. To think, to consider, to reflect; to desire, to wish; to commiserate; an auxiliary euphonic particle; sz' 'séung, to reflect upon; sz' 'nim' to consider; thoughts, opinions; 'hò sam sz' a good design; sam sz' sz' dwelling on often, continually planning; sz' 'ká, to think of one's family; sz' 'ts'in, to recall former days.

勸 Sz' To reprove, to admonish, as a friend ought; to urge one's self on in duty.

Read *sai*, a large beard.

樹 Sz' A tree with hard wood; séung sz' 'shü' the *Abrus precatorius*, whose red beans are gathered as playthings.

縗 Sz' A coarse sort of unbleached grasscloth or hemp, used as half mourning for distant relatives; hempen, flaxen; sz' 'má fuk, light mourning worn at funerals.

憑 Sz' A board screen put before the door to intercept the gaze of passers, or to make a sort of vestibule, called *fau* sz'; a stand-in-the-way.

颯 Tsz' A cool breeze; ts'ang sz' a high wind.

鶇 Sz' A wader, a sort of heron; ló' sz' an egret, with whitish plumage, and a pendent crest.

絲 Sz' Silk as it comes out from the worm; silken, fine, silky, flossy; silk in general; to reel off cocoons; small, minute; a decimal; the hundred thou-

sandth, or the hundredth part of a cash; stringed instruments of music; sz' 'fát, silk goods, raw silk; 'U sz' raw silk from Kiángsú; 't'ò sz' Canton raw silk; sz' 'mín, silk batting used to wrap bodies in, or for lining; sz' 'hò mò ts'o' not the least; sz' 'chuk, stringed and wind instruments of music; 'mí sz' 'sai' 'ü, fine, drizzling rain; 'hín sz' 'kau' exactly enough.

私 Sz' Private, peculiar, personal; illiberal; selfish; secret, partial; clandestine, treasonable, underhand; sisters call each other's husbands sz'; contraband, smuggled, illicit; plebeian, below the throne; 'tsau sz' to smuggle; sz' 'há fò' smuggled goods; 'sín kung hau' sz' public before private interests; sz' 'hák, a trader who smuggles; a private merchant; sz' 'sam, partial, unjust; sz' 'há, secretly; sz' 'o, favoritism, to uphold one at any rate; ts'ap, sz' to watch for smugglers; ts'ap, sz' 'shün, a revenue cutter; sz' 'ám, smuggled salt; sz' 'ká, private, my own; 'ká sz' personal effects, household gear; sz' 'ts'ing 'kau hòp, illicit intercourse.

(This and the next are also read *shái*.)

蕤 S' Name of an herb; to quintuple; fivefold; 'p'úi sz' to raise five times, as a price.

釀 S' To decant and strain liquors; to pour out a libation; to divide; sz' 'tsau, to pour off spirits.

斯 Sz' To split with an ax, to rive; a pronoun, this, that, these, those; this very one, this place; forthwith, presently, then; a euphonic particle; white; mean, base, low, inferior; *sz' shi*, at this time; *sz' sz'*² this affair; *sz' sman*, literary, polished, scholarly; *ch'iu sz' tsik*, *sz'* morning and evening here, constant; *po sz' kwok*, Persia; *pi' cho cyan sz'* what sort of a fellow is he?

厮 Sz' A menial, a camp-follower, a horseboy, a forager or woodcutter; a servant, an attendant, a waiter; to feed, to take care of; broken, in pieces, as firewood; a *melée*, in confusion, as in a battle; *siu sz'* a servant boy; *sz' t'ò* soldiers, privates; *sz' yéung tsut*, a camp-follower.

撕 Sz' To tear apart as paper; to split, to rend; *sz' hoi*, pull it in two; *t'ai sz'* to nudge, to direct attention to; *shau sz'* to tear with the hand.

斯 Sz' To immerse, to sink in the water; water exhausted, dry, run out; *sz' mít*, thrown into the water, lost in the water. Used for the next.

嘶 Sz' The neighing of a horse; to belch, to eructate; a hoarse broken voice; *tá sz' yik*, to hiccup; *má sz'* a neigh; to hinny, to whinny.

死 Sz' End of animal life, death of young persons; to die; dissolution, dying, death; pale, deadly, ghastly; dangerous, mortal; to the death, fearless,

to die for, a martyr to; urgent, intense; *sz' kung fú*, a work to which one is completely devoted; *hi' sz' cyan*, one who cares nothing for an other's anger, insolent; *sz' m chi sz'* reckless, regardless of consequences; *sz' tso*² dead; *sz' kan t'au*, near death; *oi' sz'* dangerously ill; *sam sz'* indifferent to; *sz' sam*, intensely desirous of; *sz' pák*, a livid, pale complexion; *sh' sz' ü kwai*, to regard dying as going home; *sz' tsít*, to die in defense of one's loyalty or chastity; *sz' sing pat*, *koi*, death won't make him change; *sz' hau ngáu shat*, maintain it fixedly, irrevocable; *sz' sz'*² one fearless of death, a hero or a ruffian; *sz' t'ò ngán pai* died with closed eyes, a peaceful end; *sz' ü fi ming*² a premature death; *sz' lò*² a dangerous road; *t'ai sz' k'ü*, I look upon him as lost, as an abandoned fellow; to read one clearly, to see perfectly; *ai' sz'* to hang one's self; *hák sz'* scared to death; *tá sz' lit*, to tie a hard knot; *tsam sz'* drowned; *peng sz'* died from disease.

史 Shi A narrator of events; a historian, an annalist; a history, a register of events, chronicles, acts; *kwok sz'* historical records; *sz' kún*, a historiographer; *sz' ki*² history; *i' shap yat sz'* histories of the 21 dynasties; *tso sz'*, *yau sz'* the two court historians; *ü sz'* censors.

使 } To send, to order on some service; 'sz' *tak*, it will do, enough; 'tsau' 'sz' a runner. This character is pronounced 'shai, because the preceding is an unlucky word.

使 } A messenger, a servant sent with presents to inquire about, an agent; *ch'ut*, 'sz' a servant; 'sz' 'shan, a legate, an envoy, 'sz' 'ché, one who is sent.

四 } Four; everywhere; the second is the complex form, and the third the abbreviated form; 'sz' 'há, all about; 'sz' 'fong, the four points, everywhere; cubical, square; 'sz' 'hoi, the "four seas," i. e. China; the world; 'sz' 'ngán, pregnant; 'sz' 'ngán 'lò, one who wears spectacles; 'sz' 'pat, séung' very ignorant; *tai* 'sz' the fourth; 'sz' 'á' 'luk, forty-six; 'ní kòm' 'sz' 'hoi ché' what a courteous man you are! 'hiú *tak*, 'sz' 'sz' 'luk, 'luk, he knows only a little; 'sz' 'lò' 'mò' 'mún, no resource whichever way I turn; 'sz' 'kwai' 'chéung' four seasons or periods for settling accounts; 'sz' 'há' 'm' 'kin' I can find it nowhere; *pák*, 'sz' one hundred and forty; 'sz' 'fong muk, a block of wood, [goes no further than it is pushed] i. e. a dolt; 'm' 'sám, 'm' 'sz' not one thing, nor another; 'sz' 'kok, four cornered; 'ch'ò 'sz' the fourth of the month.

泗 } Mucus, snivel; a large feeder of the Grand Canal near Yenchau fú in Shántung; *t'ái* 'sz' 'wáng' 'lau, tears and snivel flowing down.

駟 } A team of four horses, four horses abreast; 'sz' 'má' 'kü, a chariot and four; 't'ín' 'sz' the four stars β, δ, ε, ρ in Scorpio; 'sz' 'shing' a war chariot.

田 } To be anxious about; pure intention, pure-minded; 'i' 'sz' thoughts, wishes; 'm' 'hò' 'i' 'sz' disreputable, indecent, impolite, vile, corrupting.

肆 } To expand or exert to the utmost; great, large, to the utmost; reckless, ruinous, excessive, profligate, unrestrained, dissolute; a point or position of the heavenly bodies; to refuse; a market-place, a shop for exposing goods; to spread out, to arrange; to expose, as an executed carcass; abruptly; now, formerly; *fong* 'sz' profligate, disorderly; 'sz' 'mò' 'kí' 'tán' he fears nobody; 'tsau' 'sz' a wine shop; *kwá'* 'sz' a conjurer's office; 'sz' 'shang' 'kip, 'lúk, to rob without any check.

士 } A learned man, an upright man, a doctor, a scholar; a male, a gentleman, able bodied men; soldiers, officers, statesmen; one who manages a particular department; the 33d radical; *tsun* 'sz' a doctor, the third literary degree; *tái* 'hok, 'sz' a title of cabinet ministers; 'shan' 'sz' the gentry; *shü' kat*, 'sz' a Háulin doctor without office; 'sz' 'tsut, a soldier, a man-at-arms; 'k'í' 'sz' a stout horseman; 'man' 'sz' a student; 'k'ü' 'sz' a private scholar; 'tsau' 'sz' a chief butler; *tái* 'sz' a title of Kwányin.

仕² To act as a magistrate, to fill an office; to serve, to fill a station, as a menial or officer; a public officer; *ch'ut, sz'* to enter on office; *chí' sz'* to resign a public post; *sz' wán'* *chí' ká*, an honorable family.

事² An affair, a matter, a concern; business, traffic; an occupation, an employment, a pursuit, a service; that which is done, an action; a subject, a theme; to serve, to obey; to manage a business; *kung sz'* public matters; *ch'ut, sz'* to go out to service; *sz' shat*, a fact, a truth, is well known; *sz' lai'* rules of business; *smò 'sho sz' sz'* nothing to do; *'kan sz'* very important; *'hò sam sz'* good natured, friendly; *sz' t'au*, master, boss, the head of the concern; *sz' tsai*, assistants, clerks; *'yau sz'* busy, engaged; something going on; *'yau mat, sz' kon'* what have you in hand? *chap, sz'* each one having his own post; the attendants of officers; to accuse one; *náu' sz'* to make trouble; *chü sz'* a grade of scholars below the Hán-lin; *pat, sz' sz'* not to attend to business; *sz' to kwó' mai*, overrun with cares and business; *sz' t'au kéuk, shik*, above doing manual labor; *sk'i sz'* a strange affair; *sz' fú' smò*, to assist one's parents.

傳刺² To transfix, to stab, to pierce with a sword; to put a ploughshare in the soil; to stick into the ground, as a stake; to erect.

(521)

Tá.

打² To strike, to pound, to knock, to beat, to maul; to fight; to attack, to pummel; to set a fighting; to excite; to do anything; to add; to play with or on; a blow; punishment by blows; an auxiliary word, placed before verbs to denote action, simply to do or showing present time, according to the scope; a preposition, by, in, at, through; *'tá ní ch'ü' chang*, go by this way; *'tá ka'* to squabble and fight, a brawl; *'tá 'm tò'* it will not reach, as a shot; *'yau ch'ung 'tá*, the worms have eaten it; *'t'it, 'tá kè'* made of iron; *'tá t'it, 'lò*, a blacksmith; *'tá p'á'* to frighten; *'tá sün' ts'in ngan*, to try to raise the wind; *'ng ko' 'tá ts'at, ko'* add seven to the five; *'hò 'tá pán'* elegantly dressed; *'tá shek, t'au*, to throw stones; stonecutting; *'tá 'chí p'ái*, to play cards; *'tá t'ung*, to work in copper; *'tá pái' chéung'* to be defeated in battle; *'tá pín ch'ü' lai*, which way (or where) did he come? *'tá yéung sk'am*, to play on a piano; *loi 'tá*, to come to blows; *'tá mung'* to dream; *'tá kung*, to work for; *'tá 'sz'* killed; *'tá teng*, to drive a nail; *'tá tsui pá*, to beat on the mouth; *'tá má' 'k'ü*, beat and reviled him; *'tá ko' chün'* to take a turn or little walk;

'*tá 'shau 'ngán*, to bribe; '*tá fát*, '*k'ũ hũ* send him there; '*tá 'ũ*, to fish; '*lũi 'tá*, killed by lightning; '*tá t'ing*' to listen; '*tá páu*, to mat anything; '*tá t'eng hũ*' to go in a boat; '*tá 'h*, to attend to, to manage; '*tá 'shui*, to draw water; '*tá ngan k'é' yan*, a silversmith; '*tá kai skung*, to fight cocks; '*tá sk'ũn*, to fist-cuff; '*tá shing*, to twist cords; '*tá 'ngán*, to perforate.

(522) T'á.

他 } A personal pronoun; he,
它 } she, him, her, it; that, the
T'á } other; another; '*t'á yat*, another day; '*pat*, '*kún t'á*, I have nothing to do with him; '*t'á mún*, they; '*t'á tik*, his, her's; '*ching' shí' t'á*, it is certainly him.

(523) Tai.

堤 } A bank, a dike, a levee to
Ti } defend against water; to stop, to fill up with earth; to prepare against; to oppose a barrier; to place firmly.

隄 } Interchanged with the last;
Ti } a fence, a ridge, a barrier; to dike off, bridged; a heaped up way to cross on; '*chuk tai*, to build a dike; '*tai ngon*' a diked bank or shore; '*tai fong*, a defense, as against floods.

鞞 } Leathern or skin shoes; '*lok*,
Ti } '*tai*, leathern greaves or shin-plates; '*tai kũ*' buskins worn by actors.

氏 } Reaching, arrived at; ra-
Ti } dical, fundamental; an origin; base, mean; to return, to revert to; a lodging place for the night; the third of the 28 constellations, consisting of α , β , γ , ι , in Libra; '*tai yan*, a certain foreign country.

低 } To bend down, to droop,
Ti } to hang down; to incline, as the head; to sink, as money; in a low place, down; low, as a tone; cheap; low, base, humble; vulgar, common; '*kò tai*, high and low; '*tai, ngong*, looking down—looking up; '*tai ngai*' counterfeit; '*tai t'au*, to droop the head; '*tai ká*' low-priced, cheap; '*ch'ut shan tai*, humble origin, low born; '*tai sam*, downhearted; '*tai 'shui*, gone to the bottom; sunk the capital; '*tai sheng*, in a low voice; '*k'uk tai*, to stoop over; '*tai ngai' sz'*' a low business; '*shui héung' tai lau*, the water is running out; '*tai ch'ũ*' a low place.

羴 } A ram, a buck, a he-goat;
Ti } a ram three years old. Interchanged with the next.

抵 } To gore, to push with the
Ti } horns; to oppose, to strive against; to push, as off a shore; '*tai ch'uk*, to butt and gore; '*tai hi*' pushing with the arms, a sort of wrestling.

張 } The famous bow of the
Ti } emperor Shun; a red bow; a bow with carvings on it.

底 _{Ti} At the base of, under the shadow of; the bottom of; below, underneath, beneath; at the bottom, below the level; low, mean, menial; a servant; to stop at, to reach the bottom; to impede, to obstruct; a first copy of; to fall to the bottom, as sediment; but, only; natural vigor, constitution; a classifier of cakes; 'tai min' the lower side, the bottom; 'm tò' 'tai, it dont touch the bottom; tò 'tai 'tim yéung' how will it turn out at last? há' 'tai, down stairs, below; 'tai há' under; 'mò 'tai, bottomless; 'shün 'tai, a ship's bottom; 'siú 'tai, waiting-boys; 'tá 'tai, to prime, as in painting; 'mat 'yé 'tai 'tsz' chüt, shan, what calling (or grade) did he start life with? 'ngán 'tai smò 'yan, supercilious, an upstart; 'hò 'tai 'tsz' vigorous, hearty; well principled; 'i ü ü 'tai, what do you rest upon for its completion? 'tai 'tsz' 'i wái' his constitution is all gone; 'tí 'tai, on the ground; the earth's centre; 'tai sái' 'tsun' 'chí, knows all about it; 'ká 'tai, family property; 'tai 'shui, the tide against one; 'hau' 'tai, back, rear, behind; 'yat 'tai, you've offended altogether; 'yat 'tai 'kò, a large cake.

抵 _{Ti} To oppose, to stop, to ward off, to rush against, to butt; to slap, to hit together; to substitute; to forfeit a pledge; to transgress, to offend; to sustain, to bear, to have what one deserves; to reach; to

value; up to, reaching; worth, valued at; cheap, a bargain; 'tai tong, to be worth; 'm 'tai 'kò' 'lân' 'kal, not worth a rotten orange; 'm 'tai 'ts'in, not worth a cash; 'tai 'shau sái' clever at everything, jack of all trades; 'tai 'chü' hold it up, stop it; 'tai 'ngái' to bear as well as I can; 'chan 'ching' 'm 'tai truly I was deceived, I was not up to him; 'tai 'ts'in 'yé, a very precious article; 'tai 'tak, 'lá, well worth it; 'tai 'lái' to take or have an equivalent; 'tái' 'tai, in general, for the most part; 'chan 'hai' 'tai 'ké' it was very cheap; 'm 'tai, dear; 'tai 'ün' to swap, to exchange; 'tai 'tik, 'tak, 'chü' able to stand against them, as an army; equal in value; 'tai 'tsú' to atone for crime; to bear the blame.

抵 _{Ti} The trunk of trees, the part of a tree near the ground; the root, the foundation.

邸 _{Ti} A hotel where feudatories lodged at the capital; a court, a royal residence; a lodging-house, a hotel for travelers; the basis, the bottom, the support of a thing; the stand for a sceptre; a screen outside the door; fundamental; to arrive at, to reach; 'lū' 'tai, a tavern; 'tai 'king, to reach the capital.

抵 _{Ti} To vilify, to defame, to slander; to scold, to blame; to accuse falsely; 'tai 'hám' to implicate and injure; 'tai 'yuk, to insult and reproach; 'tai 'wai, to calumniate.

砥 Chí A grindstone, a millstone; a hone, a whetstone; smoothed, level, as a whetstone; to polish one's conduct, to regard rules and civilities; *tai lai*² a grindstone; to reform one's self.

帝 Ti One who judges; celestial virtue; one whose virtue is like that of heaven and earth, and made their vicegerent among men; *ergo*, a sovereign, a judge, a prince, a potentate, an autocrat, an emperor, of whom the world can only have one; it is applied to several deities denoting their supremacy in their peculiar attributes, as *Kwán tai*² Mars; *Man tai*² Apollo; *Wá tai*² God of Fire; *Shéung tai*² the Supreme Ruler, one at the head of Olympus; there are now several of them; *wong tai*² the emperor; *tai wong*, a sovereign; *tai hau*² an empress; *ng tai*² the five rulers of the five regions; the five elected emperors, before Yú the Great, B. C. 2597-2255.

諦 Ti To judge, to examine into; to scrutinize; *sham tai*² to examine and decide upon.

蒂 Ti The peduncle of a flower, the foot-stalk of a flower or fruit; stem of a melon; rootlets; *met.* rootless, unfounded; *fu tai*² a flower-stalk; *ping tai*² *kin*, a double flowered lotus; *tai kái*² little prickles, motes, straws, trifles.

禘 Ti A quinquennial sacrifice to the manes of the emperor's predecessors; a worship of royal ancestors.

蝶 Ti } Small insects, like ephemera, generated in the ether; it is supposed the rainbow is made of them; *tai tung*² the rainbow. The first also means a snake; and the second, when read *chüt*, a spider.

弟 Ti² To twine and bind with leathern straps; rising by degrees; a younger brother; to act as becomes a younger brother; a junior, a friend, a scholar; *ái tai*² a boy, a lad; *ching tai*² brothers, younger brothers; *ling tai*² your younger brother; *shé tai*² my own brother; *nü tai*² a younger sister; *tai tsz*² scholars; *siu tai*² I, my humble self; *ngoi ching tai*² brothers-in-law.

悌 Ti² Used for the above as a verb; to act brotherly, to act as a younger brother should.

第 Ti² To wind around in ascending order; a consecutive series, an order, a rank, a gradation; to gradate, to make in a series; arranged in order; a literary degree; a mansion, a house; makes the ordinal numbers; a conjunction, but, however, yet, merely; *ts'z' tai*² rank; *tai yat*² number one, the first; *tai yat hò*, the best; *tai sám kán*, the third house; *tai 'ki hò*² which number? *tai chák*² an officer's house; *tak tai*² to get a higher degree; *k'ap tai*² a doctorate, a Hánlin; *'k'ü 'yau mat kò tai*² *hi*, what high grade has he reached—what cleverness has he? *ts'z' tai*² to confer a mansion on a deserving officer.

第²_{Ti} Used for the preceding as a conjunction; but, yet, only; name of a plant; *pat, tai*² a double surname.

遞²_{Ti} } To transmit, to send on,
遞²_{Ti} } to convey, to pass from hand
遞²_{Ti} } to hand; to hand up or in; to
遞²_{Ti} } exchange, to alternate; for,
遞²_{Ti} } instead of; distant; *tai*² 'hi
遞²_{Ti} } *kéuk*, to change the legs over;
遞²_{Ti} } *tai*² *snin*, next year; *sch'ün tai*²
遞²_{Ti} } to send on, as by post; to remit
遞²_{Ti} } intelligence; *tai*² 'pan, to
遞²_{Ti} } petition for; *t'ü tai*² to go far,
遞²_{Ti} } distant; *tai*² *seung wong wán*,
遞²_{Ti} } alternating, neighbors seeing
遞²_{Ti} } each other; *lán sü tai*² *chong*²
遞²_{Ti} } to stop an officer's sedan and
遞²_{Ti} } hand up a paper; *fün 'ni tai*²
遞²_{Ti} } 'chün, may I trouble you to
遞²_{Ti} } take this for me?

棣²_{Ti} A sort of small plum, not larger than a cherry; a wild cherry, common in Shánsi; a piece of wood put under a carriage.

隸²_{Li} Attached to, belonging to, joined; attendants in offices, underlings; menial, abject, base, vile, ignoble; *puk tai*² servants, suite; *tai*² *shü*, the square, plain character; *chik tai*² attached to directly, as the superior *chau* and *t'ing* departments are under the governor; *chik tai*² 'sháng, the province of Chihli, so called because it is the metropolitan province.

杼²_{Ti} Standing alone, as a tree; solitary; exuberant, flourishing; distinguished, eminent.

Read 'to; a tiller to steer with, a scull.

(524)

T'ai.

梯²_{Ti} A ladder; stairs; steps; to recline against; a means to reach an end; *yat tò lau t'ai*, a pair of stairs; *lau t'ai fong*, closet under the stairs; 'shau t'ai, a hand ladder; *t'ai tang*² a step-ladder; 'pán t'ai, board steps; 'ün t'ai, a rope-ladder; 'shéung wan t'ai, to mount the cloudy ladder—to become a high scholar; *t'in t'ai*, a ladder leading up a roof, a scaling rope ladder; 'shéung t'in t'ai kóm' nán, as difficult as to climb up the sky; *t'ai hau, t'ai kéuk*, head of the stairs, and foot of the stairs.

稊²_{Ti} } Tares found among rice,
稊²_{Ti} } like that grain with small
稊²_{Ti} } seeds, and not easily distin-
稊²_{Ti} } guished; rice cockle; shoots
稊²_{Ti} } on a willow trunk.

緋²_{Ti} Lustrous poncee, used to make robes or gowns, which were given as presents; a coat or pelisse.

鴉²_{Ti} A water-fowl, called *t'ai shi*, a species of gregarious pelican, having a red bill, and plumage like an owl.

啼²_{Ti} To bewail, to howl and cry; the cry of birds; to crow, as a cock; to coo and call, as a pigeon; to scream, as a parrot or an ape; *t'ai huk*, to cry and weep; *kai t'ai*, a cock's crow; *kai ch'o t'ai*, first cockcrowing—at the 3d watch; *kai lün t'ai*, general cockcrowing at dawn.

蹄
T'í
A hoof, both solid and cleft; the feet of pachydermata, solidungula, and ruminantia; to kick; a trap to catch hares; *met.* a horse; 'má t'ai, a horse-hoof; the water-chestnut; 'áp, 'ná t'ai, a flat foot like a duck—sign of a poor man; t'ai kok, hoofs and horns, *i. e.* horses and cattle.

提
T'í
At ease; t'ai t'ai beautiful, fascinating, as Sí-shí was. Read chí, a mother.

提
T'í
To lift in one hand, to lift up, to take up; to hold, to raise, to carry; to bring forward, to bring into notice; to bring before a magistrate; a drum or sounding-tube, used on horseback; a syllable used by Budhists; t'ai shíp, t'sing shan, to rouse one to action; t'ai fong, to watch; t'ai shing, to lift on high; t'ai kw'ai, to lead by the hand; to bring up, to nourish; to lead forward, to help on; t'ai ying, the sentencer of punishment, a provincial judge; t'ai tuk, a major-general; 'shui sz' t'ai tuk, an admiral; t'ai t'ong, a courier; t'ai sz' 'king kok, to bring to notice fully; t'ai 'hi, to bring to notice, to suggest; t'ai lung, to carry a lantern; t'ai tiú' kún, overseer of the candidates; t'ai kon tiú' 'tám, in a flutter, scared.

Read t'ai; to throw away.

提
T'í
Name of a gem, called t'ai t'ong.

提
T'í
To go out to see; to sit and observe; to look at from a distance.

提
T'í
Name of an insect; t'ai ló, a kind of cicada.

Also read shí, name of a bird.

醞
T'í
Reddish spirits, clear pure liquor; the essential oil of milk, a liquor refined from the coagulum of butter, elain; t'ai sú, an unctuous liquor flowing from cream; *met.* the beneficent temper of Budha.

提
T'í
Fully, handsomely dressed; t'ai hau' t'ai t'ai, properly clothed in an elegant manner. Also read shí, with the same meaning.

題
T'í
The forehead, the front; the head, the forefront; conspicuous; a theme, a proposition, a subject for writing, a preface; title of a book; to look at; to notice, to discuss, to praise, to bring forward; to subscribe; to do, to attempt; to compose, to write; t'ai muk, a theme; an authority for; t'ai' t'ai muk, an important matter, an urgent order from high officers; t'ai 'seng, to bring to mind; p'o' t'ai, the exordium of an essay; shing t'ai, the enforcement of the subject; 'siú t'ai t'ai' tso' to make too much of a little matter; 'ní t'ai 'há t'ai, do you broach the matter, you try first; t'sim t'ai, to subscribe money; t'ai shí, to indite verses; t'ai tsau' to write a memorial to court; shü t'ai, the title to a book; 'nán t'ai, hard to do, impossible; pat, 'siú t'ai, don't say any more about it, keep still; 'm t'ai, to forget all about.

騏 _{T'1} A frisking, fine horse; *k'üt*; *t'ai*, a nimble palfrey; *t'ai tsz'*, a place in Shántung.

莠 _{T'1} Weeds, tares; plants just sprouting.

Read *ái*; to cut down grass; name of a flower; *san á fá*, the *Magnolia purpurea*.

霽 _{T'1} The sky clearing up; fair weather, cessation of rain.

鷓 _{T'1} A sort of pheasant; *t'ai ú*; a kind of pelican. Read *ái*; *ái yau*, a flying squirrel.

鮪 _{T'1} A sort of cottus or bullhead, with projecting eyes; the sour things found in fish's stomach.

體 _{T'1} The body, the frame, the whole person; a body, a trunk; a class, a body of officers; real, substantial; the important parts of, the essentials; decorous, dignified, becoming, decent, proper; respectable, reputable, influential; to realize, to embody, to make substantial, to represent in action the views of another; to partition; to join, to attract, related to; to receive courteously; *shan t'ai*, the human body; *tái t'ai mín* having a great reputation; *yat t'ai*, the whole, all concerned, accordant; *lai t'ai*, courtesy, politeness; *sz t'ai*, the four limbs; *shik tái t'ai*, to understand the great rules of propriety; *hò t'ai ts'oi*, personable, well limbed, elegant; *shat t'ai*, unbecoming, rude, impolite; *kwai t'ai wai woi*, I fear your good self is indisposed; *t'ai sut* to befriend; *fú fú yat t'ai*,

husband and wife one flesh; *t'ai shang*, to put in practice; *t'ai kú* to regard, to assist; *t'ai pák kòm tsò* do it this way and no other; *'m hòp*; *t'ai shik*, inelegant, as style; indecorous, unusual, as dress.

睇 _{T'1} Read *taí*; to view slightly, to glance at.

A colloquial word. To see to, to look after; to deem, to regard; to keep watch, to look-out for, have an eye on; to conclude, to suppose, to think; *t'ai k'ü m'hi*, I think he will not answer; *'ngo t'ai tak yau*, I think there is some; I guess it is so; *t'ai kang*, to watch, as a watchmen; *t'ai kéuk*, look to your footing, be careful how you walk; *t'ai kwán* used to, seen such before; *'pi yan t'ai siú*, you'll make men contemn you; *t'ai tak 'm t'ai tak*, do you think he will pass? can such things do? *t'ai kwò* I've seen it; *t'ai chan*, look sharp; *t'ai sngan*, to shroff money; *t'ai ch'ün shek* to look through a stone, sharp-sighted; *t'ai tsz' sai* look very carefully after it; *t'ai há t'in*, look to heaven [for help]; *t'ai kwò chung*, to look beyond the mark; *t'ai t'au t'ai mí*, I've seen they are all right; *t'ai pung kat, shau*, lookout for your empty hands!—a street cry; *'ngán t'ai t'ai*, staring at, not taking his eyes off; *hü t'ai hi* gone to see the play; *'yau mat 'yé hò t'ai*, what fine things have you?

弟 _{T₁} A younger sister; 't'ai 'ts'z' sisters-in-law; 't'ai fú, a younger brother's wife; 't'ai 'tsai, a waiting-boy; kú shang 't'ai, a slave boy: á' 't'ai, my boy, my little fellow.

涕 _{T₁} To weep, to shed tears; name of a lot; yap, 't'ai' to lament and weep; yat, 't'ung pí' 't'ai' a foolish blockhead.

鬚剃薙 _{T₁} To shave; to eradicate grass, to clear off land; rubbish, underbrush; 't'ai' 't'au 'lò, a barber; 't'ai' 'sò 'lò, a razor; 'ch'ü 't'ai' to root out; 't'ai' fát, 'sau shang, to turn priest; üt, há' 't'ai' 't'au, to shave in the moonshine.

掃 _{T₁} To reject, to cast away from one.
Read cháí'; a hair-pin to secure the hair in a knot.

締 _{T₁} An indissoluble knot; 't'ai' káu, inseparably joined, as when married; closely shut.

替 _{T₁} To change, to put another instead of, to substitute; to abolish, to reject, to set aside; to wait; to stop; for, instead, in place of, in behalf; a sign of the dative; 't'ai' 'ní hū' I'll go for you; 't'ai' 'shan, a substitute; 't'ai' tak, 'ch'ut, 's'm, doubtful if it (or he) will do instead; 'Yé sú' 't'ai' 'yan shau' 'tsú' Jesus suffered for men's sins; 'shai' 't'áp, 'mong 't'ai' hereditary titles are not destroyed; 't'ai' 'k'ü 'kong, tell him; 'mò 't'ai' unchangeable; 't'ai' 'sz' 'kwai, a criminal's substitute.

嚏 _{T₁} To sneeze; a sneeze; 't'ai' p'an' 't'ai' to sneeze; 'k'au 't'ai' catching cold.

(525) Tái.

𪔐 A colloquial word. Silly; acting like a fool; shü 't'ai' 'tsz' a silly booby; 'lái 't'ai, dress out of order, slovenly.

歹 _{T₁} Bad, vicious, evil, perverse; the 78th radical of characters denoting misfortunes, death, corpses; 's'm 'chí 'hò 't'ai, he does not know good from bad; 'wai 'fi 'tsok 't'ai, to make confusion and evil; 'séung 't'ai 'snán fan, not easy to tell the bad from the good.

袋 _{T₁} A colloquial word. A pipe; 'ín 't'ai, a tobacco pipe; 'shui 'ín 't'ai, a bubble-bubble, a water pipe; 'shik, 't'ai 'ín, to smoke one pipe.

帶 _{T₁} A sash, a girdle; a belt, a region of country, a zone; a bandage, a compress; a band, a tape, a ribbon, a scarf, a narrow kerchief; to take, to carry; to take along with one, to pilot, to conduct, to lead and guide; to remind; belonging to, related, implicated; places connected with each other, as a neighborhood; a colloquial word, overmuch; 'fú' 't'au 'tái' a girdle; 'mat, 'tái' garters; 'sz' 'tái' 'p'ò' tape and ribbon shop; 'tái' 'ní 'ying' 'shik, go with you there to introduce you; 'tái' 'it, 'tik, rather too warm; 'tái' 'cháng lok, it does not exactly suit; 'fán 'tái' trouble you to take this—as a letter; 'tái' 'lui' involved, as in a ruin; 'kwai' 'tái' 'yan 'hau,

to entrap and carry off girls; 'mò kwá' tái' no cares on my mind; tái' 'shui 't'eng, pilot boats.

蕪
T'ai

The rootlets of plants; unimportant, trifling; tái' tái' a little matter, a mote.

戴
T'ai

To carry or wear on the head; to bear, to sustain, to uphold; to have over one, as the sky; to respect; to meet, to occur, to happen; tái' mò' to put on a cap; tái' 'ngán keng' to wear spectacles; oi' tái' 'k'ü, I respect and like him; pat, kung tái' 't'in, the same sky shall not cover us; 'teng tái' a button or knob; 'tám tái' to undertake for; tái' üt' p'i' sing, to wear the moon and wrap in the stars, i. e. to travel and peddle.

大
T'ai

Great, big, grand, large; noble, old; chief, distinguished; fat, plump; important, prominent; a common superlative, much, very; to enlarge, to exceed, to surpass; to grow large; the 37th radical; tái' 's'm 't'ung, very different; tái' 'ü 'siu pat, 't'ung, the large is unlike the small; tái' tak, how fast he grows; tái' 'mún, the front gate; tái' 'ts'in, the "great thousand," the world; tái' 't'au há, "a big headed prawn," you booby! tái' 'hoi smún tsò' do it with open gates, i. e. let every body know it; 'hò tái' 'mín' á' you think yourself rather great; tái' 'ká' 'tsz' a vain fellow; tái' 'fong tik, be more lenient, don't gripe him; á' tái' my

elder brother; tái' 'léuk, in general; tái' 'ts'in yat, day before yesterday; 'léung tái' 'siu, wife and concubine; tái' 'hán, the "great limit,"—death; 'shang tái' 'sz' to kill the emperor; tái' 'kuk, a fine appearance; 'shui tái' high water; tái' 'séung 't'au, a grand plan; tái' 'yau 'sho yik, he has made a great gain; it will be very advantageous; tái' 'to, too many; tái' 'pat, 'ho, impossible.

(526)

T'ái.

舵
T'ai

A colloquial word. A rudder; 'chá 't'ai, to steer, to hold the tiller; 'sung 't'ai, to crane up a rudder; to let go the tiller; 'mán 't'ai, to luff; 't'ái 't'ai, to ease the helm; 't'ai 't'ung, a tiller.

Read tái'; a long narrow boat.

太
T'ai

Great, excessive; too, very; broad and extensive; slippery; a title of honor for men and women; á' 't'ai' the old lady, Madam; 'lò 't'ai' 't'ai' an officer's lady, her ladyship; 't'ai' 'to, overmuch, excessive; 't'ai' 'kwo' overstepping his place, intrusive; more than enough; tái' 'pat, 'k'ap, insufficient, will not do at all; tái' 'k'ung, a great-grandfather; tái' 'e'itsz' the crown-prince; tái' 'p'ing, general peace; 'lò tái' 'ts'ing, custom-house examiners; tái' 'y, 'm koi, truly I am to blame, I beg pardon.

泰
T'ai
Interchanged with the preceding; exalted, high, honorable; superior in station or excellence; extreme; pervading; peaceful; the 11th diagram; *t'ai' í pat, kiú*, high and still condescending, as the emperor; *T'ai' shán*, a famous peak in Shántung; *kwok, t'ai' man on*, the country prospering and the people at peace.

汰
T'ai
Slippery; waters rushing and overflowing; excessive, overpassing; to wash, to rinse and clean; *shá t'ai'* to scrub with sand; *ch'é t'ai'* extravagant; fond of women.

貸
T'ai
To lend; to loan on interest; to intrust to another; a loan; to confer, to give; to release, to pardon; *tsé t'ai'* to lend, to use a while; *p'ong t'ai'* to borrow for another; *hat, t'ai'* to beg a loan; *chák, fá, pat, t'ai'* to punish and not pardon.

態
T'ai
Figure, form; the habit of a person, his gait, air, motions; the expression of an idea; configuration, circumstances; manner; *kiú t'ai'* haughty; *shai' t'ai' ám séung*, the cordiality or the disregard of the world; *mi' t'ai'* seductive way, ogling; *t'ai' tò' behavior*.

(527) Tak.

德
Teh
Virtue, goodness, moral excellence; accomplishments; benefit, favor, kindness; virtue, quality, energy, efficacy. good examples; sensible o-

a favor, grateful; to increase; happy; *tak, hang'* virtuous actions; *sz' tak* four [female] duties; *'yau tak* he is worthy; *'yan tak* beneficence; *tái' tak* great kindness; *tsò' kung tak* to perform meritorious acts, as Budhists do; *ok, tak* a bad efficacy; *chi yan kòm tak* to be grateful.

得
Teh

To obtain, to attain, to succeed, to get what one wishes; to get from heaven; to wish, to desire; special; an auxiliary verb, can, may; able to be done; often forms the past tense in colloquial; *'m tak*, impossible, very difficult; *'m kwò' tak, í' I am truly sorry, mortified; tak, ts'in má' fong'* to take bribes to let a thief go; *kam yat, tak, kin'* I had a sight of him to-day; *'t'ai tak, kin'* able to see it; *pat, tak, k'i' sz'* a premature death; *'m k'ong tak, ch'ut*, inexpressible, I will not say it; *'m tang tak*, I cannot wait; *háng tak, to*, walked much; *lok, tak, sū to*, it rained much; *'sé tak*, *'shíu*, you've written but little; *tsò' tak*, very well, it can be done; *tak, tsú'* to sin, to offend; *sz' 'm tak, cūn*, the thing may not be done; *kái' chí tsò' tak*, repress your covetousness; *séung tak*, mutually agreeable, coinciding; *tak, yat, shat, yat*, to get one and lose one; *tái' tak, tsai'* much too large; *tak, 'shau' fo kí'* a fellow-workman.

得
Teh

Erroneously used for the preceding; water; watery, the appearance of water.

特₂
Teh

A bullock fit for sacrificing; a three-year stallion; male of beasts; team of four; to pair, to match; to stand forth; alone, single, separately, insulated; special, purposely; *tak tang doi*, I came on purpose; *pat tak kòm*, not so alone; *tak iú* specially; *tak í* a special design; *k'í tak* truly unique, a strange thing; *tak tí* purposely; *lak tak* brusque, eccentric, peculiar; *tak ũ* a special edict.

棧₂
Yih

A pear from Annam; a post to tie animals to; a pillar; a spike; *shek tak* a stone which divides lands; *sch'éung teng tak* a long spike, a nail to hang things on; *tam tak* to drive down a post or stick.

(528)

Tam.

冢

A colloquial word. To pound, to hammer; to strike with the fist; to rap; to throw at; to throw away; *tam áp*: to stone ducks; *tam náu*, to drop anchor; *páu tam páu cháp*: I'd let you pound or cut it—for I know it to be good; *tam yan* to "chop" dollars; *tam kwat*, or *tam shán*, to pommel, to shampoo; *sch'ui t'au tam 'nò*, to hammer and beat one harshly; *tam hū* to throw away.

冢

A colloquial word. To drop down; to drool, as saliva; to hang down, as a laden pocket; to sound; *tam t'ò*, to throw

the lead; *tam tam chung* very heavy, burdensome; *chán chung tam* to make a large fortune; *tam lok dai*, to hang down, suspended; *tam sū*, to fish with a line; *tam p'áng k'í*, to angle for crabs; *tam shau k'é* stupid, gloomy; *tam tui*, sad looking, melancholic; *tam lám* to drop a hawser so that a boat can cross it.

窰

A colloquial word. A low place, a bog; to press down, to crush; to stamp on; *tai tam* a low spot, as in a yard; *tam k'ü*, crush it, as with the foot; *má tam t'ai*, the horse paws; *hau tam tam* very thick; *yung kéuk tam pán*, push the board down with the foot.

(529)

T'am.

T'am. A colloquial word. To revolve, to whirl; round, rolling over; *t'am t'am chün*, to whirl round and round; *t'am t'am hün*, the circuit of, as an islet; a round plat; *t'am t'am sheng*, a rumbling sound.

窰

A colloquial word. A cess-pool; a pit, a tank; *shui t'am*, a tank for manure; *chai t'am*, a hole, dug for transplanting in.

窰

A colloquial word. To deceive, to swindle, to play a trick on; to try; an imposition; *k'ü t'am ní*, he is deluding you; *t'am t'am há*, try once; *m t'eng ní t'am* I'll not be taken in by you.

(530)

Tám.

擔
擔
担
Tán

To carry on a pole across the shoulders; to bear, to undertake, to sustain; to grab at; responsible for, to be security for; *tám chí kó séung*, carry this box; *tám pò*, to be security, to insure; *tám tak, hí*, you can lift it; *tám kon'kí*, to stand security for; *tám t'au*, a patron, one's security; *tám shéung shan*, I'll take the responsibility; *tám san chí* to remember carefully; *tám lo t'au*, peddlers, hawkers; *tám tak, ngáng*² can certainly be assured of it; *tám chau'fú*, or *tám tám' ló*, a coolie, a porter; *tám kok*, to retard, as by delay; *kau tám' tsung*, the dog grabbed the pudding, *i. e.* he does not take the hint; *tám ying*² to stake one's credit.

擔
担
Tán

Interchanged with the last and the next; a load of two peculs of grain; the name of a large town in the northwest of Hainán I.

耽
Tán

Interchanged with the next; also pendent ears, long ears, regarded as a sign of wisdom.

耽
耽
耽
Tán

To look at and yet think of something else; to look about, as a tiger when eating; given to pleasure, lustful; *fú shí tám tám*, eyeing fiercely like a tiger.

聾
聾
聾
Tán

Dull of hearing; a man's name; *Lò Tám*, or *Lán-kian*, founder of the Rationalists,

統
Tán

Fringes or pendants hanging on the border of crowns or coronets, to conceal the ears; flaps on caps; sound of a drum.

耽
Tán

Interchanged with *sham* 鴆 a poison; exhilarated by drink, given to wine; *tám ü' tsau*, fond to drink.

膽
胆
Tán

The gall, the gall-bladder; courage, bravery; fortitude, endurance; *tám shui*, the bile; *tám sai* timid, fearful; *chan' hò tám*, really brave; *hák, p'ò tám*, scared so as to split his gall-bladder; *kon tám*, liver and gall—very intimate; *tám chí* moral courage; *tám tsok, tám wai*, as we plan we will do, to carry out a purpose; *tám shang and*, "his gall has got hairs,"—audacious, dauntless; *wong tám*, gall.

噴
Tán

The hum of a full table; the noise of many eating; craunching, grinding of the jaws.

擔
担
Tán

A burden, a load; a pecul or 100 catties; *hò tái tám* a very heavy load; *yat, t'íu tám' kon*, a carrying-pole; *tám' t'íu t'au shang í* to get a living by carrying burdens; *yat tám' chung*² weighs a pecul; *tám' kon tsò' ch'ek* the beam makes a cubit, *i. e.* it's as long as it is broad; *tám' t'au*, a peculage levied by the hoppo's office; *tsip, chün tám* I'll relieve your load; *yat, tám' tám*, take it all at one load.

啖
啖
Tán

To eat, to taste, to chew, to masticate, to swallow; to entice, to hold out baits; a bite, a morsel, a mouthful;

a swallow; wild, incoherent; yat, tám² fân² a mouthful of rice; shí 'shé tám² fân² give a mouthful of rice [to a poor man]; chap, 'mò tám² hâp, not even a suck of gravy—a bare board; 'ngáu tám² 'ní, I'll bite you; t'au 'kòm tám² to steal a bite; 'ní yák, tám² take a bite.

淡澹²
Tán

Fresh, tasteless, flat, insipid; thin, weak, watery; light, volatile, heartless; distant, as a friend; light, as color; indifferent to, temperate; dull, as trade; tám² 'shái, detestably flat; sam tám² no liking for; tám² tak tsai² very weak, as tea; ts'ing tám² poor; shang í tám² business is dull; 'láng tám² abstinent; no cordiality for; no trade, a dull market; tám² 'shui, fresh water; tám² pok, poor, thin.

蔞²
Tán

Marshy plants, low sedge; a sort of reed useful for making brooms.

蓓²
Tán

Opening flowers; mallows; budding flowers; 'ám tám² the *Hibiscus mutabilis*.

禫²
Tán

A sacrifice offered to the manes of parents at the end of the three years' mourning.

(531)

T'ám.

貪²
T'an

To covet, to long for, to desire inordinately; ambitious of, bent on; avaricious; t'ám sam, a covetous disposition; greedy, slám, t'ám covetous; t'ám 't'ai mín², fishing for praise; t'ám ts'in, anxious to

get on; t'ám tsong, open to bribes; t'ám t'au, the object of desire; t'ám 'yam t'ám yák, a gluttonous drunkard.

A colloquial word. The quadruped drawn on the screen in front of offices, for good luck; it is like a unicorn, and should warn officials against bribery.

痰²
T'an

Phlegm, thick mucus from the lungs; chung² t'ám, to fall dead; t'ò t'ám, to cough up phlegm, to spit; t'ám 'ín, phlegm; t'ám t'ò or t'ám kún² a spittoon, a cuspidor; fâ² t'ám, an expectorant; t'ám 'shéung 'keng, in the death rattle.

談²
T'an

To converse, to discuss, to talk about, to speak upon; to prate, to cavil; a patois, any peculiarity of speech; conversation, talk, chitchat; shán t'ám, small talk; 'shau t'ám, to play chess; t'ò t'ám, a local dialect; t'ám siú² to laugh and chat; kò t'ám, loud talk; kung² 'ní t'ám t'ám, let us talk a while.

餡²
T'an

To serve up food; cakes with flesh rolled in them, and sliced, a sort of sandwich; to bait, to allure.

覃²
T'an

Reaching, extending to; to arrive at; great, extensive; t'ám yan, royal favor.

燂²
T'an

To burn in the fire; to scorch, to bream; to dry at a fire, to put in the blaze; to warm, to boil; t'ám 'shün, to bream a boat's bottom; t'ám 'kí tsò² 'fo, burn some faggots of grass; tang t'au t'ám 'hò,

dry it in the lamp; *t'ám' shui*, to warm some water, as in a boiler; *t'ám tám' ch'á*, warm a cup of tea; *fo t'ám wok' tai tsau' chi k'ung*, when the fire scorches the boiler, you'll know what poverty is. Also read *ts'am*.

譚
T'an

To converse, to discuss; to manifest; large, big; to talk big; an ancient feudal state, lying east of Tsínán fú in Shántung; a surname.

潭
T'an

Name of a river; deep, bottomless; an expanse of water, with deep holes; *kon pák' ngo t'ám*, as well dry up the Macao Passage! *i. e.* you talk extravagantly; *t'ám 'tsz' yéung mín'* passage between the Bar Fort and Typa; *mán' chéung' sham t'ám*, very deep, no bottom; *met.* I can't see the end of it.

壇
T'an

A wine jar, an earthen vase to contain spirits; *yat' t'ám 'tsau*, a jug of spirits. Often pronounced *t'an*.

曇
T'an

Clouds spreading themselves; *t'ám t'ám*, lowering, the sky overcast.

醃
T'an

Minced meat salted; salted or cured delicacies; brine; gravy, the serous juice oozing from meats; *t'ám 'hoi*, preserved or salted meats.

探
T'an

To feel for with the hand, to search for; to go to discover; to explore, to sound; to try, to essay; to make inquiries about, to visit, to ask after; to examine, to spy, to investigate; *tá t'ám* to learn about; *t'ám' mong' ts'an ts'ik*, to visit

relatives; *t'ám' shá 'shui*, to sound; *t'ám' fà*, the third on the list of the Hánlin doctors; *t'ám' t'eng'* to seek news of; *loi t'ám' 'há 'ní*, just came in to see how you are; *t'ám' 'tsz'* a spy; *t'ám' t'ong*, to try the heat of water; *t'ám' yat' t'ám'* try it once.

(532)

Tan.

塚
T'an

A heap, a tumulus, a mound, a barrow; a pile; a hillock on a stepp; a square pillar of bricks; the base of a post, a plinth; a company of boat-people settled ashore; a ton, used to imitate the English word; *chò tan*, Oyster Heap, or Second Bar; *áp tan*, Duck Hillock, opposite French Folly; *tan kéuk*, a settlement near Macao Passage Fort; *láp, chuk, tan*, a candle-stand; *án tan*, a fire-signal; *'hí tán sū iú' tá tan*, pillars must be made in single brick walls; *sau' tan*, cushions used by courtiers; *p'áu' tan*, a bundle of straw; *met.* a squat, strutting fellow. The second form is vulgar.

躉
T'an

A colloquial word. To stop when it ought to go on; to put down; a *dépôt* for opium; *á p'in' tan*, an opium ship; *'tan ká*, opium dealers; *chái' tan*, an insolvent; *'tan tsoi' mún' hau*, put it in the doorway a while; *'tan fò'* goods left on hand; *'tan p'ò'* a small flower boat.

(533)

T'an.

吞
Tun

To swallow, to gulp, to bolt; to devour, to swallow up, to seize, to engulf, to grasp, to appropriate; to merge in one; *t'an cün*, to bolt a pill; *t'an 'hau 'shui*, to swallow one's spittle; to make one's mouth water; *t'an t'in*, to swallow the sky, *i. e.* grasping; *t'an t'in há* to seize the empire; *t'an ping* to engross all; *t'in lok₂ hü* swallowed; *t'an 'm lok₂ 'keng*, I can't swallow it down; *t'an kam*, to swallow gold-leaf—a Chinese mode of suicide; *t'an p'in* to overreach; *wáng t'an fán t'áp*, to gulp a pagoda crosswise, *i. e.* inordinately greedy; *t'an sheng*, to keep silent; *t'an tám* to take a swallow; *pún² t'an pún² t'ò* to tell only half.

餛
T'un

A sort of meat cake or nut, made of flour and boiled; *wan t'an*, meat dumplings, eaten with sugar.

褻
T'un

To undress, to disrobe; flowers fading and falling off. A colloquial word. To pull the arm within the sleeve; to take out bones; to push along; *t'un² kwat₂ kai*, a boned chicken; *t'an² há² shong*, drive it into the next line; *t'an² ch'ut*, overrun it, as in correcting types; *t'an² lat* to slip out of, as from a jacket; *tá t'ò t'an²* the food rising on the stomach; *t'an² yuk₂ 'hái*, scolloped crabs.

(534)

Tán.

丹
Tan

A carnation or cinnabar color; sincere, honest; medicines or other substances decocted or distilled; a prescription, a remedy; *ling tán*, an efficacious remedy; *tán fong*, a good recipe; *lin² tán*, to distil medicines; *tán shá*, cinnabar ore; *tán sam*, pure-minded; *sín tán*, a divine medicine; *tán t'in lík₂* constitutional energy; *yat p'in² tán sam*, entirely devoted to.

單
Tan

Single, alone, isolated, by itself; odd numbers; a single garment; individual, an orphan; only, entirely; thin, poor, bad; debilitated, exhausted; to surround, around; sincere, credible; a check, an agreement, a bill, a receipt; an adverb, but, only, nothing but; *shéung tán*, double, single; even, odd; *tán tuk₂* only one; *kú tán*, orphaned, isolated; *tán hái²* only that, merely, just; *tán 'ngán*, one-eyed; *hoi tán*, to make out a bill; *shau tán*, a receipt; *ú² tán*, a draft, a promissory note; *tán pok₂* thin, deficient, poor; *tá tán ts'ák₂* blackmail paid; *tán pín l'ò²* only one way there; *fo² tán*, an invoice; *hím² tán*, money owing; *tán t'ing yat, kò²* only one; *chí tán*, an order to pay money; *cháp₂ tán fo²* to keep goods out of market; *tán t'ò tip₂* a rattan shield and sword; *tán*

shan 'tsai, only myself; *tán yut 'hi*, do it on the odd days; *ngan tán*, a check.

殫
Tán The extreme, the last stage of, to the utmost; *tán kau'* to dive to the bottom of a subject; *tán lik*, the entire strength.

簞
Tán A small open basket for holding boiled rice; a pannier; *tán p'ü lü hung'* the baskets and gourds were often empty—in a famine; *kwü' tán wo shéung'* a begging priest.

禪
Tán A garment without lining; a single garment; *tán mal*, stockings without lining; *p'í tán*, a sheet.

輦
Tán A region in the south of Chihlí province, now the district of Hántán in Kwángping fú.

旦
Tán Men who act the parts of females; *fá tán*, those who act girls; *tá 'mò tán*, those who act as female warriors; *ching' tán*, actors of elderly ladies; *shang tán hi'* a play of a love affair.

誕
Tán } To talk wild, to boast, to brag; fabulous, incoherent, unfounded, nonsensical; to enlarge; great, wide; to bear children; to nourish, to bring up; *fong' tán'* to lie, to brag; *kwái' tán'* strange, boasting; *tán' 'tsz'* to bear a son; *tán' yut* a birthday; *p'ò tán'* or *p'ò sât, tán'* an idol's birthday; *hó' tán'* to congratulate one on his birthday; the second character only is used in this sense.

旦
Tán The morning, the dawn; a morning; light, dawn; clear, bright; used for *shan*, a god;

cün tán' newyear's day; *ming tán'* to-morrow morn; *tát, tán'* to watch for the morn; *tso' 'i toi' tán'* to sit waiting for the dawn; *yat, tán'* in a morning, instantly.

但
Tán But, only, simply; but very; whenever, as soon as; unrestrained, set at liberty; often placed at the beginning of a sentence to add force; *tán' 'kong 'm p'á'* speak boldly; *tán' pat, chí*, but I don't know; *tán' kin' 'yan shán 'yan 'hoi*, he sees men like hills or waves—a vast multitude; *tán' 'fán*, but, however; whosoever; *tán' tak*, how then; *tán' ün' sü 'ts'z'* I simply wish it so; *pat, tán' 'kóm*, he not only does so, but, . . .

彈
Tán A pill; a bullet, a shot, a ball; a pellet; to shoot, to snap; to fillip; to hit; to draw a bow; *tán' 'ün*, a pellet; *met.* a little plat of ground; *tá tán'* to shoot balls with a bow; *p'áu' tán'* a cannon ball; *tán' smäng 'ngán*, to have an eye shot out; *p'áu' tséung' tán' 'ts'an*, the fire-crackers snap against one.

懼
Tán To dread difficulty or pain; tired out, sore; fearful; *sz'' smò ki' tán'* no fear of any body, reckless; *pat, tán' 'fán*, don't be afraid of duty.

蛋
Tán A tribe of the Miáutsz'; an egg; *tán' ká*, the boat-people about Canton; *tán' ü'* boat-people; *kai tán'* a hen's egg; *tán' ká 'tsai*, a boat child—a reproachful term; *tán' ká p'o*, tanka-boat women.

(535)

T'án.

攤
T'an

To open and spread out, as for sale; to spread and make thin; to gesture; a stall, a mat or shelf on which goods are displayed; to pay in instalments, to pay dividends; to share, to apportion, to divide amongst; slow, remiss; to prorogue, to defer to another time; *t'án pán*, negligent, as in working; *t'án tung* the food will grow cold; *fan t'án kún*, gambling shops; *p'á t'án*, to quadrate cash—a mode of gambling; *kwo t'án*, fruit stalls; *t'án shau t'án kék*, to gesticulate much; *t'án fan*, to pay the shares; *t'án tin*, to make up a loss in proportion, as in insurance; *t'án hoi t'án pok*, to spread out thin, as to dry; *t'án sp'i*, gambling cash; *chá t'án*, to grab a handful of cash for the game; *shik t'án*, dice; *mái t'án*, to bet at quadrating.

灘
T'an

Rapids, the water rushing through a rocky pass, a torrent; *shá t'án*, rapids and shoals; *t'án sz'* a pilot through the rapids.

嘖
T'an

To pant, to breathe hard; asthmatic, broken-winded, as a horse; easy; *t'án t'án*, full, vigorous, many; to rejoice.

彈
T'an

To fillip, to play with the nails; to snap, to throw at; to mark straight, as with a marking-line; to depreciate; to report against; *t'án mín fá*

to bow. cotton; *t'án chéung*, an accusation; *t'án ch'éung tsai*, a singing girl; *t'án k'am*, to thrum the lute; *t'án 'im*, to dye by sprinkling; *t'án 'chi sū sū*, a very little while; *shau t'án*, to be blamed; *t'án mak sin*, a marking line; *t'án át*, to put down by authority, as a mutiny.

壇
T'an

An altar on which to offer sacrifices; the altar before shrines; a terrace or high place for worship or meeting on; an arena for a gathering, like Olympia; *shé tsik t'án*, altar to Ceres; *hoi t'án*, to begin the ceremonies of the lemuria; *p'ái hā t'án*, to worship wandering spirits; *man t'án*, a hall for literary meetings; *tán ká 'tá tsíu' mò t'án* the *tánká* people erect no altars for worship, *i. e.* there's no good in accusing him; there is a play on the last word in this phrase, as it refers both to this and the last character.

檀
T'an

A tough wood fit for axles; sandal-wood; *'ts'z' t'án*, a kind of rosewood; *t'án chéung*, sandal-wood; *t'án sik*, incense sticks of sandal-wood.

寬
T'an

True, sincere; to trust; plenty, abundant; name of a far country beyond sea.

癩
T'an

Disease arising from overwork; fatigued, worn out; to reprove; ulcerated, inclined to sores; the erysipelas; *wong t'án*, the jaundice. Also read *tán*, a disease in children like the piles or strangury.

‘坦’ Plain, level, even; composed, quiet, tranquil; a son-in-law; *sam t'án ín*, gratified, at peace; *t'án fuk tung sch'ong*, a son-in-law; *ling² t'án*, your son-in-law; *hì tò t'án t'án*, a fine, level road.

‘姐’ A vile woman, *T'án ki*, the concubine of the tyrant Chausin, B. C. 1130.

‘袒’ To bare the arm, to strip up the sleeves; to bare the body; next to the skin; to disclose; *yuk² t'án*, a naked breast; *tso t'án*, to help one even when in the wrong.

‘毯’ To strike, to brush away; a small basket; bamboo mats for roofs; a kind of felted hair ratteen or serge, very rough, used under beds, for which the first character is the most correct; *sch'ong t'án*, a bed wrapper; *tsung t'án*, coir mats.

‘憚’ Quick, hasty; the whole heart engaged; to move, to annoy; urgent; *t'án nò* dire anger; *ngán t'án t'án*, to look at sharply, flashing eyes.

‘癱’ A numbness of the tendons; *fung t'án* or *t'án ún*, palsy or paralysis; *t'án shau*, a crippled arm.

‘灘’ A colloquial word. Beach covered at high tide; a flat beach; reclaimed land lying along river banks; *t'án t'ín*, reclaimed paddy fields; *t'úi shéung t'án*, push [the boat] up the beach; *yat fuk t'án*, a line of beach; *shai shéung t'án*, sail her ashore; *snai t'án*, a mud flat.

‘歎’ To sigh, to moan; to admire, to applaud; a drawl, an expiration after singing.

‘嘆’ A colloquial word. Given to vicious courses, licentious, drunken, or gambling; *hoi t'án ts'ing*, to bewail before marriage, as a girl does; *t'án sik*, a sigh; *t'án hì* a moan; *hò t'án* lecherous; *t'án á p'ín* given to opium smoking.

‘炭’ Charcoal, charred wood; fossil coal; *sch'ái t'án* charcoal; *smúi t'án* coal; *chéuk² t'án* burning coals; *kin t'án* best coal; *t'án ki*, coal cakes; *shang man t'ò t'án* the people suffer calamities and outrages; *tam t'án ki*, to make coal cakes.

(536) Tang.

‘登’ To step up, to ascend; to advance, to go up higher; to attain; to record, to note; to commence, to start; to ripen, to complete; when done, as soon; *tang shí*, at present, immediately, at the time; *tang t'ín*, to go on the roof; *tang pò* charge it to account; *tang fo*, to become a graduate; *tang kò*, to ascend heights on the 9th of the 9th moon; *tang sch'ing*, to start on a journey; *tak tang sni* or *chün tang lai*, came purposely; *ng kuk fung tang*, an abundant harvest; *tang tui* suitably matched; *tang shí pin séung* incon-

tinently he changed his countenance; *tang kung tsò* doing it for a special purpose.

A colloquial word. To push off with the foot; *tang hoi 'k'ü*, push it aside.

燈 } A lamp; a lantern; *met.*
燈 } laws or precepts of Budha;
 Tang } *yat, 'chán tang*, a lamp;
tang slung, a lantern; *t'in tang*, a mid-street lantern;
fung tang, a screened lamp;
 a safe to keep meats in; *kuk tang*, an opium-lamp; *tang t'ai*, a riddle, a conundrum;
hoi tang, to make a display of lanterns; *tsau 'má tang*, a horseracing lantern; *'ü sü tang*, fish-shaped lanterns;
'im tang, to light a lamp;
tang sam 'ts'ò, the *Scirpus capsularis*, Lour., pith is used for wicks; *tang fá*, the snuff of a lamp; *tang cháu* a lamp-globe; *shau tang*, put out the lights; *tang shü* a lantern handle; *tang ngo*, a miller, a moth; *yéung tang*, a chandelier; *tang hoi fá ngan kwai ká*, the flowers on the lampwick indicate good luck.

簾 } A bamboo mat shade or
 Tang } umbrella; like those made to shelter hucksters.

蔞 } A sort of plant; *kam tang*,
 Tang } a kind of golden-rod or hypericum.

等 } A comparison; to compare;
 Tang } an order, class, quality, kind, degree, species, sort; equal, like, same; a grade, a rank; to wait, to attend; sign of the plural; to allow, to permit, to let; after a verb, *'tang* often

gives it the force of a noun; *'tang 'kan 'shai*, instantly wanted; *'tang 'há*, wait a little; *'tang hau* to wait for; *t'ung 'tang*, same sort or class; *'tang k'ap*, official grade; *pat, 'tang*, unlike, as in price; a variety; *koi yik, 'tang*, those seditious persons; *'tang tak noi* waited a long time; *shéung' 'tang kung fú*, the best workmanship; *'tang shán pat, ch'ut*, ordinarily she did not go out; *'tang ts'ai*, wait and go together; *há' tang*, inferior; *'tang yan* or *'tang yau*, such circumstances; *'ngo 'tang*, we, us, ourselves; *tung 'shui kwò' káu* when there's water we can cross the creek; *'tang 'ngo tsò* let me do it.

凳 } A form, a stool, a bench;
檯 } a seat without a back; *'tau tang* square stools; *'k'íu Tang tang* long benches; *kéuk, táp, tang* a footstool, a cricket; *t'ai tang* a step-ladder; *sám kéuk, tang* a three-legged stool—a cheat.

A colloquial word; a stem, a petiole; *ts'z' tang* stem of a persimmon; *tiú tang* intractable, perverse.

鄧 } An ancient feudal state, now
 Tang } the superior district of Tang in Nányáng fú in Honán; a surname.

踏 } To miss a step; to tread,
 Tang } to step; at one's wits' ends; exhausted, to give up in despair.

A colloquial word. To pity; *tang' 'ní pai' ai* I pity your misfortunes; *'ní tsang' tang* you act as if you was possessed.

戥² A small sized steelyards used for weighing money; *t'ang*² a money yard; *tang*² *sing*, the marks on the beam; *káu tang*² *p'ún*, to test the yard.

(537) T'ang.

騰² To leap, as a horse; to run, to gallop; to ascend, to mount; *t'ang swan ká' mò* to rise to the clouds and ride the mist—unusually clever.

謄² To copy, to transcribe; to copy out; *t'ang luk* to copy out; a copyist of essays; *t'ang ch'áu*, to copy off.

騰² A flying serpent, fabled to be able to rise to the clouds and cause rain.

Also read *tak*: a locust.

滕² Water dashing up, spurting about; to mouth words; empty; name of a feudal state, now the district of T'ang in Shántung.

藤² Vines, trailing stems, creepers; especially, the rattan; a district in the east of Kwáng-t'ang sí; *shú t'ang*, rattans; *t'ang wong*, gamboge; *t'ang sz'* rattan shavings; *tá t'ang*, to bind with rattan; *t'ang ts'ung* the skin of rattan; *t'ang t'iu*, a rattan whip; *t'ang peng*, a braided whip; *mò ip t'ang*, dodder; *t'ang kòm' ngan*² tough as rattan.

疼² Pain, an ache; affection for, extreme regard for; *t'ang t'ung*² dolorous pain; *t'ang oi*² ardent love; *t'ang chung*, a painful swelling.

(538) Tap.

Tap. A colloquial word. A little pot like a teapot, used to heat spirits or water in; *'tsau tap*, a wine-pot; *lap lap tap*, *tap*, very dirty; mean and old. To hang the head, to hang down, as an animal's tail; *tap tai*, to hang down; *tap t'au kai*, a drooping cock—a man without spunk, a dastard.

Tap² A colloquial word. Driving rain; to be rained on; to throw away; to let fall; *yat tap lok t' tsau lán*² if it falls it will smash; *'mai tap shap k'ü*, don't let the rain wet it.

T'ap. A colloquial word. Muttering, sulky; *'kún tak k'ü t'ap t'ap sheng*, let him alone in his sulky grumbling.

(539) Táp.

答² } A bamboo hawse for dragging boats; an answer, an echo; to answer, to respond, to reply, to echo, to rejoice; to recompense, to feel an obligation; suitable, congenial; thick, coarse; *man táp* question and answer; *táp tsui*, to interfere; *pò táp*, to requite favors; *táp ying* to reply to; *ch'au táp t'in yan*, to give thanks for heaven's kindness—as in saving a house from fire; *'tsung s'm táp*, made no reply at all; *s'm táp s'm sáp*, no satisfactory answer; there's not enough for any use.

搭_{Tah} Used as a contraction for the preceding; a sort of pulse; to take upon one; *k'ü táp*, a sort of chevaux-de-frise; *'chá táp*, cow's bezoar.

搭_{Tah} To touch, to handle; to strike; to place on, to pile up; laid on, made higher; to join to; to lodge at, to become a guest; to suffix, to add to; to suspend; to lean against; *táp. 'shün*, to take passage; *táp. hák*, passengers; *táp. chú* to lodge, to stay at; *táp. 'ká*, to make a scaffolding; *táp. pok*, to lay on the shoulder, as a scarf; *táp. 'ching' 't'au*, to add for loss or tare, in weighing goods; *táp. tán*, additions to a manifest; *táp. tán ning hü* take this along also; *táp. 'shau k'ü*, a kind of fisticuffs with crossed arms; *'m. kau' táp. 't'au*, that'll never make up enough; *táp. sui* to make full weight of specie with bits; *táp. 'p'áng*, to put up mat awnings; *táp. 'fau k'ü*, to put up a foot-bridge.

搭_{Tah} Bubbling, rippling water; jabbering, prattling; to join, united; to pile on; greedy, avaricious; blindfold; to back-bite; foolhardy; a pile, as of books; a roof of a hong; *'á táp*, to put on top; *yat. táp. uk*, one division in a hong; *'í táp*, the second division; *yat. táp. 'chí*, a pile of paper; *táp. táp*, slow, remiss; *táp. 'hí*, pile them up.

踏_{Tah} To tread, to step on; to walk in step when singing; a step; *táp. shat. tí' pò* to feel

a firm tread, *i. e.* look before leaping; *tsin' táp*, to trample on; *táp. hóm'* to go around on an examination; *táp. 'ts'ing*, to worship the tombs; *yat. k'uk. táp. 'léung 'shün*, one foot on two boats, *met.* two irons in the fire; *táp. p'ò'* broke it by stepping on it.

踏_{Tah} Abundant; repeated, reiterated; mixed; *tsáp. táp.* things mixed up, a medley.

(540)

T'áp.

塔_{T'áh} } Sound of things falling; a pile of earth; a pagoda, a tower; a dagoba; *'man t'áp*, a three-storied literary pagoda; *yat. tso' t'áp*, one pagoda; *'Fá t'áp*, the Ornamented pagoda; *'Kwong t'áp*, the Plain pagoda; *'Ch'ik-kong t'áp*, Lob-creek pagoda; *'P'á-chau t'áp*, Whampoia pagoda; *'Lin fá t'áp*, Second Bar pagoda; *t'áp. 't'ò*, a fearless man; *'fán t'áp*, a pagoda; *'pát. 'pò t'áp*, a dagoba at Honam temple.

榻_{T'áh} } A long bed; a sort of wooden couch; *'shéung t'áp*, to go to bed; *'há t'áp*, "to let down the bed,"—refers to a story of Tsü Jú in the After Hân dynasty; *'sch'ong t'áp*, a bed.

塌 An unauthorized character, for which the last is often used; a large unglazed jar, used to warm things in, or to hold flour; *'sch'ing t'áp*, earthen jars and jugs.

嗒_{Tah} To forget; to lose one's self possession, to get in a flurry, to throw off care; to sip, to taste, to lick; *t'áp, ín yéuk₂ song²* bewildered, as from intense grief.

湫_{T'ah} Name of a stream in Shensí; also of an ancient district in that region; rushing waters.

鮓_{T'ah} A plaice, a flounder, a sole fish; *t'áp, shá ú*, the sole fish.

塌_{T'ah} Low ground, ground settling; a first ploughing; to fall in ruins, to fall down; *tò t'áp*, sinking and falling, as a house; *tsò t'áp*, to waste wantonly, to throw about.

揚_{T'ah} To make a fac-simile by transfer; a fac-simile; to echo; *kau' t'áp*, an ancient fac-simile; *t'áp, t'í' as' in*, transit duties on tea; *t'áp, 'ying*, to get a thing by false pretences.

(541)

Tat.

突_{Tuh} Abruptly, suddenly, furiously; to rush out, to bolt; to rush against; to despise; inconsiderate, precipitate; offensive, insolent; perforated; to make a hole through; *tat₂ ín í loi*, came upon suddenly; *tat₂ ngat₂* to stick up higher; to speak or act rudely, overbearing; *ch'ung tat₂* to rush against; *á'ong tat₂* to arrogantly offend.

倏_{Tuh} To offend by pride; *á'ong tat₂* arrogant, haughty in manner and words.

埃_{Tuh} The door of a kitchen range, the place where the fire is put.

凸_{Tuh} A tenon; anything jutting above the surface, as a wen, a hillock; protuberant, convex; a surplus, over; *tat₂ 'ngán*, protruding eyes; *'yau tat₂* more than enough; *tat₂ tsz²* letters cut in relief; *'au tat₂* to disgorge more than was taken, to lose money; *'fau tat₂* projecting, as carvings; *tat₂ 'tsui*, to pout; *tat₂ ch'ut*, to push out, exposed; *tat₂ ch'ut*, sticking out, extruding.

(542)

Tát.

達_{Tah} Open, permeable; to reach all around; to permeate, to pervade; to perceive, to see through, as a subject; to enter into, as the water; intelligent; intelligible; to inform, to communicate, to make known to; to give to, to transfer to; to promote, to bring forward, to advance; to spring, as a plant; suitable; all, every; *tát₂ yan*, a shrewd man; *á'ung tát₂* passable, as a road; clever, ready, intelligent; *shéung² tát₂* rising, as in office or fame; *tát₂ pò²* to inform the Boards; *mí² tát₂ yat, kán²* not yet learned anything to speak of; *tát₂ chí*, let him know; *tát₂ 'tsz'* a name for the Tartars; *fát₂ tát₂* rising, prosperous; *'shéung tát₂* to inform the throne.

達_{Tah} Name of a plant, a beet; *kún' tát₂ ts'oi²* a coarse winter greens; *'p'ò tát₂* the brinjal or egg plant.

(543)

T'át.

持
T'ah To punish, to chastise, to castigate: to strike, to beat; a slap, a blow. A colloquial word. A dead loss, to get nothing back; *pín t'át*, to horse-whip; *t'át kon tseng* I've lost the whole, has not repaid me a cash; *t'át shá sú*, the sole fish; *t'át chang shái*, slipshod; *t'át shan ká*, to run through one's patrimony, to injure one's self; *t'át chéung muk*, a bad account; *lát t'át kè* dirty, filthy; *shái t'át*, to throw away the leavings; *t'át yan ngan m ngap*, 'ngán, he thinks nothing of swindling people; *t'át mái ts'éung*, throw it against the wall.

閤
T'ah A door, a gate; an inside door, door of the hareem; a screen; *kwai t'át*, door of hareem; *ngo t'át*, a bed, a nook where the bed stands; *met.* the recesses or nooks of a country.

担
T'ah Moved, grieved, distressed; urged by oppression; alarmed, dreading; to pity, to feel for. Also read *tán* to compassionate.

筴 The heavens suddenly becoming dark. A colloquial word. A patch, a spot, a daub; a classifier of patches, spots, &c.; a bamboo mat; *lán tak t'át t'át*, tore out a large piece; *'ún t'át*, flexible mats; *yat t'át yan*, a daub, a grease-spot; *chuk t'át*, heavy mats used for fences or sheds; *ko t'át t'í fong*, that spot or place.

(544)

Tau.

兜
Tau A sort of helmet, a morion; helmet-shaped; to incite, to irritate; to doubt; *tau mau*, an iron helmet; *tau táp*, an impolite interference; *t'ong tau*, a soup-turren; *tau t'ò*, a large bag carried at the girdle; *hú p'á tau*, an old man's chin; *tau mau*, repulsive, as an ugly face.

攪
Tau To correct, to criticise; to clip, to cut smaller; to lift up, to raise by the hands; to retain, to scheme after; *tau lám*, to engross, to meddle with, to grasp after; *tau hoi*, to lift aside, to raise and put elsewhere; *tau shau*, to keep wrongfully what is received; *tau t'an*, to make off with; *tau tak shui*, to throw or take up water in the hands; *tau kai*, to receive in hand, as money; *tau tò lok*, I have got it; *tau hí kiú*, to tilt a sedan; *tau kar*, lift it carefully.

筴
Tau A horse-trough, a pail for giving a horse drink; an open bamboo sedan; a classifier of trees; *kwó shán tau*, a mountain chair; *yat tau shü*, a single tree.

斗
Tau A dry measure of ten *shing* or pints,—it varies in size; vessels like pecks; small, contracted; the eighth of the 28 constellations, composed of μ , λ , σ , ϵ , τ and ξ in Sagittarius; also ω , η , γ , ν , and ν , in Her-

cules; the 68th radical of characters relating to measures; a wine vessel; *shui* 'kún' *tau*, the customs' peck, containing 14 catties; *ts'ong* 'tau', the granary peck, contains 6½ catties, and measures 309.51748 cubic inches, or 1½ gallons; *'tau* 'tám, great courage; *pak* 'tau', the Dipper; *'mún* *t'in* *ising* 'tau', sky is covered with constellations; *'tau* 'tai' *fong*, a very small room; *'tau* *shat*, a little house; *'fán* 'tau', playing, rollicking; *'pái* 'tau', to worship the Great Bear; *'fat* 'tau', a dust-board; *'shui* 'tau', a dipper; *'léung* *shing* *kwo* 'tau', to live from hand to mouth; *'tau* *kok*, a carpenter's bevel; *'fú* 'tau', a hod.

料
Tau The capital of a pillar; the square block put on top of a pillar. Also read 'chū, a long handled ladle.

蚪
Tau A tadpole; *'tau* *man*, called the tadpole headed. An ancient form of characters.

料
Tau A yellow silk; to announce; to propose, to agree; *'tau* *mán* *man*, to inform the people; *'tau* *hóp*, to make a coalition; *'shing* *hín* 'tau' *mau*' to warn a friend of his misdeeds.

鬥
Tau To fight, to contest, to wrangle, to squabble, to battle; to strive for superiority, to compete for; to discuss sharply; the 191st radical. A colloquial word. To make furniture, to work at cabinet-making; to meddle or play with, to touch; *'tau* 'hí' belligerent, pugnacious; *'tau* 'sám

'pán, a regatta; *'cháng* *tau*' a brawl, to fight; *'tau* 'au, to fight together, as villages do; *'tau* 'sam' *sz*' to debate about; *'tau* 'fan' to squabble about the shares; *'tau* 'ng, to go snacks; *'shéung* *mún* *tau* 'tong' to go to one and ask for work; *'tau* 'lün' *sú*' thrown all into disorder; *'tau* 'muk' 'lò, a carpenter; *'mai* *tau*' don't touch it; *'tau* 'ní' 'mò' 'chū' 'I don't care much about buying it; *'tau* 'm' *chū* 'I can't stand with you, I'll knuckle under; *'tau* 'sun, to mortise; *'tau* 'p'áu' 'má, to race horses; *'tau* 'ts'ü' pleased, joyous.

抖
Tau To arouse, as one's spirits. A colloquial word, for which the preceding character is preferable. To touch; to work in wood.

豆
Tau A trencher, a charger, a platter; a sacrificial dish; an ancient weight equal to 16 grains of millet, and the 144th part of a tael; to measure out; a peck; pulse, beans; the 151st radical of characters relating to leguminosæ; *'muk* *tau*' a wooden trencher.

A colloquial word. A father; 'lò' *tau*' my father.

荳
Tau Used for the preceding; pulse, peas, beans, legumes; *'shung* *tau*' red pulse, lentiles; *'ts'ing* *tau*' green peas; *'tau* 'káp, bean pods; *'tí* *tau*' ground-nuts; *'tau* 'kok, beans in the pod; *'tau* 'fú' bean curd; *'tau* 'fú' *fā*, bean curd jelly; *'tau* 'fú' *kon*, curd cakes; *'tau* 'k'au' nutmeg.

痘²
Tau The small-pox; *ch'ut tau*² sick of the small-pox; *chung tau*² to inoculate; *ám tau*² to vaccinate; *t'in shang tau*² sporadic cases of small-pox; *tau*² *mò*, goddess of small-pox; *tau*² *tséung*, vaccine virns; *tau*² *ch'ong*, pox pustules; *tau*² *'im*, the scabs; *tau*² *sp'i*, pock-marked; *tau*² *páu 'shau*, a crippled hand.

逗²
Tau To detain; to delay, to stop, to loiter about; to remain, to stay without permission; to peer and peep, to skulk around, in order to escape; *tau*² *slau*, to delay and loiter, to skulk about, not to go when ordered; to stop, as a clock.

竇²
Tau An aperture, a hole, a den, a burrow; a cavern; to burrow, to dig through a wall; an aqueduct, a drain; a waste-weir; *'shui tau*² an aqueduct; *'kau tau*² a dog's kennel; *tau*² *üt*, a burrow, a hole; *sak tau*² to let down the water gate; *fong tau*² to drain the water off, as from a field.

讀²
Tau A period, a full stop in the meaning; *fan k'ü tau*² to divide and punctuate a writing.

(545) T'au.

偷²
Tau To steal, to pilfer; to obtain unfairly; to make a pretext for getting; remiss; stealthily, underhand, clandestinely; privately, secretly; disrespectful; *t'au 'yé*, to steal; *t'au shán*, to laze about, to shirk

work; *t'au t'au hü* to steal away; *t'au t'au shí 'há*, just try it secretly; *t'au shang*, to shamefully save one's life; *'kau t'au*, a petty theft, a shop-lifter; *t'au 'tsau*, to go along silently; *t'au kai man*² *t'ò*, to be banished for stealing a chicken—a disproportionate punishment.

鑛
T'au An ore resembling gold, and which forms an amalgam with quicksilver; perhaps it is gold quartz, said to come from Persia.

頭
T'au The head, the skull; the chief; the front, the top; the first, the best; the end of a stick; the entrance of a matter; a classifier of affairs, acts, &c.; it is added to many words, in some cases because they are roundish like a head, and in others merely to make a disyllable; *t'au hok*, the skull; *t'au wan*, the vertigo; *kok t'au*, a corner; *'üi t'au*, to turn the head; *ü*² *t'au*, taro; *yat t'au ts'an sz*² a marriage affair; *'m 'hò t'au shai*² an unlucky omen; *kwò ko t'au*, go around that way; *shéung*² *t'au há*² *t'au*, above, below; high, low; *'wan t'iu t'au lö*² seeking for work; *chít t'au*, discount on specie; *smò t'au kung on*² a doubtful case at law; *kung*² *'k'ü yat ko t'au*, an intimate friend; *ping t'au*, a military officer, very generally applied to all foreign officials; *tsò sz*² *'yau t'au smò 'mí*, he begins things he never finishes; *t'au muk*, leader of

banditti; 'tá t'au chan' the van in a battle; 'mò 'séung t'au, no other way; 'ch'ut, t'au, distinguished, successful, rising; to take the lead; 't'au tim' all right; a straight road; 't'au t'au ko' 'shí, that first time; 't'au yat, ko' the leading man, the most famous; 'ngo tong t'au, I am the manager; 't'au wai t'au shai' the first thing one meets — auspicious or unlucky; 'kwo' t'au, over head, *i. e.* too, too much, in excess, very.

投
T'au

To throw at or down; to cast away, to reject; to lay down; to give, to present; to receive; to engage one to do, to intrust; to have recourse to, to go to, to give one's-self up to; to dip; to suit, to agree upon; to raffle, to bid for; towards, inclining to; 'ming t'au, to bid at auction; 't'au muk' a written offer for; 'ch'ut, t'au fo' mat, to sell by auction; 'shüt, wá' t'au kí, to agree in opinion, unanimous; 't'au pan slong, to consult with the neighborhood upon a matter; 't'au shing, to return to allegiance, as rebels; 't'au sman shü, to hand in a dispatch; 'tsz' t'au slo 'mong, fell into his own snare; 't'au t'ip, to leave a visiting-card; 't'au sai, westward; 't'au 'shui, to throw one's self into the water; 't'au k'i' 'sho hò' to like what he likes, sycophantic; 't'au kwan, to enlist.

股
T'au

Dice; often used for 'kú 股 the thigh; 't'au 'tsz' dice.

抖 A colloquial word. To pant, to take breath; to rest; 't'au hi' to pant, to gasp for breath; 't'au lo, go to sleep; I'll take a nap; 't'au 'há 'shau, hold up a while; 't'au yat, yat, to rest a day; 't'án t'au, to rest; 't'au léung, to take an airing.

透
T'au

To pass over, to leap over, to go from this to that; to pass through, to penetrate, as light does glass; to comprehend; thoroughly, throughout; to fear, alarmed. A colloquial word. To light a fire; to offer, as a price for; 't'au' ts'ing 'kong, to tell all one's feelings; 't'au' sam léung, to chill one through, as ice-water; 't'ai t'au' to see a thing clearly; 't'au' fú' syan sam, to thoroughly convert the heart; 't'au' ch'it, to understand fully; 't'au' kwong, a skylight, an opening for light; 't'au' 'fo, to light a fire; 't'au' chéuk t'án' the coal has kindled; 't'au' 'fo slò, make a fire in the grate; 't'au' 'tai sláu, to offer a very low price for; 't'ung t'au' thoroughly.

(546)

Té.

爹
Té

A father; á' té or té té, daddy! papa! 'id té, venerable sir! addressed to old men; 'kon té, an adopted father.

嗒

A colloquial word. Remiss, slovenly, lazy, inattentive to one's duties; 'té té tiú' very careless and untrustworthy.

(547)

Téung.

啄

A colloquial word. To peck at, as a bird does; to thump one's head and wound it; 'ní 't'ai kai téung, see lest the hens eat it; téung d'au hok, to get money by threats of self injury.

(548)

Téuk.

啄

Choh

To peck; to pick up grain with the bill; a fowl eating; to preen the feathers, to plume; téuk, mò, to dress the plumage, as ducks do; téuk, muk, 'niú, a woodpecker; mok, téuk, to knock at a door.

啄

Choh

To push; to strike; to carve, to cut, as letters; a sound of rapping; to reverberate; to throw down.

啄

Choh

To pound on wood, to strike, to bang; to castrate, as a punishment; téuk, chi ting, striking it with repeated blows.

啄

Choh

To drop, to fall in a stillicidium, to trickle; to strike on the water; a small stream southwest of Peking; a district in Shuntien fú.

琢

Choh

To work in gems; to cut, to carve, to dress, as stones; to choose; tiú téuk, to polish and cut gems; yuk, pat, téuk, a gem unwrought — is a useless thing; téuk, mò, carving and polishing; tun téuk, to select.

斫

Choh

To cut, to sever, to hew, to chop, to hack, to rive, to split; to hash, to mince; téuk, kún, to split open coffins; téuk, lán, to hash up; téuk, cham 'pán chau' yan, to curse one wishing him to be chopped on the block; téuk, yuk, tséung' to mince meat.

(549)

Tí.

Tí. A colloquial corruption of 的 *tik*; a diminutive adjective, a little; 'hò tak, tí, a very little better; 'pi tí d'ím, give a little more; fái' tí shang, go quicker; hurry! 'ch'ui tí tá' to blow a trumpet; tí kòm' to, a very little.

地

Tí

The earth, the globe; one of the three powers; a place, a territory; grounds, a spot; terrestrial; earthy; in the ground; the ground, the bottom, the support of; only, merely; tí' hà' on the ground; tí' fong, a place, a space, a region, a locality; shán tí' burial places; tí' lò, an underground refuge, a souterrain; tí' sin, sorcerers, villains, loafers; tí' kéuk, a spot; a reputation, connections; tí' 'chü, a landlord; a god of the land; tí' fong kún, the local authorities; tí' tsò, ground rent; sam tí' the disposition, the nature of; 'tá tí' to prime in painting; 'ni sin 'tá tí' do you broach the matter; 'k'ü 'yau tí' he is a man of sub-

stance; *pún tí' yan*, a native of the place; *tsò' tò' kòm' t'in*, *tí'* has it come to such a pass! *tí' 'h' t'ò*, maps, charts; *lok*, *tí'* fell down, as on a floor; *'hò tí' wai'* a good situation, a fine locality; *tí' lí'* products of the earth; *'k'ü' chan hai' tí' lí'* he has great influence; *òm' tí'* in secret, *sub rosá*; a dark place; *kam tí'* a gilt ground.

地 A colloquial word. A sign of the plural of persons; a sign of the possessive, in which sense it is a contraction of the next; *'ngo tí' we*; *'k'ü' tí' they*; *chung chung tí'* so so, ordinary; *'k'ü' tí' ts'in*, it is his money.

(550)

Tik.

的 Clear, bright; evident, real; a target, the bull's eye; an important circumstance; a red or white spot which shows distinctly; after pronouns, *tik*, makes a possessive case, after nouns the genitive, and after verbs a participle; a person; a small quantity; an adjective of comparison or implying a quality; *kwai' tik*, dearer; *yat, tik*, a very little; *'yau tik*, there is some; *tik, k'ok*, fully substantiated, really; *tik, tong'* careful, trustworthy; *cháng tik, yam*, the tones differ; *mò' 'tim tik*, you do not take care; *pák, tik*, whitish; *tik, sik*, neat and small; miniature; *'siú tik*, the little one, *i. e. I*;

'ngo tik, mine; *tik, pat*, my own handwriting; *'ta' t'it, tik*, a blacksmith; *oi' tik*, loving; *tik, kòm' noi'* in a little while; *kan' tik*, the nearer; come near.

鞵 A bridle; *chap, ki tik*, to seize the reins.

揚 To stir up by the hand, as with a ladle. A colloquial word. To lift up, to bring with both hands; to excite, to animate one's spirits; *yat, lik, tik*, raise it with all your strength—it is heavy; *tik, 'hi hū'* hurry off with it; *tik, 'hi sam kon*, to rouse one's spirits, to inspirit.

嫡 The wife, a consort; *tik, shat*, the wedded wife; *tik, 'tsz'* children of the wife; *tik, ts'an*, blood relatives; *tik, 't'ong hing tai'* cousins german of same surname; *tik, 'mò*, the wife-mother.

滴 To drip, to ooze; a drop, a very little; *yat, tik, 'shui*, a drop of water; *'pi tik, 'yau*, put in a little oil; *tik, lik*, dripping out; *'tim 'tim tik, tik*, drizzling and dropping, as the rain; *tik, hüt*, to drop blood — into water, thought to be a proof of relationship; *'t'ü yat, tik*, take up a little in a spoon.

甌 A tile; *ling tik*, jars or amphora with ears on the long neck; large tiles.

蹄 The hoof of an animal, of a pig or horse in particular; a foot; to join a party, to enlist, to go over to.

鏑_{Tih}

The barb of an arrow, the point of a dart; a sharp point; *ming tik*, a whirring arrow.

敵_{Tih}

An opponent, an antagonist, a person matched against one, a competitor; an enemy, a foe; the enemy; an equal; to oppose, to fight, to withstand; to compete, to contest, to strive for; *sch'au tik* an enemy; *tik tak chü* well able to match him; *pat tik* unequal, not matched; *tik shün*, the enemy's fleet; *sk'éung tik* a powerful foe; *tik 'tai t'ung tsün*, equally honorable — said of a married pair; *tik 'shau*, a foe, a competitor; *séung tik* opposed, inimical.

狄_{Tih}

Name of Scythian tribes on the north of China, in the Desert; a stag or great deer; musical officers. Used for the next.

逖_{Tih}

To remove to a distance; to put away; remote; *tik tik* zealous, earnest to succeed.

荻_{Tih}

Delicate water plants, with whitish fragrant flowers; a sort of arrow-leaf; *lò tik* a tall species of arundo.

覲_{Tih}

To see a person, two persons seeing each other; to have an audience; *tik min* to see one face to face; *sz tik* a private interview.

滌_{Tih}

To wash, to cleanse vessels; to purify; to reform, as the heart; to dilute spirits; stall for keeping cattle in; *tik hü* to wash away; *tik tik* warm, dry, breezes; *tik in* to wash the inkstone — and be ready for study.

迪_{Tih}

To tread in the way of others, to follow, to advance in knowledge; to obtain; to direct, to teach; to go to a place; the right path; *tik kat* to be happy; *yau tik* to admonish, to put in the right way; *'k'ai tik* to set a good example, to point out a right way.

翟_{Tih}

The Tartar pheasant; dresses ornamented with feathers; a flabellum of feathers, a panache held by worshipers; an ancient state, now Yen-gán fú in Shensi; *yau 'shau ping tik* their right hands held the feathers.

籊_{Tih}

Long, tapering, bamboo rods, cut off at the point, and suitable for fishing-poles.

(The four next are often pronounced *tek*.)

笛_{Tih}

A flute, a fife; *ch'ui tek* to play the flute; *wáng tek* a fife; *shéung tek* flutes in pairs.

糴_{Tih}

To buy rice, to lay in grain; to wash rice; quick; *tek mai*, to purchase rice; *át tek* to forbid buying grain; *ping tek* to buy rice cheap.

(551)

T'ik.

剔_{Tih}

To cut the flesh from the bones, to scrape off, to hew away; to pick up or dig out; *t'ü t'ek* to cut, as with a graver; *t'ik 'ch'i*, to clean the teeth; *t'ek 'sing 'k'ü*, hint it to him, as an impending danger.

踢
T'ih To kick; to kick up; *t'ek*; *'in*, to kick the shuttlecock; *yat, kéuk, t'ek* "at a kick," i. e. lumping the lot; *t'ek, 'sz' cyan*, to kill by a kick; *fú' sing t'ek, 'tau*, Boötes kicking at Ursa Major—a picture; *kai t'ek*, a cock's spur; *t'ek, sk'au*, to roll iron balls with the foot—a sort of game.

揚
T'ih Respect, regard for; sorrowful; quick, careful of giving offense, diligent in duties; *t'ik, t'ik* love for.

A colloquial word. To place on, to lay down; *t'ik, lok pok, t'au*, to put on one's shoulders, as a shawl; *t'ik, mói*, to put aside.

揚
T'ih To expose the arm and breast; a vest or waistcoat; *'án t'ik*, to expose the bosom; to bare the arms and square off; *t'ik, sk'au*, to turn a fur garment inside out.

儻
T'ih Free, unrestrained; *t'ik, 'ong*, noble manners, fine bearing; *t'ik, 'in*, free, easy.

忒
T'ih An excess, an error; to alter, to change; to doubt; to err; very, extremely; *t'ik, 'máng tik*, very furious; *hò' t'in pat, t'ik*, high heaven errs not; *pat, t'ik*, no error or doubt.

(552) T'im.

點
T'ien A black spot, a dot; a little, a mite; point in punctuation, a comma; the stroke of a clock; dotted, spotted, star-

red; to punctuate, to italicise with dots; to blot out, to dot out, to mark for correction; to see that all are correct; to point out; to soil or spot; to disgrace one's self; to designate, to prick off; to light, as candles; to nod in assent. A colloquial word. How, in what manner? what? *'tim ní* how shall it be done? *'tim á'* how! *'tim 'kái*, what is its meaning? what does he say? *'chí 'tim*, to point out, to show; *tá 'tim*, to arrange, to sort; to bring to mind; *'tim yéung'* how, in what way? *'tim sün' hò*, which do you think will be best? *yat, 'tim chung*, one o'clock; *'tim sam*, a luncheon; *'tim süm sz'* what does he intend to do? *'tim ping*, to detail troops; *'tim 'fo*, to light a fire; *yam 'tim*, advanced to be a Hánlin doctor; *'tim t'au*, to give assent; *yat, 'tim yat, wák*, a point, a line; *'tim tün' kú tau'* to mark the sentences and periods; *'tim kwo' shò'* make out the list; *'tim 'im 'há*, how shall it be beautified? *yat, 'tim 'sing*, a mark, as on a steel-yard; *'tim tsò' tak*, how shall it be done? *yat, 'tim hí' t'au*, a little angry; *káng 'tim*, one fifth of a watch, or 24 minutes; *'tim chí*, how do you know? *'tim shü*, to punctuate.

拈
T'ien A screen in a doorway; a sort of earthen teaboard or stand, used at feudal treaties; a buffet or cupboard; *'fán tim'* to turn down the cups on the stand.

店² A place to put goods in; a shop, a stand; an inn; *hít. tim* lodgings, an eating-house; *'tsau tim* a wine-shop; *'lò tim* the old stand; *'kún tim* a porter in a shop, a coolie; *ch'ut. tim* perquisites to clerks; *tim' ká*, boys in eating-shops; *'yé tim* a rest-house.

玷² A flaw in a gem; a defect, a bad spot; to split, to injure; chipped, spotted; disgraced. A colloquial word. To run against; *'shün tim' shek yap*, *'shui*, the water runs in when the ship strikes; *tim' yuk*, to disgrace one's self; *tim' ts'an' k'ü*, run on it, hit against it; *'t'ai tim* lookout for yourself! — a street cry; *shí tim' shí' chéuk*, it is a good hit for you; *tim' t'au hok*, to bump one's head; *'t'ai tim' kéuk, cháng*, I'll hit your heels, lookout! *pún' 'sz' tim' 'k'ü*, to threaten self-destruction in revenge.

陆² Dangerous, imminent, as a tottering wall; disagreeable, harsh, as a sound; *tim' 'ü' 'sz' mong*, in danger of death.

掂² Read *tim*, to try the weight of a thing with the hand. A colloquial word. To lay up and down, to lay straight; straight, direct; ahead; *kai' 'm tim*, innumerable, can't be reckoned up; *pat, kóm' tim' ló* a road straight as a pencil; *'tá tim' fong'* to lay along; *tin' pat, lut*, go on straight ahead; *tim' sin'* straight; *'m tak, tim'* I can do nothing; I am quite shut up; *'m tim'* they are not straight.

(553)

T'im.

添² To add, to increase, to augment; to put in more, to throw in; additional, extra, more than was counted on; *ká t'im*, to add more; *t'im ting*, to have a son born; *'pí tik, t'im*, give a little more; *t'im ká'* to raise the price; *'shéung 'há t'im*, put on more, as coloring; *t'im 'pò tik*, make it a little more; *mò 'kái t'im*, has no meaning either; *'yau 'ü t'im*, the rain is coming too; *t'im shat, loi*, make your real offer.

恬² Peaceful, tranquil, contented; to pass life tranquilly; *t'im tsing'* at rest, quiet.

湫² Water flowing along without noise or murmuring; a gentle, still stream.

甜² Sweet, pleasant; agreeable, excellent, well-tasted, savory; to like; *t'im shun'* smooth, oily, as wine; *sam t'im*, gratified, appeased; *t'im sin mat, 'ü*, smooth and honeyed words — but deceitful; *t'im shui'* a sweet sleep; *tak, lí t'im t'au*, pleased with a little advance, had winnings at first; *t'im nam' nam'* very sweet; *t'im ch'áng*, sweet oranges.

忝² Ashamed, humiliated; to disgrace, to dishonor; to bring infamy on; in disgrace, out of favor; *'t'im tsoi' séung 'hò*, to be intimate with — a polite phrase; *'t'im yuk*, disgraced by guilt; *'t'im pat, chí 'sau*, brazen faced.

簞 A fine slender sort of bamboo; fine bamboo mats, elegantly woven with flowers.

話 A colloquial word. To taste, to try with the tongue; 't'im yat, 't'im, see how it tastes; 't'im mak take some more ink in the pencil.

(554)

Tín.

顛 The top, the apex, the summit, the head; the beginning of; to overthrow, to cast down, to subvert; to fall, to upset; to die, to perish; often used for the next; tin 'ting, the crown, the vertex; tin tò, turned upside down, to invert; tin p'ok, to fall over; tin tin, devoted to, single-minded.

癲 } Crazed, deranged, foolish,
顛 } the mind overthrown; head
Tien } turned, mad after, frantic;
giggling, silly, out of one's
wits, infatuated; in convulsions, fits; fát tin, insane; tin kw'ong, raving mad; fá tin, nymphomania; tin 'kau 'kòm yéung' acts like a mad dog; séung ngan tin, money mad; tin hí' hot headed, rash; tin tin fai' fai' acting wildly; tin 'kan s'au, going mad, beside himself.

巔 The summit of a hill, the apex or highest peak of a mountain.

滇 A lake near Tí-li in Yunnán; tribes of the Lolos near Yunnán; 'Kú tin, a name for Yunnán.

Read 'tin, full, wide; like an expanse of waters; vast.

踉 To fall, to stumble, to trip up; tin p'ok to slip and fall down.

驥 A horse with a white spot in his forehead.

典 A canon, a ritual, a classic, a standard; a code, a collection of statutes; documents, records; a rule, a law; to rule, to manage by law; ordinances, acts; to put in charge of another, to mortgage; tsz' tin, a dictionary; tin uk, to mortgage a house; shing tin, to take in pledge; kú tin, ancient records, notable acts; ch'ut tin, to mortgage; the mortgagor; tin 'chú, the mortgagee; tin 'ying, a penal code; yan tin, great favor, kind bounty; tin tsik, books, papers.

殿 A lofty hall; the hall of audience; a palace, a royal residence; a temple, a fane; to bring up the rear of a flying army; fixed; having little merit; yat, tso' kung tin' a palace; kwong ming tin' the Resplendent Hall at Peking; tin' há' your Royal Highness—said to the empress and crown-prince; tá' hung 'pò tin' the vast precious hall in Buddhist temples.

墊 To lay down, to place on; to fall down, to sink into; engrossed with; merged in; to pay back money; to remunerate, as for a casualty; to place under, to wedge; 'i tin' a chair cushion; s'ang tin' rattan table mats; k'ong tin' a long

sofa cushion; *tin' chái'* to repay a loan; *tin' yuk*, a mattress; *kung' ngo tin' chün*, please pay him for me; *t'án tin'* to pay the shares.

奠²
Tien Fixed and settled, as mountains and streams are; to set up, as a god; to offer libations to the gods; to lay down; *tin' tsau*, to pour out a libation; *tin' t'ò*, to put up the terminalia; *tsai' tin'* sacrifices and libations; *tin' ngán'* to worship the geese at marriages.

佃²
Tien To till the ground; to cultivate and dress fields; to fowl, to fish; *tin' ú* or *tin' ting*, a farmer, a ploughman; *kún tin'* government lands.

甸²
Tien Royal domains extending 500 lí around the capital; government lands measuring 64 square roods, which furnished a war chariot, three men-at-arms, and 71 soldiers; to cultivate, to plough; to extend; frontier lands; *cü tin'* the empire; *tin' yan*, royal foresters.

甸²
Tien Inlaid shell work; inlaid work with figures; *do tin'* lackered-ware with shells and figures inlaid.

電²
Tien Lightning; a flash of lightning; electricity; *tin' kwong*, glare of lightning; *shim tin'* a flash; *tin' mò*, Lightning Mother, the goddess of lightning.

靛²
Tien Indigo; to dye blue; indigo color; *syéung tin'* prussian blue; *tin' lám*, an indigo dye made from the Isatis; *tin' fá*, indigo leaves; *tin' kong*, dyeing jars.

(555)

T'in.

天
Tien } The highest of things; the sky, the heaven, the air, the empyrean, the firmament; a day; a season; ages of the world; weather; heavenly, celestial; the powers above, Providence, Nature, Heaven, the overruling power, but the Chinese give it no personality; *mel.* the emperor; to regard or honor as heaven; *t'in tí' yan*, heaven, earth, man — are the three powers; *t'in há'* the empire; the world; *t'in tsz'* the emperor; *hò t'in*, fair weather; *mún t'in shan fat*, gods and Budhas enough to fill the sky; *t'in hí'* vapors, air; *t'ung t'in há'* the world over; *fí t'in pún sz'* extraordinary talent; *luk t'in shui lò'* a passage of sixteen days; *t'in kong'* descended from heaven, an advent, as of Jesus; *t'in ngán kan'* Heaven's eye is near, *i. e.* the gods know it; *t'in hoi ngán*, heaven has observed it; *t'in man*, astronomy; *t'in shang t'in yéung*, nature bore him and takes care of him; *t'in kwai' chí'* marriageable; *t'in an*, naturally; *t'in t'ong*, paradise; *t'in fan' kò*, he has noble endowments; *t'in t'in doi*, comes every day; *t'in ngán*, the emperor's face; *t'in fá shing' mò* the goddess of small pox; *chung t'in*, the middle ages, the Chau dynasty; *há' t'in* summer.

田 A field, a patch laid out in
 plats; to plant grain in rows;
 land, cultivated fields; lands;
 a plantation of; to cultivate;
 to hunt; the 102d radical of
 characters relating to land;
 t'ün t'in, lands occupied by
 soldiers; 'shui t'in, fields
 overflowed; t'in ki pok, the
 dykes between fields; sh' t'in,
 to transplant a field of grain;
 shap, 'mau t'in, a field of ten
 acres; chuk, t'in, a bamboo
 plantation; kwai t'in kün, a
 retired officer; t'in fū the
 crown tax; t'in tsò, the
 ground rent; häng t'in, high-
 lying fields; sam t'in, the
 natural disposition, the pro-
 pensity; shü t'in, fields whose
 rental is given to scholars;
 'yau ki to t'in 'mau, how
 many acres in all? t'in kau,
 a drain; tsò wo t'in, fields for
 bearing two crops; mün 'hau
 t'in, village fields; kwat, t'in,
 to hoe fields; má' t'in s'm 'mái
 shu' to sell ground and not
 deduct the rental, *met.* not to
 think of the future.

畝 To cultivate, to level lands
 for cultivation; to hunt, to fish;
 tá t'in lip, to go a hunting.

鈿 Flowers, or inlaid work for
 headdresses; 'ch'ái t'in, hair-
 pins and inlaid work in gold,
 nacre, or feathers.

填 To fill up, to fill in; to make
 up a deficiency, to supply a
 lack, to add to; to pay, as a
 debt; to forfeit, as life; com-
 pliant, flowing along; a rum-
 bling sound, as of a drum;
 noted for, characteristic of,

said of officers; t'in wán fai
 hung' to repay a deficit; t'in
 'pò, to make complete; t'in
 'fong, to take a new wife; t'in
 't'am to fill in a hole; t'in wün
 'lò, noted as superannuated;
 toi' t'in, to pay for another;
 t'in chái' to liquidate a debt;
 san t'in t' the new filled up
 land, a place in Canton; t'in
 mün 'lò chái' duns filling the
 door; t'in fán 'mün, fill it up
 entirely; t'in kau' filled up
 full, cancelled.

Read *t'in*. Diseased, infirm.

磳 The sound of stones or rocks
 falling down.

闐 To fill up, to stuff; abundant;
 a sound; t'in t'in, rattling
 of drums; the rumbling of car-
 riages; t'in mün, filling up
 the door.

慚 Ashamed; to blush from
 shame, to feel disgraced.

渾 Dirty, muddy; to sink in
 the water; t'in yan, filthy.

腆 Abundance, much, plenty,
 enough of; skilled at; excel-
 lent; thick, rich, good, as
 food; to forget; a long time;
 pat. t'in, deficient, trifling,
 unworthy of receiving; ts'z'
 smò pat. t'in, well able to
 speak.

黷 A blushing face; to redden,
 as from shame, or sense of
 insult.

殄 To terminate, to finish, to
 make an end of; to exter-
 minate; 'mí t'in, no end to,
 interminable; t'in tsüt, to
 destroy utterly.

(556)

Ting.

丁
Ting A sting; a nail, a pin; the fourth of the ten stems, connected with fire; a person, an individual; robust; a strong fellow, a brave; to bear, to sustain, as an office; to order; *ting kán* or *ding yau*, to lose a parent; *muk pat shik ting*, does'nt know a single character; *shing ting*, of age; *yan ting*, a man; 'siú ting, a youth; *sü ting*, camp-followers; *ting tsz' lö' hau*, a corner where a cross street ends; *ling ting*, lonely, disconsolate; *ün ting*, a gardener; *fát ting*, fortunate, as a grave; *cháng ting*, differs a very little; *ting héung*, a clove.

叮
Ting To enjoin; *ting sning*, to charge; *ding ning kò' kái'* repeatedly bid him to be careful; *ting chuk*, to order.

汀
Ting Alohe; *ling ting*, solitary; *ling ting yéung*, the Bay of Lintin, south of the Bogue; *kü ting ting*, alone by itself.

叮
Ting The noise of jingling stones; a hand gong; *ting ting*, a jingling sound; *ding tong*, a hand gong hung in a hoop, used by peddlers; *üt ting*, a blind fortune-teller's gong; 'siú ting tong, a silk-thread peddler's call.

疔
Ting A venereal ulcer, a bubo, a chancre; pox, syphilis sores; *shang ting*, to get syphilis sores; 'fo ting ch'oung, a pimple, a tetter sore.

(The two next are often pronounced *teng*.)

釘
Ting A nail, a spike, a bolt, a brad; to purify gold; to nail, to fasten up with nails; to bind, as books; *lo sz' teng*, a screw; 'it, *teng*, iron nails; *teng shü*, to bind books; *teng 'sz'* nail it firmly; *teng fung*, an important dispatch from the throne; *pát hū' ngán chung teng*, take away that nail (or eyesore) from my eye.

頂
Ting The top, the summit; the peak; the crown; a knob, a ball or a button worn by officers; to carry on the head or top of a thing; to point the head at, to interfere; to substitute, to put instead; a classifier of hats, caps, and sedans; rising on the stomach; 'pi s' au hok, 'ting chü' carry it on your head; *chiü' teng*, to treat about selling out a shop; 'ting shau' to take the stock of a shop; 'ting páu, to slyly put a worse instead; 'teng t'in lap' t' one who can reach to heaven — very talented; 'ting shau' ngan, purchase money of a stock; *yat nap' teng*, an official button; 'ting tsim, curious in, seeking strange things; *chá'k' teng*, to degrade from office; 'ting lán' shi, to spoil the market by under-selling; 'ting sam muk' highly displeased at, as at what one says; *chung' teng*, the red button; 'ting hò' the very best; 'ting 'm chü' unable to carry it on, as a business; 'ting s' au fung, a head wind.

町
Ting Waste-land; a dyké or foot-path between fields; a parcel of land; a lane near a house.

酩
Ting Drunk, reduced to stupor; *'ming ting*, dead drunk.

鼎
Ting A tripod or caldron with ears; a three-legged kettle; firm, stable, settled, secure; *met.* the state; to establish, to fix; the 206th radical; the 59th diagram; *lap ting* or *ting ting*, to get and settle the empire; *ting tsuk*, tripod, an equal trio; *sám ting káp*, the three highest of the Hánlin.

訂
Ting To criticise, to compare; to edit, to collate; to settle terms of, to arrange, to deliberate and adjust; to adjust taxes; to loiter; a consultation, a meeting; *'hau ting* to examine and edit a work; *ting ming*, to settle upon, to promise; *ting k'i*, to fix a time.

碇
Ting Ballast to steady a ship; a stone used for an anchor; a grapnel; *há ting* drop the anchor.

稊
Ting High, stout grain. Incorrectly used for the last in the Fan Wan. A colloquial word. The stem of a fruit; *lut ting luk yau*, a pumelo with a broken stem—a worthless fellow; *chau chung ting* adam's apple; *ting ling yuk*, a little tumor.

錠
Ting A platter or trencher with feet, used in sacrifices; an alloy of tin or tutenague; an ingot or shoe of bullion, *ngan ting* an ingot of sycee; *tsz kam ting* a sort of medical preparation used to rub on sores; *shap léung yat ting*

ten taels make an ingot; i. e. the matter is a certainty; *sín 'pò ting* an ingot.

(The four next are often called *teng*.)

定
Ting Tranquil, secure, steady, fixed; certainly, really, surely; absolutely; brought to a proper state, a state of rest; set; to fix, to settle on, to stop; to decide, to adjust. A colloquial word. A place, a certain spot; *yat ting* positively; *pít teng* it must be, certainly; *teng ts'an*, to betroth; *teng fu* to contract for goods; *mí teng* or *'m teng* uncertain; *teng ngan*, bargain money; *'mò teng chun*, undecided, not fixed; *kám ting iú* I must have it at any rate; *teng dán*, particulars of a contract; *ko tát teng* that place; *'m chí teng* I don't know the spot; *'yau teng 'mò ní*, is there a place for it? *ting kuk* in a fix; *tám teng* deliberate, slow and sure; *lok teng* to pay the earnest money; *chí tak teng* I know it certainly; *yap teng* in a trance, lost in abstraction, as Buddhists pretend to be.

掙
Ting To throw away, to throw down in a pet; *teng k'ü*, throw it at him; *teng sch'ü p'ü shai ün* to smash a teacup as an oath; *teng p'o 'au hok*, to get one's head broke in a fray; *teng lok* a top; *'mò ngan teng hau*, no silver has been thrown into his mouth, i. e. there is no trusting in what he says; the phrase refers to putting quicksilver into a corpse's mouth.

(557)

T'ing.

聽
T'ing

A hall, a drawing-room, a parlor; a court, a place where causes are heard; *tái' t'eng*, the great hall; *hák' t'eng*, a reception room; *án' kún' t'eng*, a porter's lodge; *king' t'eng*, a deputy assessor in a prefect's office; *pò' t'eng*, a superintendent of police in a district magistrate's; *sho' t'eng*, the superintendent of boats on the river at Canton.

聽
听
T'ing

To hear, to listen; to understand; quiet, still; to decide cases. A colloquial word. To-morrow; according to; *'ngo' t'eng' dai' kè'* I heard it said; *t'eng' man*, heard about it; *t'eng' m' man*, I can not hear it; *t'eng' kin'* to hear; *t'eng' tak' kin'* I can hear, I have heard it; *t'eng' tak' ch'ut*, I can understand him; *t'eng' 'kan' 'k'ü' wá'* I've just heard what he said; *t'eng' yat'* to-morrow; *t'eng' 'mán*, to-morrow night; *'hò' t'eng' wá'* docile, teachable.

Read *t'ing'*; to hearken to, to receive, to comply with; to wait, to tarry for; *'tá' t'eng'* to learn the news about; *'t'eng' ts'ung' 'ní*, I agree with you, I'll obey you; *ch'ung' t'eng'* hard of hearing; *t'ing' 'k'ü' léung' sam*, as his kindness prompts, as he is willing to do; *t'ing' tsung'* to decide cases; *t'eng' 'há' 'k'ü'*, wait for him.

亭
T'ing

A portico, a pavilion; a cupola, a roof or dome supported on pillars; a shed for travelers; equal; straight; to stop at; to fashion; *pat' t'ing*, in disorder; *t'ing' 'ng*, high noon; *sch'á' t'ing*, a tea-stall on a roadside; *pái' t'ing*, a porch in a temple-court; *léung' t'ing*, a summer-house.

停
T'ing

To rest, to cease; to delay; to stop, as when there is enough; *t'ing' kung*, to rest from work; *t'ing' 't'o* or *t'ing' tong'* arranged well, everything in its place; *t'ing' 'há* rest a while; *smò' shí' t'ing*, ceaseless.

婷
T'ing

Handsome; *p'ing' t'ing*, beautiful, graceful, said of a woman.

汀
T'ing

Water stopping; stagnant, as a pool in a stream; a level bank along a stream, the low banks.

廷
T'ing

A court, the place where audiences are held; straight, correct, regular; *sch'ü' t'ing*, the court; *met.* the emperor.

庭
T'ing

An open court in a palace, a vestibule before a hall; a hall; straight; *ká' t'ing' lok'* domestic felicity; *t'ing' fan'* parental instruction; *án' t'ing' zü' 'shí'*, his doorway is like a fair, i.e. as a statesman's besieged by applicants.

蜓
T'ing

A dragon fly; *tsing' t'ing*, the Libellulidæ, vulgarly called *t'ong' mi'*.

霆
T'ing

Read *'tim*, a sort of lizard. A thundering; *lui' t'ing*, rumbling thunder; *'tim' t'ing*, a flash of lightning; *lui' t'ing*

chí nò the king's wrath; thundering mad.

挺
T'ing To pull up, to pluck forth, to draw out; straight, to hold straight; to relax a little, as with prisoners; to lead out; to rush forth, to stand forward, to bolt out; *t'ing shan*, to take upon one's self, to assume; *t'ing ch'ut*, to rush out; *t'ing chung*, to stretch the arms; *t'ing ngàng* to push against firmly.

挺
T'ing A single branch; a staff, a club, a stick; *chai* 't'ing, to brandish a club.

挺
T'ing Meat or fish dried in the sun after it has been salted; jerked meat.

(This character is usually read *t'eng*.)

艇
T'ing A boat, a punt, a canoe; small craft; long and narrow boats; a boat to live in; *siú t'eng* or *t'eng tsai*, a small boat; *há kau t'eng*, a pull-away boat; *fái t'eng*, a fast boat; *hong t'eng*, hong boats; *má dang t'eng*, a covered coracle; *shü sun t'eng*, a letter boat; *mái sū t'eng*, fish boats with water in; *wá t'eng*, a lorcha; *fá t'eng*, flower boats; *tan p'ò t'eng*, brothel boats; *p'á chung t'eng*, fast paddling-boats, used by thieves; *sò ts'ong t'eng*, the last chopboat of a ship's import cargo; *t'eng ká*, boat-people.

錠
T'ing Copper or iron ore; the barb of an arrow; empty, hollow, all exhausted.

頤
T'ing A straight, narrow head; straight, as a road; correct.

(558)

Típ.

疊
Tieh To redouble, to pile upon, to make a heap; to repeat, to reiterate; to fold; to add; to fear, to tremble with dread; a fold, a doubling; *ch'ung ch'ung tip tip* to reiterate tiresomely; to pile up in a pile; *tá tip chang lí*, put the luggage in a pile; *tip hí*, pile it up; *tip cheng* pile it up straight; *tip mái sam shui*, don't give yourself any trouble on that point; *tip mái ko kán p'ò* that shop's business is to be closed; *tip mái*, pile it up well; *tip ts'z'* repeatedly, as visits.

喋
Tieh Loquacious, fluent; to taste blood, to smear with blood; *tip tip* wordy, talkative.

牒
Tieh Tablets for writing on; a diploma, a warrant; records, genealogical registers; instructions, acts, dispatches; *yuk tip* royal genealogies; *tò tip* a priest's diploma or certificate, entitling him to three days' lodging; *man tip* dispatches of government; *pò tip* family records.

諜
Tieh Interchanged with the two last; to tamper with soldiers; to spy, to intrigue, to sound the views of others; to inform the enemy; a minute, a paper; *tip tò* or *kán tip* a spy, a secret agent of another party.

堞
Tieh A parapet with embrasures, a battlement on a wall; to surround with a parapet.

屨² Sheh The lining or stuffing of the soles of shoes; a model for a shoe; a patten; *'héung t'ip*, *clong*, the Clattering Patten Corridor, refers to an ancient story.

揲² Sheh Similar to *ship*; **攝**; to take up and count; to fold; to grasp. Usually pronounced *ship*, in the phrase, *ship, shí*, to divine by marked straws; *ship, t'ip* to fold up in the hands.

葉² Yeh Interchanged with **葉** or **菜** *ip*; a thin plate or leaf; also a window. Read *t'ip*, a bed mat.

漑² Sheh Waves surging along. Also read *sít*, like **洩** to exclude; to clean a well; to scatter; to stop and rest; to disclose, to leak; to dirty.

碟² Sheh To curry leather. A colloquial word. A plate, a platter, a flat dish; *'ún t'ip* bowls and plates; *'ping t'ip* a platter; *shí' yau t'ip*, sweetmeat or side plates; *'ts'at, t'ip*, lacquered plates; *'shéung t'ip* a douceur to a waiter.

躒² Tieh A little boat, a punt, used by poor people.

蝶² Tieh A butterfly; *'cú t'ip* a butterfly; *'há'p t'ip* butterflies and moths; *'cú t'ip, kán'* a broad hinge or butt; *'cú t'ip, fá*, an iris or fleur-de-lis; *'slo' fau sin t'ip*, gigantic butterflies from the Lofau hills.

躒² Tieh To walk along, to step, to stir the feet; to put the foot down, to stamp.

鏢² Yeh Plates of metal used in making plate armor; the end of an arrow.

韃² Sheh A thumb ring of gem or ivory, an archer's thimble, commonly called *'kung 'chi; t'ip, kau*, a quiver.

(559)

T'ip.

帖² T'ieh Written scrolls; a writing, a document, a manuscript, a billet; a visiting card; a copy-slip; a card, a placard; *'pan t'ip*, a petition; *'chiú t'ip*, proposals for a contract, to invite proposals; *'fát, t'ip*, black paper copyslips; *'ming t'ip*, a visiting card; *'tán t'ip*, a single folded card; *'ts'üu t'ip*, a five fold card; *'ch'ut, pák t'ip*, an anonymous placard; *'shang t'ip*, to send a card; *'t'o t'ip*, settled, decided; *'shéung t'ip*, cards offering a reward; *'t'ip, t'ò'* envelope or case for cards; *'shí t'ip*, an examination of essays in poetry.

貼² T'ieh To leave as pledge, to give in gage; to cover or throw over one, as a cloak; to supply, to make up; to paste up, to post; to lean on, attached; *'nim t'ip*, to paste on; *'t'ai t'ip*, to assist another, to patronize; *'t'ip, sam*, intimate, fellow-feeling; *'t'ip, shan*, attached to, as a seryant; *'t'ip, 'kan kák, lí*, near neighbors; *'t'ip, kò' shí'* to paste up an edict; *'pò t'ip*, to make up a deficiency.

帖² T'ieh Quiet, still, peaceable; to be resigned, submissive; *'on sam t'ip, fuk*, quietly resigned, as to God's will.

(560) *tit* T'it.跌
Tieh

To slip, to stumble and fall; to fall over or down; to kick out; reduced, as in price; to pass or jump over; to make a false step; to walk quickly; 'tá tit, to fall down; tit, chéuk, to slip down; tit, tá 'sün shéung, to get hurt by a fall; tit, lán' it fell and broke; sháng tik, tit, lok, came very near falling; tit, kám léung ko' two fell out and were lost; tit, ká' the price has fallen; tit, 'tò, fell over; tit, tsuk, to stamp the feet with vexation; tit, yat, káu, had a tumble.

迭
軼
Tieh

To alternate, to change; reciprocal, alternate, changing; to take each other's places; rotation; tit, yung' yau kong, alternately use kindness and severity; tit, ching tit, fai' now rising and then declining.

帙
Chih

A cloth or paper case to cover Chinese books; a book wrapper; a little bag, a satchel; to arrange in order; shü tit, a book envelope.

袞
Chih

Interchanged with the last; to stitch, to pierce with a needle; a period of ten years; choi ts'at, tit, entered the seventh decennium, as at 61.

秩
Chih

Order, in a series, regular; to dispose in order; to multiply; a station, a post, an office; usual; skillful in, acquainted, wise; a decennium; clear and explicit, as teaching; luk, tit,

official salary; shang k'i tit, tit, each one went in his order.

瓠
Tieh

Melons just set, young cucumbers or melons, gherkins; kwá tit, large and small melons, met. posterity.

垤
Tieh

High, raised ground; an ant-hill; a cavern.

絰
Tieh

Badges of coarse cloth worn on the head and waist, for mourning; mourning scarfs; iú tit, funereal waistbands.

耄
Tieh

Age of eighty, an octogenarian; old, infirm; hard featured, as old people are; the setting sun.

(561) *tit* T'it.鐵
鐵
Tieh

Iron, called hak, kam; the black metal; made of iron; firm, decided; 'it, hi' iron tools; 'it, shek, sam, ch'éung immovable, firm; 'it, 'shi kóm' shat, hard as iron cluders; 'it, shá, iron filings; 'tá 'it, to work in iron; 'tá 'it, 'lò, a blacksmith; pák, 'it, or yéung 'it, tin plates; 'it, p'in' hoop iron; 'it, 't'ü, rod iron; 'it, sin' iron wire; 'it, pat, pat, koi, an unalterable writing, like a decided officer's verdict; 'it, shá lí, "an iron pear," one who will not fork out; 'láng 'it, 'it, very cold.

饕
Tieh

Greedy, gluttonous; 'lò 'it, avaricious, inordinately greedy; an emblem of avarice, a monster drawn as a head without a body. Read 't'in in the Fan Wan.

(562) *tiú* Tiú.

刀 The original form of *tò* 刀; *Tiú* perverse, recusant, seditious; restless, cabaling, artful, in-croaching by falsities; *tiú fung*, depraved manners; seditious cabals; *tiú pat*, rabid writings; *tiú tiú*, lightly moved by the wind; *tiú ok*, malignant; *tiú mán*, outrageous, violent; *tiú k'íú 'nau ning'* willful, one who can't be pleased; *fung' tiú*, dogged, uncontrite; *ch'ing tiú*, dictatorial, assuming and over-bearing; *tiú swán*, reckless of consequences.

丟 To cast away, to throw away; to lay down; to rid, relieved of; to cast off; *tiú láng*, let him cool off; *tiú lok* lay it down; *tiú lok 'shui*, thrown into the water; *tiú mín'* to blast one's credit; *tiú t'át*, wasteful, careless of things; *tiú shü p'áu*, to quote a maxim against one, to bring up a wise saw; *yéung' sz'* *tiú hoi*, cast your cares to the wind; *tiú hí'* to reject, to heave away; *tiú 'm há'* I can't get them off my hands; *tiú 'ngán kok*, to ogle.

彫 } To engrave, to cut figures
彫 } on, to carve and adorn; to
彫 } polish, as a composition; or-
彫 } namented, engraved; to tat-
彫 } too; sometimes used for the
彫 } next; *tiú fá*, to adorn with
彫 } carvings; *tiú hak*, engraving;
彫 } *tiú ts'éung*, a wall adorned
彫 } with sculptures.

凋 Fading, falling, as the sere leaf; exhausted, injured; *tiú ling*, fallen and scattered; dying, as plants; *tiú tsé'* fallen, withered, as flowers.

琯 To cut and work gems, to engrave precious stones; *tiú téuk*, to polish gems.

鷗 An eagle, a lammergyr; a large bird of prey, whose presence even makes other birds cast their feathers; *tiú tiú*, clear, bright.

貂 The marten or sable; *tiú 'shü p'í*, marten fur; *'kau 'mí tsuk' tiú*, a dog's tail tacked on a sable—incongruous; *tiú 'mí*, fur tails, worn by military officers.

弔 } To condole with mourners,
弔 } to ask respecting the dead;
弔 } to wail, to assist at a buri-
弔 } al; condolence, sympathy; to
弔 } compassionate others, feeling
弔 } for; suspended; to hang up,
弔 } to suspend; to take, to move;
弔 } to order a rehearing; *'íú'*
弔 } *'sz'* mourning, sorrowing for
弔 } friends; *tiú 'on'* to order a
弔 } second trial; *tiú 'song*, to wail
弔 } for the dead; *fál, yéung tiú'*
弔 } a paralytic fit; *hoi tiú'* to
弔 } prepare for a funeral; *tiú fán'*
弔 } to remove a criminal to an-
弔 } other court; *tiú 'hí*, hang it
弔 } up; *'té tiú'* flighty, having no
弔 } application; *tiú 'keng*, hung
弔 } by the neck; *tiú 'lung*, a
弔 } hanging bucket; a fortune-
弔 } teller's sign; *yat, tiú 'ts'in*, a
弔 } string of 1000 cash.

窞 } Deep, profound; *'íú* (or
窞 } *'míú)* *tiú'* in a deep place.
窞 } Read *'míú* in the Fau Wan.

緝² To hang up, to suspend; to tie things, to bind or confine a person.

Tiáu

鈎² A hook, a fish-hook; to fish, to angle; a device; to bait, to set a trap for; to seek after, to fish for, as praise; to use something as a means; 'm 'shéung 'ní tiú² he don't take your hook, he'll not be gulled; tiú² 'sū, to angle; tiú² 'lát, shá, to hook soles—a slang phrase for stealing shoes.

Tiáu

窈² Profound, retired; elegant, reserved, lady-like; 'íú tiú² admirable, beautiful, enchanting.

Tiáu

銚² An unauthorized character. A small black glazed earthen jar, having no ears; 'áng tiú² jars; 'shui tiú² a water jar.

掉² To move, to shake; to clash, to strike against; correct, properly placed; often used erroneously for the next; to change, to interchange; tiú² 'hing² to strike stones together, people's opinions clashing; tiú² 'shít, to wag the tongue; tiú² 'pí to swagger; tiú² 'fong, to lie.

Tiáu

調² A tune, a song; the tone of an instrument; a ballad; to select; to move, to transfer, to change about, to exchange; to seek. A colloquial word. A classifier of meals and whippings; yat, 'chí tiú² a tune; tiú² 'shéung tiú² lok, change this higher and bring that down; tiú² 'ún² to exchange, to transpose; 'ts'oi tiú² clever, capable; 'to tiú² 'tò never satisfied, many alterations; 'hong tiú² a tune, a ballad; tiú² 'chün, to

Tiáu

transpose; 'á' ai tiú² the usher in the examination hall; tiú² 'fán 'chün 'á' au, turn your head around; 'shik, tiú² 'kung, had a good meal; 'tá tiú² 'k'ü, gave him a beating.

(563)

Tiú.

佻² Weakly, young and tender; unable to travel far; impatient of labor, envious of others; to appropriate to one's self; 'á' iú 'á' iú 'kung 'tsz a weakling.

Tiáu

剗² To cut, to pare, to scrape off; 'á' iú 'kéuk, 'kan, to hamstring, for a punishment.

Tiáu

挑² Mournful, sorry; to despise, to disesteem; to have little kindness for.

Tiáu

挑² To carry on the shoulder or the end of a stick; to lift; to mix, to stir about; to take out of, to select; to irritate, to provoke, to stir up, to give trouble; to sew in an edge, to baste, to sew together; to lead; to play with, to trifle; quickly; a spoon; 'tám, 'á' iú, to carry with a beam; 'á' iú 'so, to stir up, to make mischief; 'á' iú 'lát, untrustworthy; light minded, 'á' iú 'hoi, to scatter, to spread out; 'á' iú 'sün, to select out; 'á' iú 'fú, a porter; 'á' iú 'shám kwut, to sew clothes; 'tá' 'á' iú yat, 'tang, a general selection of graduates for district magistrates; 'á' iú 'tang, to raise the wick; 'á' iú 'yan, to lead on, to take the lead in doing evil; 'á' iú 'pút,

Tiáu

to sow discord; *t'íú t'm 'hí*, too heavy to lift; there are none fit to choose; *t'íú 'hoi*, to lift off, to put aside.

祧
T'íáu To move or replace the family tablets; the ancestral hall; *tsung t'íú*, an ancestral temple, a patrimony; *'shau t'íú*, to guard the lares.

調
T'íáu To harmonize, to blend; to restore the peace, to bring about an end, to adjust properly; to mix up, to compound, as medicine; to attend to, as one's health; to temper, to regulate, to moderate; to tune an instrument; to try notes, to find the tone of a character; to unite, as syllables; to spell; *t'íú 'há kò' tsz'* run through that word; *t'íú 'yam*, to harmonize sounds; *t'íú mí'* to blend tastes, to spice; *t'íú chí'* to cure a disease; to put to rights; *t'íú 'ch'ü*, to manage; *t'íú t'au 'hang 'hang*, to act sullenly, to refuse obedience; *t'íú kang*, to season soups; an earthen spoon; *t'íú 'ín*, to tune a fiddle; *t'íú 'yéung*, to nurse one's health; *t'íú hí'* lewd dalliance.

蝸
T'íáu A cicada or broad locust; *t'íú káp*, the cast-off skin or exuviae of the cicada.

芳
茗
T'íáu } Clover; a reed, whose tops are fit for brooms; *ling t'íú*, a marshy plant whose juice dyes the hair black, also called "rat-tail grass;" a sort of ivy or vine cleaving to walls; *t'íú 'íú*, clover, turned in for a subsoil in Chehkiáng; *t'íú t'íú*, high, lofty.

迢
T'íáu Distant, remote; to go far away; *ts'in 'lí t'íú t'íú*, thousands of miles away; *t'íú 'íú*, remote.

髻
T'íáu Ringlets, hair of children falling down; *t'íú 'nín*, young, youthful.

齠
T'íáu To shed teeth; young, childish; *t'íú 'nín*, a lad; *t'íú 'ch'an*, to get the new teeth.

條
T'íáu A pair of reins, made of leather; a bridle.

鱖
T'íáu A long narrow fish, called *pák t'íú*, perhaps a species of *Thryssa* or *Engraulis*.

條
T'íáu A branch, a twig; anything long and slender; a classifier of long things, as a cane, a chain, a string, a snake, a bill, a queue, a worm, a river, a rainbow, a feather; an item, a section; an article, a division; a law; a manner; *kák 'kí t'íú 'kái wai'* only a few streets off; *yat t'íú t'ai muk* one thesis; *fát t'íú*, a main spring or hair-spring; *yat t'íú 'shau kan*, a handkerchief; *'kí t'íú*, several items; *kw' ai t'íú*, regulations; *yat t'íú 'ts'ò*, a spear of grass; *t'íú t'íú 'yau 'lí*, every sort of thing has its rules.

蓆
T'íáu A bamboo basket for carrying hay or muck, used by husbandmen; *ho' t'íú*, to carry a basket.

跳
越
T'íáu } To leap, to skip, to bounce, to jump; to dance, to hop about; to palpitate, to beat; to intrude upon; to advance, to shoot, as sprouts; to fling, to cast; *t'íú 'hoi'* to lay a crime to another's charge; *t'íú' lok' loi*, jump down; *t'íú'*

kò, to jump up; *ts'ui ch'ü*
t'iu' hopping and skipping
 about; *sam puk puk t'iu'* my
 heart beats with terror; *t'iu'*
'fan ts'éung, to leap a wall
 — an assignation; *t'iu' lung*
min, to jump the dragon's
 gate — to rise rapidly in de-
 grees; *há kòm' t'iu'* techy as
 a crab; *t'iu' ts'ò*, jumps from
 his manger — to leave an
 employ causelessly.

眺' To look aslant, to glance
 furtively at, to peep; to look
 T'iau afar; *t'iu' mong'* to gaze at.

頰' High officers sent to visit the
 T'iau court from princes; to have
 an audience; to send envoys
 to the princes.

Read *fú*; to incline the ear,
 to look at closely; *fú 'shau*,
 hanging the head and skulk-
 ing away.

糶' To sell rice, to dispose of
 T'iau grain; *ch'ut, t'iu'* to sell corn;
sp'eng t'iu' to sell cheap, as
 from granaries.

(564)

To.

多' Many, much; often, numer-
 To ous; more; a superlative, far,
 very, too, much; to admire;
 to praise; to crave for more,
 to add; exceeding, excessive;
to sz' busy; officious; *'ki to*,
 how many? *to 'shiu*, how
 much? *to tak, 'ni*, much oblig-
 ed to you; *to kuo' t'au*, far
 too many; *chung' tak, to*, this
 is the heaviest; *hiu' ta 'ki sui*,
 go again many times; *smò dai*

kòm' to, not so much has come;
'mai lai kòm' to, don't come
 so often; I don't want so many
 to come; *t'ai' ngo to to man'*
hau' make my best respects
 to him; *'hò to*, a great many;
to chí, to admire him; *to tsé'*
 many thanks; *'m to*, not over-
 much; *chuk, sám to*, to pray
 for the three manies, i.e. sons,
 wealth and age; *to 'shau*, med-
 dling; *to kai' avong*, a schem-
 ing fellow; *to smung lok*, I am
 much indebted to you.

埤' Hard, compact earth, clods;
 To firm ground.

(This is often pronounced tù.)

朵' Branches hanging; a clas-
 To sifier of flames and flowers;
 to lead by the hand; to move;
yat, to 'fo, one flame; *fà 'tù*,
 flowers, bouquets; *'i to*, the
 ear; *to cì*, the chops; *tù 'tù*,
 all sorts of flowers.

塚' A target; side apartments
 To used as school-rooms; *shé' to*
 or *tsín' to*, a target for arrows;
sheng to, an esplanade walk
 on a wall.

躲' The body; to conceal one's
 To self, to hide away; to skulk,
 to slip off, to secrete; *to nik*,
 to lie hid, to be out of the
 way; *to 'lán*, shirking work,
 lazy; *to smái yat, ch'ü'* hid
 away snugly; *to chái'* to ab-
 scend from one's creditors; *to*
pí to evade, to shun; *to 'shim*,
 to dodge out of one's sight;
to ts'ong, to secrete.

剝' To chop fine, to hash, to
 To cut into mince meat; *to' wui*
yuk, tséung' to cut up flesh,
 to hack in pieces.

惰² The mind flagging; nerveless, indolent, lounging, lazy; rude; 'lán to² loitering, lazy; to² to² remiss, cold and rude.

墮² To fall in ruins; fallen, ruined, dilapidated, destroyed; decayed, reduced, poor; to fall over, to fall down; to hang down, to sag; to flow down, as tears; disused, effete, worn out; setting, as the moon; occurs for the preceding; to² lok₂ to fall down; degraded, fallen, poor; to² lok₂ kai, damn you! *chit*, to² may you be cursed! *t'úi to²* push it over; *tsui² to²* fell down drunk; to² lok₂ ú² a reduced family; to² 'má, to fall off a horse; to² lok₂ hau² to fall behind.

墮² The undulating line of a range of hills, having peaks and hollows.

(565)

T'o.

拖² } To pull, to drag along; to draw; to draggle; to lead, to take by the hand; to drag into, to implicate; to protract; T'o. *t'ó dái 'shau*, to join hands in walking; *t'ó shün*, to track a boat; a fishing smack that drags nets; *t'ó nai tái² 'shui*, dragged through the mud, *met.* verbose, turbid, as a style; *t'ó lui²* involved, as in loss or danger; *t'ó kú 'shün*, a fishing smack; *tái² t'ó*, a large smack; *t'ó sat*, as if bending the knee; *t'ó chí² 'k'ü*, lead him along; *t'ó ín*, to put off;

t'ó tái² 'há, help me on a little; *t'ó t'íp, kwo² 'k'ü*, I was obliged by a loan from him; *t'ó t'au kóm² 'hò*, mutually pleased; *t'ó sling*, to wear a peacock's feather

佗² Often used for *t'ó*, 馱 to carry on the back; *t'ó píu²* humpbacked; *wai t'ó*, elegant, genteel.

佻² A crookbacked person, a humpback; having a diseased spine.

他² A man's name; 'Wan *kung chí t'ó*, a general in the days of Mencius.

沲² Streams diverging, a tributary; a heavy rain; falling tears; the *Fú - t'ó sho* is a branch of the Tsz'-yá, one of the affluents of the Pei-ho.

墮² To sling stones; *tá fi t'ó*, to play at throwing slung stones and pulling them back. The next occurs in this sense.

鈹² } A stone roller; the balance-weight on a steelyard; *tá fi*
鈹² } *t'ó*, to throw slung stones;
T'o. *ch'ing² t'ó*, steelyard weight; *tun² t'ó*, to throw the lead.

纒² A skein or hank of silk or floss; silken tassels used as ornaments on furs.

羴² A fabulous animal like a sheep with four ears and nine tails; *t'ó slo syung*, or *t'ó slo ní*, velvet.

詭² To deceive, to insult; lying boasting. Read *ái*, in the phrase *ái ái*, self satisfied.

跲² To slip; *t's'ó t'ó*, to stumble in going uphill; to miss a good chance, to let an opportunity slip.

酩 Face flushed with drink, rubicund; *t'ŏ t'ŏ ling²* dizzy, giddy, half-drunk; *t'ŏ ngán*, flushed, red in the face.

陀 Steep, dangerous, as a path; a common Buddhist syllable; *p'ŏ t'ŏ*, rugged; a road along a cliff; *pò t'ŏ shán*, the island of Pooto near Chusan; *shá t'ò*, sandy steps.

駝 A camel; to carry on the back; *lok t'ŏ*, a camel; *t'ŏ p'úi²* hunchbacked.

馱 A horse carrying burdens; to ride or carry on horseback; to back a burden; *fú t'ŏ*, to carry a pack, a packhorse. A colloquial word. To hang upon, to suspend, as from the neck or girdle; *t'ŏ tsoi² k'am t'au*, hang it on the lappel; *t'ŏ t'ò*, with child.

鮫 A sort of water gavial, which burrows in the sand; also a small species of dog fish or lamprey.

鼉 Like the preceding; a dragon, a large iguana, whose skin was used for drums; *t'ŏ kú p'ung p'ung*, the rattling drums.

舵 } A rudder; *t'ŏ kung*, a
舵 } helmsman; *t'ŏ t'ung*, a tiller;
舵 } *t'ŏ mi*, the rudder; *t'úi t'ŏ*,
T'Ō to port the helm; *pá t'ŏ*, to
steer.

妥 Secure, safe, stable, fixed, firm; quiet, at ease, settled; *t'ŏ tong²* all proper, secured, everything right; *t'ŏ t'ip*, well arranged, secured; *yau tik t'm t'ŏ*, there's something unsafe, there's a screw loose; *kong t'ŏ*, well said.

唾 To spit; saliva; *t'ŏ cyan*, to spit at one; *t'ŏ má²* to revile; *hau t'ŏ* to expectorate and spit; *t'ŏ mút*, phlegm.

(566) = T'Ō.

刀 A knife; a sword with one edge; a knife-shaped coin current in the Hán dynasty; a punt, a canoe; a classifier of quires; the 18th radical of characters relating to weapons, cutting, &c., *yat pá tò*, a knife; *tò tsai*, a pen-knife; *tò yuk₂* the blade; *tò hau*, edge of a knife; *tò tsui*, point of a blade; *ts'oi² tò*, a cleaver; *sch'ai tò*, a chopper; *shun² tò*, a stiletto; *tsin tò*, shears, scissors; *tau² fú tò* or *léung mín² tò*, a bean-curd knife; *met.* a doublefaced sycophant; *tò hok*, a scabbard; *má ts'in tò*, a guard of swordsmen; *shá há má ts'in t'ò*, make a fair show of it; *luk₂ tò chí*, six quires or folds of paper; *mò tò fá*, to fence; *kwán tò*, a claymore, such as Kwántí wielded; *tái² ts'án tò*, a case knife.

舢 A long narrow boat, a punt; a load of 300 *huk₂* or 1500 *tau²* or pecks, probably because this sort of boat carried that quantity.

都 A metropolis, the residence of the court, the capital; spot where is an imperial temple; a fief granted to princes; an imperial city whose rents were

granted to statesmen; the state, the empire; abundant, fine, full; an exclamation of delight, excellent! to dwell; to occupy; all, altogether, the whole, in general; also, together with; still, not at all, may possibly be, probably; *tò mī² kin² kwo² k'ü*, I've not seen him at all; *tái² tò ü shí²* all are about the same; *sung² tò s'm iú²* I don't even wish it as a gift; *ngo tò hū²* I will go too; *king tò*, the metropolis; *hai² tò hò*, all are good; *tò kwo² tak*, can manage to get by; I can get along, I think; *tò hai² chán² wan²* had nothing but trouble; *tò t'ung*, a major-general; *tò ch'át, ün²* the Censorate.

關
Tú

A tower or watchman's turret over a city gateway; a doubled door at a city gate.

睹
觀
Tú

To look, to see, to observe, to view; perceived, manifested; *tò mat² sz' syan*, to remember people by looking at what they left one.

堵
Tú

To obstruct, to close, to shut; to guard, to ward off; a wall, as around a yard; 50 cubits of wall; at peace, settled, as if at home; *tò sak*, to close against; *tò tsít²* to guard; to wall off the way to; *o tò*, coin, pelf, lucre — an old term; *tò ü²* to defend.

賭
Tú

To gamble, to play, to wager, to game; to risk, to stake; gaming, play; *tò kwan²* a gambler; *lán² tò smò wai*, a confirmed gambler is useless; *tò pok* to play; *hoi tò*

ch'éung, to open a table; *tò ming²* to risk one's life, as in war; *tò meng² t'it*, try the chance, as in trading; *tò ts'in* to game; *tò ts'oi*, see how it will turn out; *tò chau²* to swear, to take an oath; *tò tong² t'au*, to leave security for a debt of honor.

島
Táu

An island in the sea, an islet; *hoi tò*, an island; *p'ung loi sin tò*, fairy isles.

搗
搗
Táu

To beat, as clothes; to pound, as in a mortar; to ram down, to make solid, as a wall; to lean against; to collect; *tò lán²* to beat fine; *tò ch'ut, chap*, to pound out the juice; *tò á*, to beat clothes in washing.

禱
Táu

To pray, to make supplications, to intreat the gods; to request, in courteous phrase; *k'i tò*, to pray; *tò kò²* to make known to the gods; *shí² tò*, thus I request — used at the end of letters.

倒
Táu

To fall down, to fall prostrate; to invert, to subvert; to throw one's self down; sign of the past tense, in which it is like the next; an adverb, still, yet, indeed; *tò sch'á slai*, pour out tea and bring it; *sz' tò t'í²* he fell dead; *tò snong kwá*, a rotten melon, one who is bloated; *tá tò*, fallen over; tip it over; *tá s'm tò*, you did not hit him; *shí² fí tin tò*, to confound right and wrong; *tò sch'ong*, to take to one's bed; *kong tò k'ü*, convinced him, made him see it so; *tsüt: tò*, very laughable;

chuk, 'tò, seized him; *'k'i 'tò ch'ü* stand there; *'tò t'í sù lò*, a sot rolling on the ground; *'tò shüt, tik, 'hò*, indeed you speak well; *'tò chong*, bankruptcy of a house; *'tò wan'* unlucky.

到
Táu To arrive at, to attain, to reach, to extend to; to go or come to; to, at, up to; finished, completed; still, but, yet; till, on the contrary; sign of the past tense; *hü' tò' pin ch'ü* where's he gone? *tò' ch'ü yat, yéung'* everywhere the same; *loi tò'* he has come; *tò' sū kam* till now; *'t'ai tak, tò'* he will be on the watch; *'séung tak, tò'* have thought all about it; *tò' 'tai*, to the bottom; however, after all, finally, at last; *sz'' tò' s'au loi*, the matter is even now pressing; *smò 'sho pat, tò'* omnipresent, it reaches everywhere; *chau tò'* all around, complete; *shau tò'* received; *tò' 'ká*, reached home; *'hò tò' 'ká k'e'* one who does not take offense; *tò' 'yá pá'* well, let it pass—*tò' 'yá* is an adverbial phrase, like indeed, just so; *tò' tò' iü' hü'* still you wish to go against all reason; *tò' 'ngán k'e'* a squinting man; *tò' tiü' 'mò tik, mak, 'shui*, when hung up, not a drop of ink would come out of him, *i. e.* he knows nothing; *tsò' tò' shap, fan shap* done excellently well.

蠹
Tü Small worms; grubs in wood; the tineæ, a book-worm; the cheese mite; weevil grubs; *tò' sū*, a bookworm, a student;

tò' yik, extortionate policemen; *tò' smò sch'ung*, hairy caterpillars.

妬
Tü Jealous, as a wife; envious, feeling ill will towards, one averse; *tò' 'fú*, a jealous woman; *tò' k'í* jealous; *tsat, tò'* envy, jealousy.

毀
Tü To fall in ruins, destroyed; to besmear, to dirty; *hò' tò' há' 'tò*, to do detriment to earthly things.

道
Táu A road, a path, a way; a thoroughfare; a zone; a circuit; virtue, rectitude; reason, doctrine, principle, what common sense approves; the Reason or the Logos of the Rationalists; a principle, a reason; to follow out; to accord with, to lead in the way, to direct, in which it is like the next; to speak, to talk, to converse; by, from, the way a thing comes; a classifier of dispatches and edicts; *tò' 'hí*, reason, doctrine, propriety; *tò' tak*, virtue; *tò' tám'* to talk about; *tò' lò'* a road, a way; *'yau mat, tò' lò'* have you any thing for me to do? *tò' t'íp,* a priest's certificate; *ching, tò'* true reason; *tò' 'ká*, the sect of the Rationalists; *tò' sz''* a 'Táu priest; *tò' s'oi*, an intendant of circuit, or *táut'ai; tak, tò'* to become perfect and enter nigban; *ch'ik, tò'* the equator; *soong tò'* the royal road, that which is perfect, and operates per se; *kung tò'* honorable, just; *tsz'' 'kú tò'* the proverb saith; *yat, tò' shing, 'chí*, one imperial order.

導² To lead, to conduct; to point out the way, to induce to do right; to regulate; to exhort, to teach; 'yan tò² to show the way; to direct in right courses; fan² tò² district instructor; hoi tò² to teach first principles; héung tò² a village guide.

度² A measure; a degree, a limit; capacity, endurance; a degree of latitude or longitude; a rule, a regulation; to measure; to arrange, to spread out; to pass, as time; tok₂ yat₂ s'íú tò² take a measure of it; 'léung s'ám tò² 'yan ts'úi 'k'ü, sent two or three messengers to hasten him; 'kí ch'éung tò² how long is it? smò tò² no limit, unlimited; fát, tò² a regulation, a law; tò² yat₂ to pass the day; shik, kwò² tò² eaten too much, stuffed; ch'íú tò² to get souls out of hell; 'hò tái² tò² léung² very liberal, generous in feeling; tò² huk₂ to keep time in a tune; tò² út₂ to support one's self.

渡² To pass over a stream, to ford, to cross; to go through, as a road; a boat; tò² shün, a passage-boat; wáng 'shui tò² a ferry-boat; tò² s'au, a ferry; lok₂ tò² to go aboard the passage-boat; tò² 'ts'in, to ford shallows; tò² 'hoi, to cross the seas; fan tò² ts'in, to divide the ferriage.

鍍² To gild, to adorn with gold, to wash with gold; to plate; tò² kam, to wash with gold; tò² 'shau shik, gilded ornaments; tò² ngan, silvered over.

杜² A sort of bullace or plum; to stop, to shut out, to restrict, to impede; a surname; tò² tsüt₂ to stop the way; to put an end to; tò² mún pat, ch'ut, to shut one's door, and remain at home; tò² 'wing, a sort of grass, whose fibres can be made into cords; tò² kün, a goatsucker.

稌² A sort of glutinous rice, or millet, growing in marshy places.

稻² Rice in the plant, paddy; luk₂ tò² upland rice; sát, tò² to sow rice; 'ts'ò tò² early rice.

蹈² To step down, to tread on, to walk, to put down the foot; to tread under foot, to violate; tò² fát, to disregard laws; 'shau 'mò tsuk, tò² to move the hands and feet, gesticulation; tò² kò, to walk far.

悼² Wounded in mind, afflicted; to grieve for, to pity an ignorant offender; to fear; to die early in life; tò² huk₂ to bewail for; tò² t'án² to sigh for; tò² smong, grieving for one's relatives.

次² To covet, and take by force; to rob, to plunder; to abduct; to commit piracy; a pirate, a footpad, a highwayman; to appropriate another's goods or country; k'éung tò² a bandit; pò tò² to seize robbers; 'yéung tò² pirates; tò² ts'ák₂ a thief; tò² ming, to rob one's good name; tái² tò² a robber; ü² tò² to be waylaid; shat, tò² robbed of; tò² kwan hí to steal arms; 'siú tò² a thief, a pilferer,

(567)

T'ò.

滔 Waters rising and swelling; overflowing, rushing waters; to overpass bounds; to be rude to; a branch of the R. Hán in Shensí; *t'ò t'ò pat, tün²* flowing without cessation; *li² yik, t'ò t'ò*, making money fast.

悻 To rejoice, greatly pleased; indulgent, in excess; to treat disrespectfully; to doubt; suspicion; a long time; to refrain from, as grief; *t'ò t'ò pat, kwai*, did not return for a long time; *t'ò sam*, reckless, insolent.

緙 } A plaited sash; a cord; a
條 } tassel or fringe of threads;
occurs used for the next; *tá*
t'ò, to twist or braid silk
fringe.

韜 } A sheath or case for a bow;
發 } a scabbard; a covering for
weapons; a vantbrace; just;
liberal; *t'ò léuk²* plans for
fighting, strategy, tactics.

叨 To desire food, to love honor; to long for, to covet; inordinately desirous of, addicted to; ashamed of having had, to feel deeply grateful for, as unworthy of; *t'ò smung*, to be greatly thankful for; *t'ò kwong*, desirous of your kind favor, ashamed of asking your countenance; *t'ò káu²* very desirous of seeing you; *t'ò t'im*, ashamed of having so many favors; *t'ò lám²* insatiable of your kindness;—all

polite phrases; *hang² t'ò t'in kün²* all enjoyed the kind care of heaven; *t'ám t'ò*, greedy of, addicted to— as lust.

切 Grieved, sorrowful; *sam án t'ò t'ò*, the heart bursting with grief.

饜 Gluttonous, gormandizing; rapacious; *t'ò shik²* to eat and drink voraciously; *t'ò t'it²* avaricious and gluttonous; *t'ò fuk²* one who makes a god of his belly.

吽 To cry and weep; *hò t'ò*, bawling and screaming; *kiú² t'ò*, squalling, as children do.

桃 A peach; a flower bud, so called from their plumpness; *ying t'ò*, the beaked peach; *pín t'ò*, or *hòp² t'ò*, the flat peach; *há mat² t'ò*, the Khamil peach; *hat² t'ò*, a walnut; *t'ò yan*, peach-meats; *t'ò shí²* a sword cutler; *t'ò fú*, the peach charm, hung on door lintels; *t'ò kòm t'sui*, pouting, impudent; *t'ò ü*, gum olibanum; *syéung t'ò*, sweet carambola; *t'ò ch'ung*, the "peach bug," the wren; *fi t'ò* or *shau² tái² t'ò*, flowering almond; *p'ik² t'ò fá*, white double flowering peach; *t'ò shung*, peach bloom; *ying t'ò*, a cherry; *met.* a woman's lips; *t'ò sün*, the peach garden, where Liú Pí made his compact; *'lang fán² t'ò*, the bitter peach.

逃 } To abscond, to run away,
逃 } to desert, to elude search, to
flee, to escape; *t'ò t'sau*, to
run away; *t'ò hok²* to play
truant; *'kwái t'ò*, to abduct,

as a child; *t'üt* *t'ò*, to get clean away; *t'ò cyan*, a deserter, a fugitive; *t'ò p'í* to avoid, to get out of the way.

桃
鼓
T'áu

A hand-drum with two buttons tied to strings, twirled by silk peddlers, as they go through the streets, commonly called *ling lam 'kú*, or rattle drum.

涂
T'ú

Name of a river in Sz'chuen, and one in Shántung; the last flows into the Gulf of Chihlí; *t'ò üt*, the twelfth month; *t'ò t'ò*, a heavy dew.

塗
T'ú

Mud, mire; a miry road; to daub, to defile, to besmear, to dirty; to plaster, to white-wash; to blot out, to efface; to fill up a hole; thick-headed, dull; thick; *ú t'ò*, inapt, stupid; *sch'an t'ò*, dirt and dust; *met.* the world, the age; *t'ò nút*, to blot out, to erase; *lò t'ò*, a muddy road; *t'ò t's'éung* to plaster a wall; *t'ò mín* to discolor the face, as actors or robbers do.

途
T'ú

A path, a way; a pursuit, a mode; interchanged with the two last; *sch'éung t'ò*, a long road; *pún' t'ò á fai* to fail in a pursuit, to stop half way; *sün t'ò*, along the road; *sch'ing t'ò*, the road, the distance.

涂
T'ú

A fine and solid variety of pine wood used for making furniture.

荼
T'ú

A bitter herb, perhaps a sort of colt's foot (*Tussilago*); the tea shrub; a weed; *t'ò máu*, light, lithe, graceful, as a girl; *t'ò tuk*, bitter troubles; *shan t'ò*, a god, whose name is

written on doors, as a charm; *sín' t'ò*, to borrow; *t'ò mí fá*, a red rose.

醪
T'ú

The lees of spirits, the sediment of wine; *t'ò mí*, a sort of gin; *t'ò sú 'tsan*, mulled wine, medicated spirits, anciently drunk.

駮
T'ú

A gentle palfrey; *t'ò t'ò*, a well-trained horse.

鴉
T'ú

A bird which burrows with marmots or rats; the notice of its habits resembles those of the burrowing owl.

匱
T'áu

An earthen vessel of any kind. Read *siú*, a kiln for burning earthen or other ware. Interchanged with the next.

陶
T'áu

A furnace for burning pottery; earthenware; mournful thoughts; to nourish; to please, to exhilarate; to give vent to the feelings; correct, straight; *t'ò cyan*, a potter; *t'ò syung*, to melt; to reform or transform; *p'ò t'ò*, grapes; *t'ò yan*, a kiln.

Read *siú*; a man's name, *Kò siú*, a minister of Shun; *siú siú*, well satisfied.

淘
T'áu

To scour, as rice; to wash out, to sift, to stir about, to cleanse and search for, as for gold dust; *t'ò 'mai*, to scour rice; *t'ò kon tseng* to wash out clean; *t'ò shá*, to wash out the sand; *t'ò shá 'lò*, scavengers who wash out rubbish; *tau 'shui t'ò t'ò*, gently flowing waters.

綯
T'áu

To braid cord; to bind; a cord, a twisted string; *t'ò chü* to tie up, as a dog.

萄 The vine; *sp'ò t'ò 'kwo*, grapes; in Canton, a kind of rose-apple is so called; *sp'ò t'ò 'tsau*, wine from grapes; spirits flavored with rose-apples.

袖 The cuff of a coat, the end of the sleeve; it is often embroidered and shaped like a horsehoof.

醺 Drunken, tipsy; *smò t'ò*, reeling, tipsy, drunk, staggering along.

鞫 The wood used in a drum; the wooden part of a drum. Read *aiú*, a drum.

擣 A block of wood, a useless stick; an auspicious animal; *t'ò ngat*, perverse, intractable, doggish; *t'ò mù' chí 'ng'* passed it over ignorantly.

濤 Waves, billows; angry waves dashing on the shore; *po t'ò*, dashing waves.

翽 To cover with feathers; a kind of feather flag or fan, used by dancers or actors; a funereal banner; *ch'í t'ò*, standards of the army.

颯 A strong wind. Read *ch'au*, a gentle rustling breeze.

徒 To go afoot, to walk; a footman, a soldier; a disciple, a follower; a crowd, a multitude; a sensualist; a low fellow; banditti, ruffians; servants about an office; empty, as an open hand; in vain, futile, to no purpose; only, barely; to transport for three years: *t'ò tai'* a disciple, an apprentice; *smò lú' chí t'ò*, a faithless fellow; *t'ò pò'* to foot it; *sm hai' hò t'ò*, a vile fellow; *t'ò lò and kung*, all trouble and

no gain; *lún' t'ò*, a rascal; *t'ò in*, in vain, uselessly; *man' t'ò*, transportation for three years; *fi t'ò*, banditti.

圖 A map, a drawing, a chart, a diagram; to delineate, to sketch on paper; to scheme, to contrive; to plan how to get out of trouble; to plot, to intrigue; to estimate, to calculate; to wish for, to try for; *t'ám t'ò*, to earnestly wish; *t'ò tsik*, books and drawings; *t'ò ying*, the form of, the contour; a plate of; *t'ò shü*, a stone or metallic seal; *t'ò chéung*, one's seal; *t'ò ko' ch'ut shan*, to contrive how to get the situation; *t'ò lí* to scheme after gain.

屠 To butcher, to kill and dress animals; to kill, to rip up, to rend; *t'ò fú* or *t'ò cyan*, a butcher; *kam' t'ò*, to prohibit butchering animals.

瘠 An animal when sick; worn out by travel; *má t'ò*, a jaded horse.

土 Earth, soil, clods, ground; the fourth of the five elements; a region, a place, a country; possessions; lands; a clayey, sallow, or earthy, color; on the ground; made of clay; local, peculiar, native to the place; the 32d radical of characters relating to earth; *t'ò sing*, Mercury; *shui t'ò*, the climate, the peculiarities of a place; *fung t'ò yan ts'ing*, local manners, spirit of a people; *t'ò ch'ün*, productions of a country; *t'ò yan*, the natives; *t'ò t'ám*, a putois; *t'ò fú* a

go-down, the-ground story; *t'ám* 'tò, to test the soil for a grave, as geomancers do; 'tò *'shan*, the terminalia; *hau* 'tò, the guardian of graves — a dragon; 'tò *muk, 'ngau yan*, a blockhead, a statue, a dolt; 'tò *'sz* Canton raw silk; *kwai* 'tò, to bury, to return to dust; 'tò *'kwai*, traitors, fellows in league with the enemy; *kú* 'tò, one's native place; 'tò *'fi*, local banditti; 'tò *pá* a village tyrant; 'tò *tí' p'ò sát*, gods of the land; 'tò *tí' tán* festival of the gods of the land on the 2d of the 2d month.

討
T'áu

To manage, to govern; to make war on, to punish criminals, to destroy the seditious; to kill, to put to death; to investigate, to search; to put away, to put down; to ask for, to seek; mixed; to bring upon one's self; 'tò *ts'ák*, to attack the enemy; 'tò *chái* to dun for a debt; 'tò *'sü* 'tò, to dun, to demand; 'tò *'hò*, to get a good opinion for one's self, to toady; 'tò *ím* to make people dislike one; 'tò *'ám* 'tò, to search out, to explore.

肚
T'ò

The belly, abdomen; a belly-full, a good deal; the mind, the understanding; 'tò *fuk*, the stomach; *ch'éung* 'tò, the bowels; *yat*, 'tò *'fo*, irascible, angry; 'ngo *'tsau tak*, *yat*, 'tò *hí* I ran myself out of breath; *chí' chü' kám* 'tò, fat, big-bellied; 'tò *t'ái' hò' ch'áng* *shün*, a liberal minded man, patient; 'siú' 'tò the bladder of animals; 'yau' 'tò, pregnant;

'tò *'lü ming pák*, intelligent; to comprehend; 'nün' 'tò, a stomacher; 'fán' 'tò *'tung* a colic.

吐
T'ú

To vomit, to spew; to open, as flowers; to spit out; to disgorge; to disclose, to tell all, to confess, to make a clean breast; 'au' 'tò to puke; 'tò *ch'ut*, *clai*, to vomit; to tell; 'tò *shít*, to run out the tongue, as in surprise; 'tò *'sé* vomits and purges; 'ts'ám' 'tò *'sz* the silk worm voids the silk; 'tò *'fá*, to blossom; 'pún' 'tò *'an pún* 'tò not to tell all.

兔
T'ú

A rabbit, a hare; *pák*, 'tò a rabbit; 'yé' 'tò a hare; 'tò *'tsz* a rabbit.

菟
T'ú

A medicinal plant like sesamum, called 'tò *'tsz*; 'tò *kwá*, a gourd.

套
T'ú

Large, wide, what envelopes; to envelope, to enwrap; to add, to superadd; to include in the whole, of general use; a scabbard, an envelope, a wrapper; a bend in a river; a snare, a trap; a cave; a classifier of sets of books, of plays, and suits of clothes; 'm' *lok*, 'tò did not fall into the trap; 'fung' 'tò a letter envelope; *yat*, 'tò *shü*, the whole set; 'tò *fú* overalls, leg wrappers; 'tò *chü* put it in the case; 'tò *tsau* arm coverings; *yat*, 'tò *'á' fuk*, a suit of ceremonial robes; *hün* 'tò a noose, a snare; 'tò *wá* polite and general talk; 'sho' 'tò the great bend in the Yellow R.; 'tò *'üt*, 'tò to disregard usage; 'ngo' 'tò great-coats, over-coats.

(563)

Toi.

代²
Tái A generation, an age; a dynasty; delegated, vicarious, deputed; to change, for, instead of, in the place of; *shai² toi²* an age; *'ng toi² t'ung t'ong*, five generations alive at once; *ts'án t'ong 'ng toi²* the Five Dynasties (A.D. 907-959) trode down China; *hau² toi²* posterity; *toi² pán²* to manage for one; *lik² toi²* successive ages or reigns; *toi² 'ni hū²* I'll go for you; *toi² üt kwong ming*, a fancy name for a lantern; *toi² shū²*, one who writes for another, a clerk; *toi² 'shü²* a deputy.

岱²
Tái The high peak in Shántung, the easternmost of the five mountains, called also *t'ai² shán* or Great Mt.

玳瑁²
Tái } Tortoise-shell; *toi² múi²* precious tortoise-shell, brought from the south; *toi² múi² 'ngán keng²* spectacles with shell bows.

袋²
Tái A bag, a sack, a case, a purse, a pocket; a covering to inclose and protect things; *'mai toi²* corn bags; *shū toi²* a book-sack, a pedant; *fung toi²* a windsail; *shám toi²* a pocket; *ch'an² toi²* embroidered pockets hanging from the girdle; *ho toi²* a purse; *táp² toi²* a fob hung in a band; *sát² toi²* a quiver; *tsau nong fán² toi²* a wine-sack and rice-bag, i. e. one given to eating; *ngan toi²* a money bag.

黛²
Tái To blacken the eyebrows, or paint black ones; *ts'ing toi²* a tint of invisible green.

隳²
Tái Cloudy; *'oi toi²* dull, obscure, as when clouds cover the sun; perplexed, as a business.

待²
Tái To wait for, to expect, to wait upon, to wait till; to behave to, to treat; provided against; *'tang toi²* to wait for one; *toi² shí á tung²* act when the right moment comes; *toi² ká²* watch the price; *'kún toi²* to behave towards; *toi² mán²* disrespectful towards; *toi² tak² 'ngo 'hò*, he treated me well.

怠²
Tái Impertinent, careless; disliking, remiss, lazy; self-indulgent, inattentive; wanting in courtesy, sluggish; *toi² to²* indolent; *toi² kún²* tired out; *tak² shí mò toi²* do not hesitate when the time comes.

埭²
Tái A dam; a lock or inclined plane on a canal where boats can be passed by a windlass; *toi² kák²*, the scale of charges at a lock.

迨逮²
Tái } An adverb of time, till, even till, to; *toi² k'ap²* till, even to; *toi² hau²* till afterwards; *mí toi² ping²*, not yet married; *toi² kam²*, till now.

逮²
Tái } To follow after; to reach to, to be at, to come before or in contact; equal to a duty; the 171st radical; *'ngo mí 'chí toi²* I am unequal to it; *pat² toi² 'kún hat²* it does not pertain to his jurisdiction. Read *tai²*; to blend; to bind, to put in ward, to parole; *fát² toi²* to bring up, as a felon; *tai² toi²* pleasing, agreeable.

(569) T'oi.

胎 T'ai The womb; a pregnant womb; to commence; congenital; to resist, to rebel; 'yau t'oi or 'avai t'oi, with young; t'oi í, the placenta; m' t'oi, an official cap without fringe; shek t'oi, barren; lok t'oi, a miscarriage; t'oi kò, unyeaned lamb's-wool; t'oi shang'shau, born with a stiff hand; lí t'oi, a white, furred tongue; mín t'oi, a cotton quilt; on t'oi, to still the womb; t'oi shang, viviparous; sz' t'oi, illicitly pregnant; má t'oi, twins.

駘 T'ai A miserable hack of a horse; jaded, lame, weak and useless; t'ai tong' wide, vast—said of opening spring.

台 T'ai Eminent, exalted; your worship, your honor; venerable; 'lò t'oi, great sir; hing t'oi, exalted sir; 'lò fú t'oi, our district magistrate; t'oi ká' eminent sir. Read í; I, me; pleased; grateful; to rejoice.

臺 T'ai Interchanged and contracted to the preceding. A square high terrace or platform built up; a turret, a lookout staging, an observatory; a gallery, a stage; on open terrace; a fort; a watchman's lookout over a gate; an appellation of officers; a term of compellation; a menial, a servant; t'in t'oi, a roof terrace, a verandah; shái' t'oi, a drying terrace; p'áu' t'oi, a fort; sho chong t'oi,

a woman's dressing-case; t'oi tsé a pic-nic house in a garden; tsò yat t'oi hí to have a play; hí t'oi, a staging for plays, the boards; 'kí shí hoi t'oi, when will the play begin? 'chai' t'oi, 'fú t'oi, and 'fán t'oi, are the three highest civilians in a province; hok t'oi, the literary chancellor; chung t'oi, a president of a Board; hín' t'oi, a censor; a magistrate; t'oi ts'in, in your presence, in court; fú t'oi, the receptacle of a flower; t'oi wán fú, Formosa.

檯 T'ai Name of a tree; a table; a theatre, the boards — and then interchanged with the last; yat chéung t'oi, a table; 'sé tsz' t'oi, a writing-table, a desk; 'pái t'oi or hoi t'oi, to set a table; sk'am t'oi, the table or altar before a shrine; a magistrate's table; lí t'oi, to leave the table; shau t'oi, clear the table; yat t'oi sung' a tablefull of viands; pái, sin t'oi, a table for eight sitters; t'oi pò' a table-cloth; yat tsz' t'oi, a sofa table; shek t'oi mín' a marble top table.

擡 T'ai To carry between two; to raise, to lift; to move, to shake; t'oi 'kiú, to carry a sedan; pái, yan t'oi, he has eight bearers to carry him; t'oi 'kiú' lò, chair-bearers: kò t'oi shí ká' to raise the current price; t'oi fán hù' carry it back; 'm t'oi tak, 'hí, we cannot carry it; t'oi 'kú, to advance, to recommend.

藜_{T'ai} A sedge or rush growing in damp places; a vegetable which can be eaten.

郅_{T'ai} An ancient feudal state, situated in the modern superior department of Kien chau in the centre of Shensi.

臭_{T'ai} The soot from fire, dust arising from cinders and fire; smoky soot.

苔_{T'ai} Moss, lichens, confervæ; the small plants growing upon damp places; mossy, moss-grown; *ts'ing t'oi*, fucus on water, green mold; *ts'ing t'oi shek*, a mossy stone; *met.* one who inveigles others; *t'oi 'sin*, mosses; *t'oi ts'oi* a sort of lichen used for food.

殆_{T'ai} Dangerous, imminent; to expose, to hazard; beginning, approaching, familiar; nearly at, about, on the limits, almost; lazy; *shang t'oi*, to run into danger; *ngui t'oi*, hazardous; *t'oi ch' yat, tsoi*, nearly a whole year; *t'oi k'ap*, nearly, about.

(570) Tok.

度_{T'oh} To guess, to conceive, to conjecture; to estimate, to reckon, to calculate; to throw in, as into a caisson; *tok t'iu* to measure the size; *ch'ai tok*, to guess.

鐸_{T'oh} A bell or cymbal, used in the army to convey orders; one who arouses the age; *muk tok*, a bell with a wooden clapper; *fung tok*, wind jingles.

(571)

T'ok.

托_{T'oh} To carry on the palm, to bear up, to take on the hand; to carry on the shoulder; erroneously used for the next; *t'ok, shau keng*, to waive off, to refuse; *t'ok, p'ün*, a waiter, a tray; *t'ok, shéung pok, t'au*, take it on your shoulder; *lok lok, t'ok, t'ok*, disheartening, unsocial, unfavorable times; *pok, t'ok*, to shoulder a thing.

託_{T'oh} To charge with, to intrust with, to confide to, to commit in trust to; to commission, to engage one to do, to depend on, to ask of; to trust, to rely on; to make an excuse of, to use as a pretext; *p'ü t'ok*, to request as a favor; *t'ok, lái* by your favor, I've been well — a polite phrase; *t'ok, ni tsò sz* I request you to do this; *t'ok, mung* to see in dreams, to be requested by an apparition; *t'ok, kú* to make an excuse for; *t'ok, kú*, to commit an orphan in charge; *k' t'ok*, to send by one; *shau yan t'ok*, engaged by another; *kat t'ok*, the cackling of a hen — a colloquial phrase.

餽_{T'oh} A bun made of wheaten flour; *pok, t'ok*, baked meat cakes.

穉_{T'oh} Faded, withered, fallen, as leaves or bark; rotten, dead, as trees; split and dead bark.

籜_{T'oh} The sheath of the bamboo, which covers the joints of the plant.

豪 A bag or sack open at both ends; a porte-monnaie, worn around the waist; an implement of potters.

柝 A watchmen's rattle or stick which he beats on; to mark the watches; *kik, t'ok* to strike the hours.

驢 A camel with one hump on its back; *t'ok, t'o*, or *lok, t'o*, the Bactrian camel.

(572) Tom.

窰 Erroneously used for *t'am* 迷 a tank, a pit, in the Fan Wan.

(573) Tong.

當 A proper value set on a field; what is suitable, opportune, convenient, proper, just; adequate to, competent; to bear, to sustain, to take the responsibility; to be equal to, to stand over against or in contrast, to match, to mate; to meet, to occur; at the time of, when, a certain time — in which sense it is often the present participle; to manage, to decide upon, to meet out justly, to superintend; to act as, to be; to bear against, to withstand; to screen, to protect; *tám tong*, I'll assume the matter, I'll be security for it; *ím kóm tong*, I cannot presume, *i.e.* you are too kind; *tong ká*, to be head of a family; *tong ping*, to be a soldier;

ying tong, ought, is proper; *tong 'm 'hi*, inadequate to; *tong shí*, at that time; *tong kam*, now, at this present time; *tong tak, to yan*, equal to many persons; *kau tong*, a business, an intrigue, a job; *tong pai* falling away, declining; *tong kái*, in the street; *tong t'ín*, out of doors, open to the sky; *tong chung* to act as a midsmen; *'li 'sho tong ín*, what propriety requires.

鐺 Ear-rings, ear-pendants; jewels used on the head; *ting tong*, jingling stones hung in the wind; *kam slong tong*, a silk peddler's gong; a gold locket.

鑰 Interchanged with the last; a clasp or lock, called *slong tong*; sound of a drum.

黨 } Not a few; a village of 500
houses; the elder of such a
village; to fraternize, to club,
to form cabals against govern-
ment; to assist in doing evil;
associates, companions; a cabal, a faction, a brotherhood, a league, a club, a banded company, seditious junto; to compare; to intrigue; to side with, to bring to mind; a place; *héung 'tong*, a village; *s'ung 'tong*, of the same party or faction; *ts'ák 'tong*, banditti; *kit 'tong*, to band together; *'fi 'tong*, a clan of thieves; *'tong ching* the village headman; *kok, ũ k'i 'tong*, each in his place; *'tong 'ü*, adherents of a faction; *sp'ang 'tong*, a brotherhood.

擋
Táng A waistcoat or wrapper, an undershirt; the crutch of a pair of breeches, called *fú tong*; *kwan tong*, a pair of trowsers.

擋
Táng Right, forcible words; honest, faithful advice; to exhort to virtue.

擋
Táng An unauthorized character. A sort of poleax made crescent shaped; *dau kam tong*, a halberd with side hooks.

擋
Táng To strike; to impede, to stop, to obstruct, to resist; to cover, to screen; to push; *tong chü* to hinder one; *tong ká* to stop the coach — of a visitor, i. e. to take his card instead of his visit; *tong t'au chan* the vanguard in a battle; *pi shau tong chü* stop or brace it with your hand; *tong chung*, a screen or something to stop the way.

擋
Táng Constantly used for the last; to screen, to cover over; *ping tong* to put aside securely; *tong mong*, a scoop to take fish out of a net.

當
Táng Suitable, favorable; to pawn, to pledge; to consider, to look upon as, reputed as; instead of, for, as; to deceive, as a pawnbroker does: basis, foundation; safely, properly; *tong p'ò* a pawnbroker's; *on tong* to pledge; *shuk tong* to get out of pawn; *tong piú* a pawn-ticket; *ni mok shéung k'ü tong* don't let him take you in; *tong ngo fan mé*, do you think I'm asleep? *k'ü tong ngo ngoi*, he thinks I am a fool; *héung tong* a

licensed pawnbroker; *shai ngan tong shui*, to spend money as water; *t'ò tong* suitably done; *tong mò puka* to treat you as a slave; *tong wai mò sz'* he thinks I've nothing to do; he acts as if it was of no importance.

擋
Táng A wooden bed or couch; purlines on a roof; a sort of tree. A colloquial word. A heat on a course; *p'au yat, tong má*, to ride once round the course; *tong 'tsz' má*, a racehorse, one used at the military examinations.

陽
Táng A stone with streaks, veins, or striæ running through it; to overrun; an excess; *mong tong* hills in the district of Pei in Kiángsú.

蕩
Táng Large, level, vast, magnificent; still; agitated, driven here and there, ready to spill over, shaking; unsettled, dissipated, vagrant; to squander, to wantonly waste; *tò tong' fí siú*, to waste riotously; *m chi tong' hū pín*, I don't know where he has wandered to; *tong' ch'án*, to spend an estate; *fang' tong'* careless, dissolute, profligate; *tong' shat* lost his way, out of his reckoning; *tong' tong'* vague, deep; to overturn, as the laws; *sán tong'* wandering; *tong' tin* all wasted, spent; *t'ai tong' sé* take care lest you spill it over; *dau di' lung tong'* gadding about and out of employment. The second character also means a house made like a cave.

盪² A tub to wash in; large, great; moved, disturbed; to shove a boat on land. A colloquial word. To smear, to rub over; *tik₂ tong²* to shake about, as when washing; *t'ü² tong²* in a panic; *tong² f'üi*, to plaster, as a wall; *tong² hak₂ min²* to blacken the face of one who passes bad money.

(574) **T'ong.**

湯 Hot water; broth, soup; clouds passing in showers; to bathe in warm water; *ch'ü yuk₂ t'ong*, pork soup; *t'ong 'shui*, broth of meat; *pò₂ t'ong*, to make soup; *t'ong t'au*, a recipe for medicine; *t'ong min²* vermicelli soup; *t'ong 'pau 'tsai*, meat dumplings; *t'ong t'au*, a soup tureen.

割 An unauthorized character. To butcher, to cut open, to kill and dress meat; to dissect; *t'ong ngau*, to butcher an ox; *t'ong syan*, to dissect a body; *t'ong hoi*, rip it open; *t'ong t'ò*, to cut up; *siang t'ong*, to cut up alive.

塘 A pool, a pond, a tank; a stagnant pool or ditch; a classifier of leagues; *sü t'ong*, a fish-pond; *sch'i t'ong*, a pond; *lin t'ong*, a lily-pond; *yat t'ong sun*, a league; *hin t'ong* a muscle tank; *kon t'ong*, to drain a pond; *t'ong hò*, celery.

塘 A kind of locust; *t'ü t'ong* a species of cicada or broad locust.

唐 Wayward; to stretch out; *t'ong tat₂* abrupt, brusque, rude, froward, lacking in proper humility; *t'ong sak₂* to stop one's mouth, to answer.

唐 Boasting language, gasconade; a path to an ancestral temple; a dynasty which flourished A.D. 618—913; a Chinese; *T'ong shán*, China; *T'ong syan*, a Chinese; *t'ong f'ün woo hòp₂* natives and foreigners at peace; *fong t'ong*, exaggeration.

糖 Sugar; honey; candy; sugared; *shá t'ong*, granulated sugar; *pák₂ t'ong*, white sugar; *ping t'ong fan*, pingfa sugar; *wong t'ong* or *p'in t'ong*, sugar in cakes; *ping t'ong*, sugar candy; *t'ong 'shui* molasses, syrup; *kit t'ong*, unclarified sugar; *t'ong k'au* half candied molasses; *tsi t'ong*, lost its sweetness; *met. losing one's powers of mind*; *chá t'ong*, to press the cane; *t'ong k'wo*, sweetmeats; *t'ong kwá*, a sort of sugar plums; *'héung t'ong*, sugar images carried in marriage processions.

堂 A hall, a mansion, a seat; a palace; a temple; a courtroom; a public hall or establishment; a hall in a house, the principal chamber; the officer who presides in a hall or on the bench; high, illustrious, venerable; to control, as with authority; distant relatives of the same clan; a designation of a single family or household; a plateau among hills; a clas-

sifer of graves and of trials; *yat kán t'ong*, a mansion, a hall; *sch'iu t'ong*, the hall of audience; *fat t'ong*, a Buddhist temple; *kung t'ong*, the court-room in a yámun; *ching t'ong*, 'tso t'ong, and *yau t'ong*, are the district magistrates and his two assistants; *wong t'ong*, the prefect's office; *ming lun t'ong*, the general assembly hall in the examination hall; *ling t'ong*, your mother; *t'ong hing tai* remote second cousins; *t'ong hák*, a lady, a gentlewoman; *'sham kwó yat t'ong*, I have examined the case once; *yat t'ong fan mó* one grave; *tong t'ong fan hoi*, divided it in the open hall, *i. e.* fairly; *t'eng t'ong*, a large house; *yuk ying t'ong*, a foundling-hospital; *hák t'ong*, visitor's rooms in a monastery; *hung t'ong*, a general laugh; *pái t'ong*, a bride's worship of her new parents; *t'ong t'ong*, upright, integrity, just; *t'ong meng*, the particular name of a single family; *chung t'ong*, a prime minister; *kó t'ong*, my parents; *t'ong ch'i*, to control.

棠

T'ang

A sort of sorbus or service, the wood is used in ships; the side boards of a cart; *hoi t'ong fá*, the *Cydonia Japonica*; *ch'un hoi t'ong*, the *Begonia discolor*; *t'ong tai chí t*, a brother on whom one can rely.

臃

T'ang

Fat and fleshy, corpulent; *hung t'ong*, the breast, the bosom.

鏜

T'ang

The sound of striking drums; a drumming; to bore through and bind with iron.

螳

T'ang

A mantis; *t'ong long*, the praying mantis; *t'ong mi*, a dragon-fly.

幢

T'ang

A curtain; *'Hoi t'ong tsz'* the Honam temple. Correctly pronounced *sch'ong*.

瞠

Ts'ang

To look straight forward, to stare and gaze at closely.

帑

T'ang

A treasury, a repository of gold, silver, precious cloths; *kwok t'ong*, the national treasury; *'fú t'ong*, a treasury.

倘

T'ang

If, supposing, should; suddenly, unexpectedly; *t'ong yéuk* if; *'t'ong hai' kóm*, if it be so; *'t'ong loi chí mat*, what comes unexpectedly; it comes fortuitously, as profits; *'t'ong sak wá'* plausible talk, blarney, to throw dust in one's eyes; *t'iu t'ong*, to put off, to make frivolous excuses.

熨

Wai

A smoothing iron or flat-iron, made like a cup to hold coals; to smooth with hot iron; to push or rub from side to side; *t'ong tau*, a chafing-dish used to smooth clothes; *t'ong á fuk*, to iron clothes; *t'ong shau*, to feel for gently with the hands; *t'ong t'ip*, just the thing, like the temple.

(575)

Tsa.

咱

Tsah

A colloquial word in the north; I, myself; *tsá ká*, I, me; *tsá mún*, we.

(576) T sai.

劑 To pare, to cut even, to trim; to equalize, to portion, to adjust; to compound, as pills; a dose, a recipe; *yat tsai yéuk*, a dose of medicine; *t'ih tsai*, to arrange amicably; *chat tsai*, a check, a bond, made so as to cut in twain for evidence.

擠 To push, to push over, to upset; to press upon, to crowd; *tsai yung*, to crowd and press upon.

穡 To reap grain; a handful of rice, as it is cut; to put it together to bind into sheaves.

躋 To ascend, to go up, as stairs, to mount a steep hill; to reach; to rise, as vapor; a rainbow.

賚 To take or send a present; to present to, to offer; to dispatch, as documents; to send up to; *ts'an tsai*, to give to personally; *tsai sung* to send, as a present.

齎 Interchanged with the preceding. To take in both hands, to offer; to give to; to prepare necessities for a journey; to supply, to leave and store up; a sigh; *t'ui tsau kún*, a courier, a bearer of dispatches; *tsz' tsai*, to confer; *fung tsai*, to hand up to.

齏 A sort of leek; to prepare and compound, to blend, to mix, as tastes; to make dishes of vegetables as the poor have; compounded, mixed; to com-

pare, as opinions; *wo tsai*, to blend, as when mixing the tastes of spices.

仔 A colloquial word. A child, a son; a diminutive; a little thing, the smaller of two; *tsai nü*, sons and daughters, children; *kwái tsai*, a good boy; *tsai tai' tsai shai kái* when a son is old he must take care of himself; *sai man tsai*, children, lads; *chü tsai*, a pig; *kau tsai*, a puppy; *kung tsai*, images, pictures, playthings; *sz' tsai*, a servant boy; *ts'au tsai má*, a nurse.

祭 To sacrifice, to offer slaughtered victims before the gods or penates, which are also usually cooked; to bring an oblation, to approach before the gods; the time of worship; a sacrifice, an offering; *tsai shing* to worship the sages; *tsai tsz'* to present sacrifices; *tsai man*, a prayer; an elegy hung up during the 49 days of mourning; *pái ló tsai* to scatter or lay out offerings along the road — as at the funerals of worthy men; *tsai yau*, to appease ghosts by oblations.

稌 A sort of paniced millet which is not glutinous, and resembles wheat; it grows in Shensi.

際 A limit, a border, a region, the line of junction of two things; the time or place where another begins; to join, to begin; the time of occurring, now, since; *sz' shang chi tsai* between life and

death; *tsai' tsip* to receive, to blend, to meet; *hò tsai'* is a good opportunity, a favorable juncture; *ts'z' tsai'* this time; *fung wan tsai' úi'* the winds and clouds have met; *met* to receive a favor.

濟
T'si

Name of a river; to assist, to succor, to benefit; to furnish gratuitous aid; to relieve; to cross a stream; to make successful, to further, to bring about, to complete; able, apt, clever; used for the next; *kau' tsai'* to save and relieve; *'m tsai' sz'* he will not do, he is inefficient; *tsai' mat sham' sz'* what is he good for? *t'ung chau kung' tsai'* to cross a river in the same boat; *tsai' kú*, to feed the hungry; *tò tsai' t'in há'* to reform the world; *chau tsai'* to supply another's wants; *tsai' tsai'* abundant; a concourse.

霽
T'si

The rain stopping, the clouds clearing away and the blue sky appearing; *ts'ing tsai'* a fair sky.

憤
T'si

Angry, enraged; suspicious, envious of; to doubt; *t'in chí fong tsai'* when heaven is angry.

濟
T'si

Read *tsai'*. To taste, to sip, to wet the lips; a plaintive sound.

A colloquial word. A superlative, denoting that the extreme has been reached; *tám' tak tsai'* excessively weak, as tea; *'mò mat tsai'* not much there, nothing to speak of; *tái' tak tsai'* far too large; *hai' tak tsai'* certainly.

(577)

Ts'ai.

妻

T's'i

A wife, a partner, a spouse, a consort who is taken with legal ceremonies; *ts'ai ts'z'* a wife; *ling' ts'ai*, your wife; *hák ts'ai*, a courtesan; *lò' t'au ts'ai*, a wayside wife, one taken while sojourning elsewhere; *ping' ts'ai*, equal to a wife, i. e. a concubine; *ts'ü' ts'ai*, to take a wife; *án ts'ai* my good wife, a virtuous wife; *kiü' ts'ai' mí ts'ip* an accomplished wife and handsome concubine.

Also read *ts'ai'*; to give a daughter as wife to one.

淒淒

T's'i

Intense cold; bleak, cloudy, wintry; a cold wind; shivering, freezing; calamitous, afflicted, grievous; *fung' ü' ts'ai ts'ai*, sleety rain and wind; *ts'ai ts'it*, bitter suffering; *ts'ai déung*, grievous; *kóm' ts'ai déung*, so sad; so serious, as consequences; *ts'ai ts'am*, oppressed, borne down; *ts'ai' chí' sham'* in urgent case, needy. The second also means gathering clouds.

悽

T's'i

Similar to the last; grieved, afflicted, sorrowing; suffering from hunger; *pí ts'ai*, pitiable, suffering; *ts'ai ts'ai*, gaunt, famishing.

縷

T's'i

The stripes, colored or plain, in silken fabrics; ornamented, blended colors and stripes.

蕙

T's'i

Luxuriant foliage; *ts'ai ts'ai* moving clouds; a man, exerting himself.

恚 To look angry, frowning; *ts'ai wong*, vexed, sorry, disappointed.

棲 To roost, to perch, to nestle; to sojourn, to stay at, to reside; to settle down, to rest, *Ts'ai* to repose; at peace; a perch, a roost; a sleeping-place; a lodging-place; *kai ts'ai*, a hen-roost; *tsám shí ts'ai chü* to live here for a while; *smò teng ts'ai shan*, no place to stay at; *ts'ai sit*, to and fro, like a stranger.

齊 Even, equal, uniform; to equalize, to tranquillize; to adjust, to classify, to arrange methodically or according to rank; at once, all, together, alike; quick, smart; good; to discriminate; an ancient feudal state comprising the part of Shántung east of T'ai shán; the 210th radical; *ching ts'ai*, well arranged, properly placed; *ts'ai chau*, an old name for China; *yat ts'ai hü* all go at once; *shau ts'ai chéung muk*, to collect all the accounts; *ts'ai mí*, an old couple; *'m pin tak yan ts'ai*, he was not turned out a full man — said of a young scapegrace; *tò ts'it kòm ts'ai*, trimmed even, all of a size; *ts'ai sam*, of one mind; *tang ts'ai*, wait till all come; *ts'ai pi* all are ready, fully prepared; *pat ts'ai*, incomplete, unequal; *ts'ai ká*, to govern a family.

齋 A maggot; *ts'ai ts'ò*, worms in carcasses; *yan ts'ai*, a grub, larvæ in mulberry and other trees.

薺 Cress, shepherd's purse; a term for small esculent plants like pepper-grass, cress, mint.

鱗 A thin fish, with a silvery belly; a mullet; *'má ts'ai*, a kind of anchovy (*Coilia playfairii*); *wong mí ts'ai*, yellow tail mullet (*Mullus xanthurus*); *pák ts'ai*, greenish mullet *Mugil ventriosus*.

泚 Perspiring, sweating on the forehead; clear water; fresh, clean; name of a stream.

切 All, every, the whole; *yat ts'ai* the entire lot; *chiú kú yat ts'ai* I thank you for all your kindness.

砌 A stone step; ornamented tiles laid for steps; to lay, as tiles; to place regularly, to fit in; *ts'ai' hò*, lay them even, as bricks; *ts'ai' mái*, place them straight; *ts'ai' shek lò* to pave with stones; *ts'ai' ts'éung*, to lay a wall; *ts'ai' ngá*, to tile roofs.

(578)

Tsak.

則 A rule, a precept, a law, a regulation; a principle; a pattern, an example; a standard, a measure by which to test an act; to conform to rule, to imitate, to walk by; an illative particle, denoting a result, a reason for, a cause for; wherefore, immediately, then; a conditional particle, after that, in that case; therefore, next, consequently; *füt tsak*, a rule, a pattern; *'chun*

tsak, the pattern, at the time, like the rule, as a carpenter's line is; *sho tsak*, how then? *tsak, ko'* in the court dialect is like *pá' lok*, well, then; e. g. *shü' tsui' tsak, ko'* well, then I'll pardon the fault; *'yau mat, 'yau tsak*, both the substance and the immaterial principle; *sin tsak*, if so, then; *yat, tsak, 'i 'hi, yat, tsak, 'i kü'* to excite both our joy and fear; *tsak, yat, 'yá*, then they are alike; *sui tsak, 'kóm*, then I shall venture.

鮠
Tsih A species of bream (*Cyprinus gibelioides*) with a long dorsal, called *tsak, 'ná sú*; *shuk, kwat, tsak*, the blunt headed bream (*Cyprinus abbreviatus*); *kam tsak*, the red tailed bream (*Cyprinus auratus*).

(579) Ts'ák.

賊
Tsih A thief, a robber, a highwayman; a bandit; seditious, those who rise against the government; the enemy; a term of contempt; to rob, to murder; to maltreat, to oppress; a fly in grain; *'lò ts'ák*, an old robber; *ts'ák, 'kóm 'ngán*, eyes sharp as a thief's; *ts'ák, ping*, the enemy's force; *'hoi ts'ák*, a pirate, corsair, freebooter; *ts'ák, d'au*, a ring-leader of robbers; *ts'ák, 'tsai*, a rascal, a pilferer; *tsò' ts'ák*, to turn robber; *ts'ák, chong*, booty; *ts'ák, ying*, a suspicious looking fellow.

蠶
Tsih A fly which eats the grain at its joints; a sort of Hessian fly, commonly called *wong ch'ung* or the yellow bug.

(580) Tsam.

怎
Tsang What? *'tsam mo*, what? *'tsam 'kong*, what does he say? used in the court dialect. This is usually read *'sham*.

浸
Tsin To soak through, to penetrate; to saturate, to steep in, to macerate, to wet; to submerge, to immerse; to flood, to lay under water, as fields; drenched, wet, imbued with, watered; gradually, gently; *tsam 'sz'* drowned; *tsam 't'ong* soaked in syrup; *tsam 'yun'* to imbue with, to prejudice against, to bias; *tsam 'chá'* niggardly, closefisted; *'shui tsam'* overflowed; *hon' tsam' chung ngán*, the perspiration rolled down his face; *tsam' shap*, wet it, soak it; *'pi 'shui tsam' chü'* cover it with water; *ik'ishüt, tsam' yam*, his words are insidious and persuasive; *tsam' 'tsau*, spirits in which fruits have been soaked; *tsam' yap, sam*, it is wet through.

沁
Tsin To sound, to fathom, to ascertain the depth of water; *met*, to comprehend; a large affluent of the Yellow River, and an inferior department in S. E. Shánsí; *tsam' tsam' 'há*, try its depth. This character is sometimes used for *tap*, to get wet; and for *'tam*, to sound.

(581) Ts'am.

侵 To usurp, to inroach upon, to enter gradually; to appropriate, to plunder, to invade; possessed, by as a spirit; bad, calamitous, as a year; *ts'am hoï* to injure insensibly; *ts'am chin* to unjustly inroach on; *ts'am pün*, to draw on the principal; *ts'am tik yap hü* stick in a few bad ones; *ts'am pin p'ai*, to braid in false hair; *tai' ts'am chi sin*, a bad year; *ts'am ling*, to intimidate, to oppress.

Read *ts'an*; diminutive, small.

駿 Occurs used for the preceding; properly a swift horse; *ts'am ts'am*, a fast running courser.

祲 To influence, to act upon; a malign halo; abundant, great, full.

銀 To cut, to engrave; sharp-pointed; a point; an awl, a graver.

葎 Used for *sham* 參 ginseng, but erroneously.

尋 To hunt after, to search, on the track of; to seek, to investigate; to use, to employ; to continue, to connect with; usually, ordinarily; temporary, unexpectedly; for a long time; common; a measure of eight cubits, or like the outstretched arms; *ts'am m chenk*, I can not find it; *ts'am m'ü* to wish more of, as of a tidbit; *ts'am Lau lo* seeking for work;

ts'am shéung, usual, common; *kau ts'am*, to hunt after one; *ts'am müt*, died unexpectedly; *ts'am t'ü kai* to think out a plan; *cháu ts'am*, to seek everywhere for; *ts'am ch'an' tö' k'ü*, I've got track of him; *ts'am kan man' tai*, to investigate thoroughly; *ts'am sz'* to meddle with; *ts'am mat*, a colloquial phrase for yesterday.

燂 To scald, as a fowl, in order to pluck it; to steep in hot broth, to make a broth of.

鱈 The sturgeon; *ts'am dung ü*, the sturgeon.

鱈 An enormous fish, with a long nose, found in the Yangtze' kiáng; probably a sturgeon.

鐔 The guard on the hilt of a sword; a dagger, a dirk; the edge of a sword.

罍 A vase with a large belly and small mouth; a large kettle or boiler.

寢 To sleep; rest, sleep; to rest, to desist, to repose; a back chamber, a bed-chamber; an adytum in a temple; a retiring-room in a palace; a dwelling-house; a mausoleum or house near a grave; *on ts'am*, to sleep quietly; *k'i sz' sui' ts'am*, the affair then terminated; *ts'am shat*, a dormitory; *ts'am* the ancestral hall in a mansion; *enán ts'am*, I cannot get asleep; *ts'am ping*, to give rest to troops; *ching ts'am*, the imperial mausolea near Muk-tien; *ching' ts'am*, room behind the hall.

(582)

Tsám.

簪

Ts'an

A hairpin, clasp, or bodkin, used to confine the hair or fasten the coiffure; to insert in the hair, to stick on the head; quick, brisk, to collect speedily; *tsám p'áng*, a hairpin; *tsám fū*, to stick flowers in the hair; *'niú tsám*, a gay headstall; *yuk₂ tsám fū*, the tuberose; *kai tsám 'mai*, the fowl pecks the rice—a colloquial phrase.

斬

Ts'an

A stone-cutter's chissel; a small cold chissel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut in, to cut or chissel out; to carve, as flowers; *'tsám fū*, to carve flowers; *'tsám tò*, a stone chissel; *'tsám hoi pín*, to split open an edge; *'pi lak₂ 'tsám*, the thorn pierced me.

暫

Ts'an

A part of a day; for the time being, briefly, shortly, for a short time, in the interim, meanwhile; suddenly; *tsám² shí*, a litte while; *tsám² 'yan*, be patient; *tsám² ũ²* suddenly met him; *tsám² chü²* a temporary lodging; *'ho tsám² pat₂ 'ho shéung*, it will do for a temporary arrangement.

(583)

Ts'ám.

參

參

Ts'an

To be concerned with, to join with for consultation, to advise, to give counsel to; to blend, to mix, to form one of three; to have an audience,

to salute, to see one; to impeach, to report to the throne on other officers; confused, mixed, as colors; a deposition, an impeachment; the 20th constellation, consisting of stars $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \eta, \xi, \epsilon$ and κ in Orion; *ts'ám tsau'* to memorialize against; *'tá ts'ám*, to make an obeisance; *ts'ám pái'* to visit one; to worship; *ts'ám ts'ám ts'z' ts'z'* uneven, not well ranked, unassorted; *ts'ám kák*, to degrade an officer and report it; *ts'ám tsáp₂* to throw into confusion; *ts'ám tséung²* a colonel; *ts'ám ts'éung*, to consult upon; *sch'íú ts'ám*, admitted to a levee; to worship the Supreme; *ts'ám ting² smò ngo*, I've examined it and found no mistakes.

駟

Ts'an

Three horses abreast in a chariot; the horses outside of the thills; *ts'ám shing²* three sitters in a carriage; *t'üt ts'ám á tsang²* he unhitched the wheelhorse and gave it to him.

蠶

Ts'an

The silkworm; caterpillars which weave cocoons; *ts'ám sch'ung*, the silk-worm; *ts'ám sch'ung kon*, dried silkworms used for food; *ts'ám kú*, goddess of silkgrowers; *ts'ám 'hau*, silken, silk fabrics; *ts'ám shik₂* to gnaw like a silkworm, to ineroach on other's domains; *ts'ám kán*, a cocoon.

劊

Ts'an

To cut apart, to chop; to chissel off; to cut with a burin; *ts'ám tò*, a beveled knife or chissel.

嶠 } A high, inaccessible peak
 or cliff; a cloud-capt summit;
 } *ts'ám ngám*, a lofty, craggy
 } *ts'án* summit; also high piled up
 } rocks.

兔 } Crafty, wily, artful, as a
 } hare, which has many ways
 } of escape; *ts'ám t'ò* a crafty
 } rabbit.

讒 } To adulate, to humor, to
 } flatter; to misrepresent, to
 } gloss over, to calumniate, to
 } asperse, to traduce, to detract;
 } servility; detraction, malignity;
 } *ts'ám ning'* to cajole and
 } asperse; *ts'ám 'chím*, to in-
 } trigue against, to slander;
 } *ts'ám cyan*, a backbiter; *ts'ám*
 } *sín 'yé wò* calumnies induce
 } troubles; *ts'ám shan*, an in-
 } triguing officer; *ts'ám 'hau*
 } *káu ká*, he is everywhere
 } spoken against.

饒 } To gormandise, to be fond
 } of eating; greedy, gluttonous,
 } voracious; *'hau ts'ám*, omni-
 } vorous.

慚 } Ashamed, mortified, chop-
 } fallen; to feel ashamed of, to
 } blush for; to be sensible of
 } one's defects or failure; *sau*
 } *ts'ám*, to redden from mortifi-
 } cation; *tái sín pat ts'ám*,
 } he does not blush for a lie,
 } he has no modesty; *ts'ám*
 } *tak*, conscious of one's de-
 } fects.

慘 } Cruel, hard-hearted, in-
 } human; to be afflicted, injured,
 } wounded in the mind; a
 } superlative, applied to suffer-
 } ings; *pí ts'ám*, extreme
 } grief; *shéung tak ts'ám*, hor-
 } ribly wounded; *ts'ám huk*,

unfeeling, callous; *'hò ts'ám*,
 very shocking; *ts'ám hak*, op-
 pressive, fleecing the people;
ts'ám tsò wáng wò to meet
 with cruelty and misfortunes.

慚 } Pained, feeling acutely, grie-
 } ved; distressed; sickened from
 } former sufferings; already.

慘 } A delicate hand, a hand with
 } tapering fingers; fine, taper-
 } ing, small; to take up with
 } the hand.

簍 } Bamboos varying in length;
 } a pandean pipe; a hair-pin;
 } an open basket like a fan;
 } *fat ts'ám*, a basket scuttle;
 } *fú ts'ám*, a mortar-hod; *kuk*,
 } *tau ts'ám*, a grain fan; *láp*
 } *sáp ts'ám*, a dirt basket.

(584) Ts'an.

親 } To love, to be attached to;
 } liking, pleased with; near,
 } intimate; near to, belonging
 } to one's self, personal, myself;
 } a relative, related to, having
 } affinity, kindred, kin, kith;
 } parents: a wife; affianced;
 } used for *san*, new; *ts'an ts'ik*,
 } one's relatives; *ts'ü ts'an*, to
 } take a wife; *shing ts'an*, to
 } consummate a marriage; *sím*
 } *ts'an* or *fú ts'an*, a father;
 } *ts'z' ts'an* or *'mò ts'an*, a
 } mother; *ying ts'an*, to escort
 } the bride; *teng' t'au ts'an*
 } *sz'* contracted the marriage;
 } *'yau ts'an*, related to him;
 } *ts'an pat, 'sé*, wrote it myself;
 } *'kong ts'an 'hò 'hau lán* split
 } my mouth if I ever said so;

ts'an it, very intimate; *ts'an oi*² to love much; *ts'an kan*² near to one; nearly related; *ts'an tsui*, to kiss; *p'ung*² *ts'an*, to run against; *kwán*² *ts'an*, to slip down; *ts'an 'ngán kin*² I saw it myself; *ts'an shéung*² *ká ts'an*, to be doubly connected; *sp'an sk'ung tün*² *luk ts'an*, nobody knows his poor relations.

(585)

Tsán.

積 *Tsán* To accumulate, to collect together, to hoard up, to store.

躑 *Tsán* To walk, to get on; to flee, to run away, to scatter, to put to flight; to hasten, to urge, to quicken, to press; *tsán pò*² to walk quicker; *ts'úi tsán*, to urge on; *yat yat doi tsán*, he comes urging me daily; *tsán k'ü hí shan*, urge him to get out of bed.

寔 *Tsán* Promptly, quickly; with haste; to hasten, to accelerate.

咎 *Tsán* Sometimes used for *tsú* 咱 I, me, in the north. A surname.

贊 *Tsán* To visit a superior, to come before a god; to second, to assist in bringing forward, to introduce, to bring a present to one; to make clear, to bring to light; to go out; to give evidence; to praise, to commend, in which sense it is interchanged with the next; *tsán cho*² to aid in, to further;

tsán t'ong, to still a court, as the crier does; *tsán shing*, to assist in bringing about; *tsán kin*² to visit.

讚 *Tsán* To praise, to commend, to laud; to sing praises to; to record the praises of; to assist; to explain; *tak cyan tsán*² to be praised, praise-worthy; *tsán mí*, to praise; *tsán sín*² to commend; *tsung*² *tsán*² to extol, to sing praises to; *tsán tak kwo*² laudable.

濺 *Tsán* To stir up muddy water; turbid water; to spatter; to rebound, to recoil; resilient; *tsán nan shan*, dirtied and splashed; *tsán hí*, to bound back; *tsán lok ti*² bounded back on the ground; *tsán shap shan*, splattered against me.

瓚 *Tsán* A sort of stone sceptre made with a cup, used in pouring out libations; a kind of bottle used in worship.

(586)

Ts'án.

餐 To swallow, to eat; a meal; a classifier of meals; to gather and to select; *yat ts'án fán*² a meal; *tsò ts'án* breakfast; *tái ts'án*, dinner; *mán ts'án* supper; *yat shik sám ts'án*, three meals a day; *ts'án t'au fán*² a common meal; *chán ts'án shik* works for his food; *sau shik chòm ts'án*, handsome enough to be eaten; *páu ts'án*, a good meal; *ts'án*

swan min üt, dines in the clouds and sleeps on the moon — an enthusiast; *ch'í fán²* *ts'án*, a diner out; *ts'án chuk*; *ts'án fán²* a meal of congee and of rice — poor.

殘 *Ts'an* To ruin, to destroy; to injure, to spoil; to mangle, to tread on; to kill, to slaughter; mischievous, wicked, cruel; spoiled, pillaged; withered; broken food, leavings; deficient, nearly used up, ready to vanish away; *ts'án hoi²* truculent, savage; *shautsuk*, *séung ts'án*, fraternal strifes; *ts'án fū*, a withered flower—a prostitute; *ts'án mīn*, year going out; an old man; *shik² ts'án*, leavings, orts; *ts'án cyan*, to injure people; a villain; *ts'án pūi*, heeltaps; *ts'án k'üt*, desecient, injured; *ts'án yan*, cruel, unfeeling.

粲 *Ts'an* Half a 'tau or peck; a meal; many, much, a multitude; clear, bright; to agree upon; fine, excellent; beautiful, as a woman; to laugh, smiling; fine rice; *pák² ts'án²* white rice, anciently picked over by criminals; *ts'án² ts'án²* elegant, as dress; *ts'án² in í siú²* he laughed outright; *ts'án² t'au*, a worthless fellow — a colloquial phrase.

燦 *Ts'an* Resplendent, clear; attractive, bright, gay; *ts'án² lán²* lustrous, brilliant; *ts'án² t'au*, you're a bright one!

璨 *Ts'an* The lustre of a gem, a bright gem; *ts'úi ts'án²* pendent gems, said of hanging flowers, like the Vanda.

(587)

Tsang.

曾 *Tsang* To duplicate, to add; *tsang sūn*, a great-grandson; *tsang tsò² mò²*, a great-grandmother; *tsang tsò²*, a great-grandfather.

增 *Tsang* To add, to double, to increase; repeated, doubled; *ká tsung*, to augment; *tsang ká²* to raise the price; *tsang smái*, to give a higher price, to throw in the difference.

憎 *Tsang* To hate, to dislike, to abominate; *ho tsang*, hateful; *tak cyan tsang*, to be hated; *hat cyan tsang*, to act so as to be hated; *ngo hò tsang k'ü*, I perfectly detest him; *tsang hò pat*, *t'ung*, capricious, now hating and then loving.

罾 *Tsang* A lifting net, suspended by the corners; *tsuá tsang*, to let down the net; *há tsang*, a crab-net made of cloth; *au tsang*, to raise the net; *au tsang² m kí tak t'ong² do shí*, he don't like to remember when he dragged for shrimps.

繪 *Tsang* A general name for common silken fabrics, as pongee, sarsnet, lustring.

甌 *Tsang* A boiler for distilling, an alembic, a still made of pewter; a boiler for steaming rice: to steam, to distil; *lok tsang² ching*, put it in the still and steam it.

踏 *Tsang* To miss the road; *tsang tang²* confused, in a flurry, lost his clue.

贈 To present, to give to, to bestow on; to confer, as by the crown; to add to; *tsang² sung²* to give a present to; *kò² tsang²* to honor an officer's parents for his merits; *tsang² kún k'í shik* to give a look at one's complexion—a sign of physiognomists; *chít, 'lau tsang² chang syan*, to give a willow-twig at parting; *toi² tsang²* waiting for promotion, as expectant graduates do, at sixty.

(588)

Ts'ang.

會 An adverb of time; past, already, done; how? a sign of past time; *'m ts'ang* or *mí² ts'ang*, not yet; often a polite way of saying no; *'yá ts'ang tsò² kwo²* it is already done; *sho ts'ang*, when will it be? *ts'ang kín²* I have seen it; *tsò² 'm tsang*, is it done yet?

層 A story of a house; a layer, a strata, a tier, a stage; a lamina, a plate, or whatever is piled or laid on; still more, added to; a step, a degree above; a classifier of stories; *kò² k'ü yat, ts'ang*, one peg higher than it; *smò ts'ang*, no progress, it can't be done; *ts'in ts'ang 'chi*, foliated mica; *'shéung tai² sám ts'ang*, go up to the third story; *chung² yat, ts'ang*, one degree heavier; *'yau ts'ang 'yau ts'z'* there are proper gradations.

(589)

Tsap.

執 A colloquial word. A heap, a handful, a pile; a group, a knot; *chü² mái yat, tsap* living in a single community; *tsò² mái yat, tsap*, sitting together in a group; *sò² mái yat, tsap* sweep it up into a pile; *ap, tsap*, stingy, craven, slovenly; *yat, tsap, 'mai*, as much rice as the fingers can grasp; *t'au tsap*, to make a little money.

(590)

Ts'ap.

戢 To collect in an arsenal, to store up weapons; to gather; to desist from, to lay aside, as arms; to fold, as wings; *ts'ai ts'ap, ts'ap*, to cut off evenly; *'ch'ái ts'ap, tò² shat*, tread it, press it down very solid; *'tsoi ts'ap, kon kwo*, to lay by shields and spears.

澗 Water rapidly flowing out; rapid; cordial, harmonious, agreeing; to accord with.

緝 To twist a cord; to join, to continue; to come after, to follow, to succeed; to pursue, to follow after, to be on the search for; to apprehend; *ts'ap, wok* to pursue and seize; *ts'ap, sz'* to watch smugglers; *ts'ap, sz' shün*, revenue cutters; *ts'ap, chéuk*, caught him; *sh'á ts'ap*, on the search; *ts'un ts'ap*, to get on the trail.

輯 To collect the materials to form a chariot, a car well arranged; union, concord, agreement; to make every thing agreeable, put in its proper place; to compile; to act gently and cordially; to collect, to congregate; *swó ts'ap*, in good accord, to pacify; *ning ts'ap*, peaceful; *sau ts'ap. slun pong*, to induce the neighboring states to be at peace.

葺 To put in order, to repair; to cover, to thatch; a spinous grass; *sau ts'ap*, to refit, as a house; *ts'ap. 'pò*, to repair.

(591)

Tsáp.

雜 } A mixture of different colors or ingredients; partico-
襍 } lored, streaked; mixed, un-
Tsáh } assorted, blended, mingled, confused; various, all sorts, miscellaneous, heterogenous, fragmentary; to mix, to confuse; to repeat; to revolve; to bore through; *tsáp. fò* miscellaneous goods; *tsáp. fò p'ò* a variety store; *tsáp. shik*, variegated; *sam tsáp* distracted, not keeping long at a purpose; *tsáp. chung 'tsai*, a bastard; *tsáp. d'ong 'kwo*, chowchow sweetmeats; *'ng fong tsáp. 'ch'ü*, a place where all sorts of people live; *tsáp. lün'* confused, put in disorder; *hán tsáp. yan 'tang* loafers, idlers; *tá tsáp* man of all work; *shik. tsáp* to eat anything, not to fast; *láp. tsáp* miscellaneous, a medley.

集 To flock together; to gather, as clouds; to assemble, to come together, to congregate, to collect; to bring together; to go directly to the mark; to mix properly, to blend; to make a collection, to compile; a miscellany, ana; a place where people collect, as a market; often interchanged with the last; *ts'ai tsáp* all came together, a full course; *man tsáp* a miscellany; *yat. tsáp* one division of a book, what is collected under one head; *tsáp. úi' hí* a varied bill, as at a theatre; *chung yat. háp. tsáp* friends here the whole day; *d'in há* *swan tsáp* crowded together from all quarters; *tsü' tsáp* to assemble, to collect.

襲 Double garments, lined robes, a court dress; a suit; a robe fastened on the left side; collected; repeated; to make a foray, to invade, to steal into; to receive, to inherit; hereditary, descending in a family; *shai' tsáp* hereditary; *tsáp. yam'* hereditary protection and pension — for the merit of ancestors; *yat. tsáp. í*, a suit of clothes; *shai' tsáp. 'tsz' tséuk*, a hereditary baron.

習 A continued flight; to repeat the same act, to practice, to get accustomed to, to become skilled in; practice, use, custom, habit, exercise, repetition; *hok. tsáp* apprenticed to; to learn about; *tsáp. kwán' shing tsz' in*, practice

makes it natural; *tsáp₂ shuk₂* well versed in, habituated to; *tsáp₂ lin²* practice; *tsáp₂ 'hau yam*, to practice speaking; *tsáp₂ sí pat; chí'át*, to take without examination, careless practice; *tsáp₂ 'm tò²* cannot learn the use of it; *tsáp₂ tsuk₂ 'shí 'ín*, I've learned the usages.

摺₂
Sih

Firm, hard wood; durable timber; *tsáp₂ muk₂* any kind of hard wood.

隰₂
Sih

Low, marshy land; a pool, a morass, wet meadows at the base of hills; *tsáp₂ t'ín*, low wet fields, marshes.

霽₂
Chih

A great shower, rainy; an ancient tribe of northerners near Corea or Manchuria, spoken of during the T'ang dynasty.

(592)

Tsat.

疾₂
Tsih

Sickness, a disease which comes suddenly on one; calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, prompt, hasty; unlucky, infelicitous; to hate, to dislike, to envy; used for the next; *tsat₂ peng²* disease, ailments; *man² tsat₂* to inquire after a sick person; *tsat₂ smong*, testy, hasty, quick; *tsat₂ shí²* to scowl at; *ping² mò tsat₂ 'ín*, still he never spoke boisterously; *tsat₂ slúí*, a crashing clap of thunder; *tsat₂ yan*, a leper; *tsat₂ tsuk*, impetuous, in haste; *ts'án tsat₂ chí yan*, thoroughly diseased.

嫉₂
Tsih

Envy, jealousy; to envy, to dislike, as a competitor; *tsat₂ 'ín*, to hate the worthy; *tsat₂ tò²* jealousy.

疾₂
Tsih

Gorse, furze; a thorny shrub, whose seeds are biting and spicy; *tsat₂ lai*, a very spinous plant, the seeds are used in diseases of the eye.

(593)

Ts'at.

(These are often pronounced like the next.)

七₂
柒₂
Tsih

Seven; *ts'at₂ shap₂* seventy; *shap₂ ts'at₂* seventeen; *ts'at₂ 'ling pát, lok₂* near destruction, devastated, almost ruined; *ts'at₂ ts'ang kung fú*, a work nearly done; *ts'at₂ tsik₂* 7th evening of the 7th month; a festival; *ts'at₂ tsüt₂* a pentameter of four lines; *ts'at₂ lut₂* one of a eight lines; *yat, yat, ts'at₂* I don't think much of that, so so; *tsò² ts'at₂*, to attend to the funereal rites on every seventh day; *tsok, ts'at₂, p'in*, to write seven essays. The second, used for the compound form, is also a sort of tree, and a contracted form of the next.

漆₂
Ts'ih

Varnish, lacquer; viscid or resinous juices which can be used in painting; to paint, to varnish; black, as lacquer; adhesive; exceedingly friendly, doating on; *yau ts'at₂*, to paint and varnish; *yau ts'at₂, 'lò*, a house-painter; *ts'at₂ shik₂* poisoned with lacquer; *ts'at₂ hí*

lacquered-ware; *fo ts'at*, sealing-wax; *fo ts'at, p'in'* wafers; *'hò ts'at, 'shui*, lustrous varnish; *ts'at, tsing*, fine varnish; *ts'ing sū kâu ts'at*, his disposition is very affectionate; *kam ts'at*, gilt lacquer; *yap ts'at*, been varnished; *ts'at, shü'* the varnish tree.

(594) Ts'át.

擦 To rub hard; to brush; to feel for; a brush; *ngá ts'át*, a toothbrush; *ts'át, ní túi' hái* brush this pair of shoes; *smo ts'át*, to make smooth; *ts'át, kon tseng'* brush it clean; *ts'át, láp*, to wax and brighten.

甲 A colloquial word. *Ká tsát*, a cockroach.

(595) Tsau.

諷 To whisper, to speak into one's ear; to speak in a low tone.

騶 A fabulous feline beast, called *tsau sū*, emblematic of kindness to animals and gentleness; a royal groom or hostler.

郟 A district in the southwest of Shántung on the Yellow River; an ancient city in Lú, where Mencius was born.

郟 The district in Lú where Confucius was born, now in Yenchau fú in Shántung; it is not far from the preceding.

陬 An angle or corner of a city wall, where it is retired; a bastion; a nook, a corner; to live together; abashed, ashamed; *mang' tsau*, the first month; *òm' tsau*, a dark corner; *shing tsau*, the corner of a wall; *tsau yap*, the residence of Confucius, and interchanged with the preceding.

啾 The wail of infants; the hum of insects; *tsau tsik*, the cry of small children; *tsau tsau*, the chattering of birds, squeaking of rats.

擻 To strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat at night; to seize, to take with the hand; *'kan tsau tsau*, tie it up very tight,—a colloquial phrase.

榘 A kind of wood suitable for fuel; it is used for making watchmen's alarms; a surname.

緞 Silk first dyed red thrice, and then twice dipped in black; a dark red-like puce.

諏 To consult with, to take advice, to inquire into matters of government publicly; to choose; *tsau kat*, to select a lucky day; *kung' tsau k'i ching'* to jointly discuss the right of the matter; *tsz' tsau*, to take counsel.

鯀 Minnows, white fish which skip over the water; *met.* a simpleton; *tsau shang*, a foolish fellow.

慥 To scold, to rail at; abusive, scurrilous language; *shán tsau*, to say outrageous things, to irritate.

走 To go; to sail; to travel; to run, to hasten, to quicken one's steps; to flee, to run off, to clear out; the 156th radical of characters relating to going; 'tsau kwo' 'ki' 'shang, he has been over several provinces; 'tsau' 'm lat, could not get away; 'tsau pák, tí' all cleared out; 'tsau tak, mán' she sails slowly; 'tsau hū' to run off; 'tsau' shai, a servant; tau' kai' tsau' kau, to fight cocks and race dogs; 'tsau sz' to smuggle; 'tsau lau' to disclose, to let out, as a secret; 'tsau' shui, to voyage; 'tsau lok, I'm going; 'tsau lo, clear out! 'tsau tak, fai' tsu' he runs very fast.

酒 Spirits; distilled liquor made from rice; it is applied also to beer, wine, and other liquors; given to drink; to redden; shiú' tsau, whiskey, samshoo; 'tsau tsik, a banquet; swong' tsau, sweet spirits; smò' tsau léung' I have no ability to drink; fát, tsau fung, irascible from drink; 'tsau fung kéuk, gouty; 'tsau fong, a groggery, a wine room or cellar; hung' tsau, claret; pák, tsau, sherry; p'é' tsau, beer; shui' tsau, weak spirits; t'in' tsau, genial dews; shik, tsau, mulled spirits; tsui' tsau' 'lò, a drunkard; 'tsau shan kong' to like the flavor of wine; tsam' tsau, to steep things in spirits; kò léung' tsau, spirits from millet, a pungent sort; 'mi' tsau, good spirits; 'tsau pui, a wine-glass.

奏 To report to the throne, to memorialize the emperor, to tell the sovereign, to cause him to hear or know; songs or tunes; to play music; tsau' pún, a memorial; tsau' shéung to send up a report; p'in' tsau' a slip handed up; tsau' lau, to report that an officer is detained; tsau' ngok, to play music, to strike up the band; tsit, tsau' to mark the time; min' tsau' to state to the emperor; 'chun tsau' to assent to a memorial.

縐 Crape; rumpled, crenulated, crinkled, crisp, frizzled; to corrugate, to wrinkle; used for the next; tsau' shá, crape; sín' tsau' camlet; tsau' mái, puckered, shriveled up, wrinkled; tsau' sh'au, wrinkled silk; tsau' shá' t'ò, a capacious paunch; ú' tsau' Nanking crape; tsau' sman, marks of wrinkles.

皺 The skin wrinkled from age; frowning; tsau' mí' t'au, to scowl; min' sp'í tsau' a wrinkled face.

就 The place to which things tend or culminate at; to go towards, to approach, to draw near; to accompany, accommodated to, to follow; to complete, to make a circuit, to meet; completed, finished; to come near in point of time; an adverb, then, immediately, just, just now, presently, forthwith; a conjunction, then, if, as if; able to do, willing; tsau' ching' loi, he has just come; tsau' ching' loi kwo'

he's just come and gone; *tsau'* 'kòm lok, let it go, that'll do; 'kòm *tsau'* 'hò, this is right; *tsau'* 'ká hū' then I'll go; he's about going; *tsau'* 'sín, just a little while ago, just now; *tsau'* 'chí' hū' he's just gone; *tsau'* 'shau, came to one's hands, as profits; *tsau'* 'loi, presently, in a little; coming forthwith; *tung shing sai tsau'* the east is done and the west finished, everything is correctly done; *tsau'* 'há' 'kò' 'tik, it is just that; *tsau'* 'tí' 'ts'ü' 'ts'oi, this will serve the purpose; he will do for the occasion; *tsau'* 'mái' 'ní, to bear with, to humor one; *tsau'* 'kòm 'yéung' 'lé' well, let it pass; 'yan' 'keng' *tsau'* 'ying, to offer his neck to the axe.

鷲
Tsiú A large accipitrine bird; perhaps a harpy eagle, or a whitish headed condor.

袖
Siú The sleeve; to put into the sleeve, to receive in the hand; *tsau'* 'hau, a cuff; *tsau'* 'shau, to hide the hands in the cuffs; *tsau'* 't'au, official cuffs shaped like a horsehoof; 'ling' *tsau'* a chief, one born to command; 't'ò' *tsau'* sleeve-covers; *tsau'* 'shau' 'p'ong' 'kún, to fold the hands and look on.

岫
Siú A den, a cave among the hills; a glen, a ravine, gorge, or defile.

驟
Tsau A fleet horse; to run; quick, fleet; pressing, urgent; frequently, repeatedly; *tsau'* 'sín' 'sí' 'loi, arrived very quickly; 'pat' 'ho' *tsau'* 'tak, it can not be done in an instant.

(596) T's'au.

秋
T's'iu Autumn; harvest, the time of reaping; the return of the year, a year; autumnal; sorrowful, unhappy; 'mak' 'ts'au, wheat harvest; 'ts'au' 'fan, autumnal equinox; 'cháng' 'ts'au' 'ít, heat of dog-days; 'ts'au' 't'in' autumn; 'ts'au' 'hò' 'mò' 'fán' not the error of an autumn's down; 'ts'in' 'ts'au, a thousand autumns — a birthday; 'ts'au' 'kún, a judge, because cases are decided in autumn; 'ts'au' 'shau, harvest; 'ts'au' 'hau' 'shín' a fan in winter — a useless thing; 'ts'au' 'hí' cool autumnal weather.

傲
T's'iu Malevolent; ill-natured; 'm' 'ts'au' 'ts'oi, not to speak to, the cut direct.

拏
T's'iu To bind, to gather in sheaves; to compress in binding; to collect, to assemble; to lift, to grasp, to clutch; to gripe; 'ts'au' 'chü' to seize fast; 'ts'au' 'i, to nab by the ears; 'ts'au' 'ch'uk, to bind up, as a sheaf is.

楸
T's'iu A strong wood; the tree is like a yew or cypress; 'ts'au' 'p'ing, a chess-board.

愁
T's'iu To blush, to redden, to change color; downhearted, sad.

澗
T's'iu A pond, a fish-pond, a pool; a small tributary of the Yellow R. near Lin hien in Shánsí; cool; mournful, to excite sad feelings.

焮 To change the color of; to colly, to blacken, as with smoke; *fo t'ám ts'au*, the fire blackens it; *ts'au hák*, smoked and blackened.

磑 The brick lining of a well; to lay, as bricks; to pile up; to finish off a well.

鞅 The traces of a carriage; *ts'au ts'in*, a swing, a whirrigig, a see-saw; *tá ts'au ts'in*, to swing.

鰩 An eel; the mud or conger eel; *snai ts'au*, a freshwater eel; *hoi ts'au*, a sea-dragon, myriads of miles long; a long, narrow boat; *ts'au sú kwat*, whalebone.

鶩 A long legged bird like an adjutant, having red eyes and bare neck; it eats snakes.

(The three next are often read *ch'au*.)

囚 To imprison, to confine, to cage; to handcuff; a prisoner, a felon; a prison; *ts'au lung*, a cage in which criminals are carried; *yap ts'au*, to imprison; *ts'au fán*, a criminal.

會 Spirits which have settled; wine after the fermentation is over; to finish, to come to perfection; the end; valiant; accustomed to.

迨 To urge, to constrain, to press upon; a crowd, a throng; to exhaust, to carry to the utmost, to end; brave, strong, unyielding; to bring together; *ts'au cyan*, a herald.

湊 To collect, to gather; to run together; to run into each other; a gathering on the water, as at a regatta; a

reunion; to go with one, to take care of; with, together; a concurrence of circumstances, to estimate the probabilities of; to strive to excel; for; *ni hü ts'au ngo tá t'eng* will you go and learn about it for me; *ts'au háu*, a lucky guess, a fortunate coincidence, just as; *ts'au ngám*, a lucky hit; just the thing; *pi sam kí ts'au k'ü*, look carefully after him; *t'ai slai ts'au* I'll see how I can do; *ts'au kau* to make up enough; *'m ts'au ni hò*, I'll have nothing to do with you; *ts'au múi yat hi* lump it all in one; *ts'au hòp*, to group.

轆 Similar to the preceding; centre of a wheel, place where the rays centre; to collect, to bring together; concentrated.

(597)

Tsé.

嗟 To sigh, to lament; painful regrets; an interjection of admiration; ah! alas! *tsé t'an* to sigh; *tsé loi chí shik* to groan and beg one's bread.

罟 A net with which hares are caught; a net for beasts; to stop the way, as a net does.

姐 An elder sister; a miss; formerly applied to one's mother; proud, saucy; *tsé múi* sisters; *tái tsé*, my elder sister; also, a marriageable maid-servant; *siú tsé*, a young miss; *ling tsé*, your sister; *tsé fú*, a sister's husband; á

'tsé, sister; also a term for a father's concubine.

借²
Tsié To assist; to lend, to borrow; to ask for, to beg of; to make a pretext of; to pretend, to assume, to suppose; if, for example, supposing, assuming; to use for illustration; to praise; tsé² doi, to borrow; tsé² hū² to lend; tsé² ngan, to ask for money; tsé² tán, a borrower's note; tsé² shám, to borrow a jacket; séung tsé² to borrow of; tsé² cū, supposing that; tsé² shai² wai ok, to avail of power to do wickedly; tsé² chéuk, 'ngo sz² he's got my business, he's stole my thunder; tsé² ko² kwong, to use another's name, e. g. to get a letter of introduction; tsé² 'mé tik, please step aside a little; tsé² lò² shang, to beg a way through; tsé² i² metaphorically; tsé² dai² kong, said it for illustration, meant nothing by it; tsé² k'it, to get a loan on interest.

謝²
Sié To decline, to withdraw from, to refuse, to go away; to resign, to throw up; to stop intercourse with; declining, fading, as flowers; to express, to inform; to thank, to express gratitude; to acknowledge, to confess; to excuse one's self; to tsé² many thanks; 'ling tsé² to receive with thanks; tsé² sz² to retire from office; tsé² i'ip, a reward offered; pik, tsé² to decline a present; fū tsé² fading flowers; tsé² tiú² to decline mourners; tsé² pò² a doctor's fees; tsé²

hák, to excuse one's self to visitors; tsò² tsé² tsau, to give one a dinner; tsé² tsau, to take wine with; tsé² shai² to die; kòm tsé² feeling grateful for; táp, tsé² to return thanks, to make a present in return; sch'au tsé² to requite in kind.

榭²
Sié A terrace having trees around it, an arbor; a place for storing musical instruments; a high lookout, a keep, a turret; a military school; a fencing-room; ūt tsé² an open arbor.

地²
Sié The snuff of a candle; the expiring wick of a lamp.

(598)

Ts'é.

邪²
Sié Deflected, inclined, swerving from the right line; whatever leads astray; depraved, bad, crooked, vicious, corrupting, obscene, specious, deluding; heretical, illegal, not acknowledged by the state, or in the classics; 'm sun² ts'é don't believe heresies; ts'é tò² erroneous doctrines; ts'é peng² epileptic sickness; ts'é fūt, sorceries, tricks; ts'é shan, illegal, unacknowledged gods, those whose worship corrupts; kán ts'é, malicious, fornicating, illicit; 'koi ts'é kwai ching² forsake errors and cleave to the right; ts'é shut charms, philtres, black art; sam ts'é, impure, lewd in mind; ts'é syam, obscene, licentious.

斜 Slanting, inclined, oblique, across, crisscross, diagonal, aslant, not with the rule; distorted, scattered; often used for the preceding; *ts'é* *man pò'* drillings, twilled cloth; *it, t'au 'pái ts'é*, the sun is declining; *ts'é shí* to look askance; *ts'é ts'é tik*, it is rather awry; *sai ts'é it*, the afternoon sun is hot; *ts'é fung*, an unsteady wind; *ts'é 'ngán*, cross-eyed.

斜 A colloquial word. Not level, rising, as a road; *fong'* *ts'é* lay it one end higher; *ts'é* *ts'é lok* go down winding; *ts'é' po*, an ascending plain; *chau t'au ts'é* greedy.

Tseng.—See Tsing.

(599)

Tséuk.

雀 A sparrow; a term for small birds, like the finch or lark; a kind of cap; a kind of wheat; *tséuk, lap* to skip, to hop, as a sparrow; *'hung ts'uk*, a peacock; *ma' tséuk*, a sparrow; *shàn ma' tséuk*, a lark; *tséuk, kok*, litigation; *wo fá tséuk*, rice-birds, ortolans; *muí fá tséuk*, the aveDEVAT (*Fringilla amandava*); *shí shan tséuk*, a canary-bird; *tséuk, shít, fá*, the *Gardenia radicans*.

爵 A cyathus with three legs, a cup for libations, a metallic wine cup; a bamboo wine pot-

tle; a degree of nobility, rank, station; nobility; occurs for the preceding; *tséuk, púi*, a wine cup; *'ng tséuk*, the five orders of nobility; *tséuk, wai'* of noble rank; *t'in ts'éuk*, heaven's nobility — is a love of virtue; *tséuk, luk*, income of a nobleman.

嚼 To chew, to bite, to ruminate, to craunch, to mumble, to munch, to masticate; a mouthful, a bite; *'ngáu tséuk* to chew; *tséuk, lán'* chewed it to pieces; *shòm 'ch'á tséuk, fán'* to mumble for a child; *'ngáu man tséuk, tsz'* to bite and chew phrases—pedantry.

燭 A flambeau, a torch, a link; a lighted match burned at night on an alarm.

皜 A white color, pure, unsullied, clean; nice, clean looking.

(600)

Ts'éuk.

鴉 A magpie, a jackdaw; a jay; *'hi ts'éuk* or *kon ts'éuk*, a magpie; *shàn 'hi ts'éuk*, a magpie with a gradated tail; *ú ts'éuk*, a raven.

(601)

Tseung.

將 To take, to hold in the hand; sign of the future, shall, will, about to go; sometimes a form of the accusative; then, soon, presently; to help, to

accommodate; to use, to avail of, to go with, to escort, to accompany; great, stout; long, large; to receive and act upon, endued with; to act; to progress, to increase, to approach, to advance towards a mark; to follow; going, passing, as time; the side; *tséung loi* presently; *tséung 'sz'* dying; *tséung kan' án' chau'* it is nearly noon; *tséung 'ho ch'ut* then he can go; *tséung kwan*, a commander-in-chief, all of whom are Manchus; *met.* the best, the principal; *tséung sū chi cho*, how shall we then act? *tséung loi chung kung*, to confiscate effects; *tséung kam pok' pò*, to value a rarity with gold; *tséung 'pún k'au lí* to make money on a capital; *shū tséung*, to aid the government; *tséung sū án sch'ün pò* to avail of strange words to make it known.

漿 *Tsiáng* Thick, half fluid, pasty; starch, syrup, pus, or matter; to starch; broth boiled down thick, congee; *nai tséung*, mire; *tsau tséung*, a banquet; *tséung í fuk*, to starch clothes; *tséung sū*, paste; *mò' tséung*, to prepare starch. The second form is unauthorized.

將 *Tsiáng* Small species of cicada or grasshopper, whose elytra are green.

獎 *Tsiáng* To exhort, to animate, to excite, to encourage; to laud, to praise, to commend; to vindicate, to give efficacy to; to set on, as dogs; *tséung*

hün' to exhort; *tséung 'shéung* to hold out rewards to; a reward; *sho yung' kwo' 'tséung*, why so much overpraise?

槳 *Tsiáng* An oar; *chüu' 'tséung*, to row; *tséung shün*, a revenue cutter, because it has many oars.

蔣 *Tsiáng* A surname; *kü' 'tséung*, an aquatic grain; wild rice; *tséung mau*, stubble, straw.

醬 *Tsiáng* A sort of sauce, pickle or condiment, made of salt and sugar; relishes, seasoning, like oilmen's stores; salted preparations; *kon tséung'* dried seasoning; *tséung' cün*, a shop where condiments are sold; *tséung' líu'* materials for preserves; *lái tséung'* to mix sauces; *'ng mí' tséung'* a compounded sauce; *mín' shí' tséung'* a sort of bean relish.

將 *Tsiáng* To take charge of troops, to lead troops into the field, to act as a general; a general, a leader; *lò tséung'* a soldier.

象 *Siáng* An elephant; a figure, a form, an image; the shape things take; superstitious auguries or fancy; imagination, resemblance; a law; to imitate; pantomimé; *tséung' ngá* ivory; *tseung' pat*, a proboscis; *tséung' p'í*, elephant's skin, a medicine; a name for india rubber; *tséung' kám' tái' chek, kéuk*, my leg is as heavy as an elephant's — I'm ashamed to go back; *tái' pan' tséung'* stupid, dull.

像 *Siáng* Interchanged with the preceding; like, similar; a figure, image, likeness; a statue, an

idol; to resemble, to imitate; 'ngau tséung² a statue; 'shan tséung² an idol; tséung² shang like life; smò tséung² to limn a copy; 'yan tséung² a portrait; 'séung tséung² an idea, an illustration; 'm tséung² yéung² not according to rule.

匠

Ts'iang

A workman, a mechanic, an artisan of any kind; 'tá ngan tséung² a silversmith; muk tséung² a joiner, a carpenter; 'nai 'shui tséung² a bricklayer; kung tséung² a mechanic.

(602)

Ts'éung.

搶

Ts'iang

To defend, to withstand; to thrust at; to rush against; a comet; 'i t'au ts'éung² t' to knock the head against the ground.

踰

Ts'iang

To walk rapidly; to move towards a superior quickly; to gambol, to skip about.

踟

Ts'iang

Similar to the preceding; to move irregularly, to go across, to walk awry.

鏘

Ts'iang

The sound of stones, bells and drums; a noise; a tinkling; 'hang ts'éung, the ring of metallic things.

鎗

Ts'iang

Interchanged with the last; the tinkle of bells, a jingling sound; a sort of pot to hold spirits; a gun; a spear; 'niú ts'éung, a fowling-piece, a matchlock; 'shik ts'éung ts'éung, to be a soldier; 'shau ts'éung, a pistol; fung ts'éung an air-gun.

槍

Ts'iang

Interchanged with the last; a spear, sharp at both ends; a lance, a boarding-pike; to bow the head low; ts'éung fat, the hand manual; ts'éung t'au, a spear head; 'há 'má ts'éung, to give a back thrust when unhorsed, to leave in the lurch, to outwit.

斫

Ts'iang

A sort of broad-ax; a pole-ax made square, a bill; to hack, to chop; 'Shü ts'éung, a statesman in the days of Shun.

庠

Ts'iang

An asylum for aged people in ancient times, a village school, a college, a gymnasium, an academy; to teach; ts'éung shang, a siúts'ái; tsun ts'éung, to become a siúts'ái; yap ts'éung, the graduates of a district.

祥

Ts'iang

Happiness, felicity, fortune, goodness; an omen, a sign, a prognostic; ts'éung sui² lucky omens; kat ts'éung, a happy sign; 'siú ts'éung and t'at ts'éung, are the sacrifices to ancestors at the end of one and two years, when the mourning is altered; pat, ts'éung chí chiu² a most unlucky omen; ts'z' ts'éung, kind-hearted.

詳

Ts'iang

To examine carefully, to learn and report upon, to inquire fully into; to discourse upon, to reason upon; to state the circumstances, to minutely narrate; the detail, the particulars, the facts, the arguments; minutely, fully; ts'éung há, examine into it; ts'éung sai² kong, told every

particular; *ts'éung man*, an official report; *'m chí ts'éung sui* I don't know all the facts; *ts'éung sik*, a luminous account of, intelligible.

翔 *Ts'íang* To soar, to hover over; to look back; dignified, severe, stern; *sui ts'éung*, to look back regretfully.

戕 *Ts'íang* A spear, a wooden lance; a post; to kill; to rob, to maltreat; *ts'éung shéung*, to wound; *ts'éung ts'ák* to kill and rob.

牆 *Ts'íang* A wall made of stone, brick, or mud; a defense or wall; *chün ts'éung*, a brick wall; *nai ts'éung*, an adobe wall; *chuk ts'éung*, to build a wall; *tong ts'éung*, to plaster a wall; *mí 'shui chung ts'éung*, to crawl under water, and build a wall, *met.* hard labor; *tiú ts'éung*, to adorn and paint a wall; *ts'éung pik*, a wall; *yat, t'íu ts'éung kwo* a single back wall for several houses.

嬪 *Ts'íang* Female officers in the imperial hareem; *pan ts'éung*, a lady of the bedchamber.

檣 *Ts'íang* A mast, any spar or mast which sustains the sails; *fán ts'éung*, masts and sails.

薔 *Ts'íang* A rose; *ts'éung mí fá*, the cinnamon rose. Also read *sik*, an aquatic vegetable.

搶 *Ts'íang* To take, to extort, to force away, to ravish, to snatch; to dispute for, to struggle for; sudden, abrupt, rude; to rob, as bands do; *ts'éung pák ki kú* he denounced him in

many phrases; *ts'éung kip*, to take by force; *ts'éung sín chang*, to thrust one's self forward; *ts'éung p'au t'au*, to struggle for the rocket stick on the 2d of 2d month; *ts'éung tüt* to snatch; *tün ts'éung*, to grab at all.

Read *ts'ong*; to saw.

(603)

TsiK.

卽 *Ts'ih* Eating, about to eat; an adverb, now, immediately, soon, presently, when, then, forthwith; now; near; if, perhaps; this, that is, or, alias; the snuff of a candle; *tsik tsik*, an abundance, full of; *tsik hak*, instantly; *tsik yat* the same day; *tsik hai* just that, it is so; *tsik kam*, just now; *tsik shí kán*, supposing it to be; *nín 'mán tsoi tsik*, the end of the year is near; *tsik tsik fán loi*, come back immediately; *tsik shí tang kun*, it is wanted very soon; *tsik tsik ín* money on the nail.

唧 *Ts'ih* The noise of a crowd; the hum of insects; *tsau tsik*, a hubbub.

卽 *Ts'ih* To make bricks; to make an arched grave; the snuff of a candle, embers; to dislike, to have a horror of, to snuff at.

瘠 *Ts'ih* Lean, thin, reduced to a bone, emaciated; poor, as land; to make lean; to impoverish; to retrench, to bring down; *tsik t'ò*, meagre soil.

躡 To step carefully; short steps, a mincing walk; to walk here and there.

鵝 A wagtail, called *tsik, ding*; it has a mottled, black neck; another name for it is *ts'in mò*, or money mother.

勳 Merit, praiseworthy acts; meritorious deeds, conduct worthy of reward. Interchanged with the next.

績 To twist hempen threads on the knee; to split hempen fibres; merit by laudable works; an affair, a business; to complete, to bring to a conclusion; to join, to piece; *tsik, smá*, to twist hemp; *kung tsik*, works of public merit.

積 To gather, to hoard up, to accumulate, to store; to increase, to add to, to pile upon; increasingly; *fát, tsik*, to accomplish, to succeed in; *shui tsik, mái*, water standing, as in puddles; *tú tsik*, to heap up, as rubbish; *tsik, fuk*, much happiness derived from good works; *tsik, nín*, during many years, for a long time; *tsik, ch'uk*, to hoard or lay by.

噴 To bawl, to cry after; to dispute about, noisy quarrelling; distant, retired, hidden; garrulous, impertinent or meddlesome; to assent to; *tsik, tsik, tsán* to chuckle admiringly.

迹 A trace, a foot-mark, a foot-step; vestiges, effects, consequences, signs; the results of previous conduct; to trace out, to follow up, to search for the effects of; *kéuk, tsik*,

a foot-print; *shan tsik*, evidences of divine power, miracles; *'ying tsik, 'ho á*, a suspicious appearance; *smò 'ying tsik*, no clue of him; *shing' tsik*, renowned, magnificent, as a view; *ping' smò t'ung tsik*, I can find out nothing about him; *yan' tsik*, a stain; *shan tsik*, a streak, as of dirt; bad feelings left in the mind.

幘 A turbau or cloth wound around the head; a kerchief used instead of a cap.

磧 Rocks under water, half-tide rocks, a stony bottom; covered with sand and stones.

耨 A sharp agricultural instrument like a mattoe; to attend to husbandry.

稷 Panicked millet (*Milium*), one of the five grains; quick, rapid; the god of agriculture; *'shé tsik*, the Ceres of the Chinese; its altars have no roofs; *hau' tsik*, a god of harvests; *há' tsik*, afternoon.

踏 To stride; to straddle or step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step in a formal manner, to measure one's steps.

(This and the next are often read *tsek*.)

脊 The back-bone, the spine; the back; convergent, as the ribs; the ridge of a house; a sierra, a ridge; a bone; a principle; *phí' tsek, kwat*, the spine; *uk, tsek*, the top of a roof; *smò tsik, kwat*, no dependance can be put in him; *'hi yat, t'íu tsek*, raise a ridge; *'mái sù tsek*, buy the fish's back.

席²
Sih

Interchanged with the next, meaning a mat; flowing; wide, large, as garments; ample; 'ts'ò tsek₂ grass mats; t'ang tsek₂ rattan mats; chik₂ tsek₂ to weave mats; kái man tsek₂ fine mats; fà tsek₂ colored mats; tsek₂ páu, a mat bag.

席²
Sih

Mats; a mat spread for eating on; a repast, a meal, a table; pliable, without force of character; affection for; to depend on; rest, quiet; to spread upon, to lay out, as a mat; 'tsau tsik₂ a banquet; tsik₂ kán t'ám k'ap speaking while at table; sai tsik₂ a teacher; 'i tsik₂ to lean on the table; ch'it tsik₂ to spread an entertainment; nái tsik₂ to sit at table; tsik₂ t'í á tso² to spread a feast and sit down; kam 'mán t'ung tsik₂ I dine with you this evening.

籍²
Tsih

A book for records, a tablet; a list, a register of the people; the place for enrolling, one's native place; shū tsik₂ books; súi tsik₂ to return to one's home; ün tsik₂ place where one's family originated; lok₂ tsik₂ to be registered; shéung tsik₂ enrolled in two places; tlong tsik₂ notorious, infamous; onò tsik₂ yau man, vagrants, gypsy-like, without origin.

藉²
Tsih

A mat on which things can be presented; to borrow; to assist, to help; to use for a while; to borrow from, to avail of, to make a means; by; in all which senses it is often read tsé; in confusion, disturbed; liberal, generous; to

lead, as by a string; tsik₂ fuk₂ by your kindness, I am well; tsik₂ hau, to make a pretext, to gammon; tsik₂ shan pi² yau² he relied on Divine help; tsé tsik₂ to rely on for assistance; tsik₂ shai² to use the authority of others.

夕²
Sih

Evening, dusk; late; last day of, as a year or month; out of the perpendicular; the 36th radical; chiü tsik₂ morning and evening; ch'ü tsik₂ last day of the year; kam tsik₂ this evening.

汐²
Sih

The evening tide, high tide at sunset; the name of a stream.

窆²
Sih

Dark, obscure, as a winter night; a vault; a niche or recess in a sepulchre; chun tsik₂ the tomb, the grave.

寂²
Tsih

Still, silent, as an uninhabited house; quiet, unmoved, like a recluse; solitary, desolate, lonesome; tsik₂ tsing² a dead silence; ün tsik₂ completely silent, said of a priest's death.

(604)

Ts'ik.

戚²
Tsih

A sort of pole-ax; to compassionate, to pity; mournful, sorry; angry, aroused, vexed; deformed, marked in any way; near, related to, dear to; relatives; ts'an ts'ik₂ one's kindred; yau ts'ik₂ séung kwán, to feel for other's woes, mutually effected; ts'ik₂ ts'ik₂ melancholy.

感 Grief, sorrow; to be afflicted, to be sad; pained, mournful. Used for the preceding.

Ts'ih

鍼 A sort of pole-ax, a bill; an ornamental kind of ax carried in processions.

Ts'ih

刺 To bore through; to stab; to embroider; to tattoo, to mark the skin; a prickle, a thorn; *ts'ik ts'ik, pat, yau*, incessant talking.

Ts'ih

痢 A fullness in the stomach; a pain from laughing; rheumatic twinges, pain in the bones; *siu' tó' t'ò' ts'ek*, laughed till he ached; *kwat, ts'ek*, shooting pains; *sam ts'ek*, sorry for, deeply pained for; *t'au ts'ek*, nervous headache.

(605) Ts'im.

尖 Sharp, pointed, acute, tapering to a peak or point; wedge-like, pyramidal, conical, or needle-shaped; clever, ingenious; *ting tsim*, ready at, smart; *yuk tsim*, a lady's fingers; *tsim lí* sharp, quick-witted; *tá tsim*, to wedge in, to work one's self in; *pán tsim hái*, to dress in women's shoes, to act the female parts.

Ts'ien

漸 Name of an affluent of the Yangtze; *kiáng* near Ngán-king fú; to find its way in, as water does; to advance by degrees, slowly, by little and little; stealthily, as decay; to flow; to imbibe, to tinge, to soak, to penetrate; *tsim' tsim'* *loi*, came on gradually; *tsim'*

Ts'ien

yap' kái'king, opens up a fine prospect; gradually improving, as one's prospects; *tsim'* *ts'z'* many times, gradually; *ts'un tsü' tsim' tsun'* to follow on regularly, to advance in order.

(606) Ts'im.

傘 All, the whole; an unanimous voice, the general opinion; a flail; *ts'im áp*, all signed it.

Ts'ien

籤 Slips of bamboo written on for lots, for which the next one is used; to subscribe, to write one's name; a sort of basket; *ts'im tsz'* a circular, a subscription paper; *ts'im smeng*, to write one's name; *ts'im t'ai*, to subscribe to; *ts'im kwán*, to join in engaging a teacher; *ts'im 'ü*, to draw lots for a response.

Ts'ien

籤 Similar to the above; a slip, a lot; a warrant, a permit, a ticket having the officer's name on it; to probe, to bore through; sharp-pointed; *chai' ts'im* or *chá ts'im*, to lot out officers to their stations; *ngò ts'im*, to draw lots before idols; *ts'im t'ung*, a cup to hold the slips; *ch'ut, ts'im*, to issue a warrant or permit; *k'au ts'im*, to divine.

Ts'ien

鑷 To cut; to stick in the throat; *ts'im k'ü chau chung*, pierce his weasand; *ts'im chü*, to stick a pig; *ts'im shü'* to ingraft by slips.

Ts'ien

儉 Disputatious, skilled at arguing; insidious, lying flattery; *ts'im syan*, a flatterer.

澱 To soak, to moisten, to dampen; to overflow; a spring appearing and reappearing; occurs used for the next; *ts'im mit*, to extirpate.

殲 To destroy utterly, to exterminate, to pierce, to kill; *yät tò ts'im 'sz' 'k'ü*, stabbed him dead at a blow; *ts'im k'üt sk'ü fúi*, killed the chief himself.

纖 } Fine silk; small, delicate, like silken fibres; silk woven with a white wool and black warp; niggardly, stingy; *ts'im shò*, like a fibre, minute; *ts'im ts'im yuk 'shau*, a delicate hand; *ts'im iú*, a slender waist.

纖 } Similar to the preceding; slender, sharp-pointed, acute; crafty, subtle; *ts'im yéuk*, weak and delicate.

潛 } To ford, to wade across, to cross water; to dive, to walk on the bottom; to hide away, to abscond, to secrete one's self; an ancient name for the River Hán; carefully, feeling one's way, heedfully; a cess-pool; *ts'im pò*, careful steps; *ts'im shang 'shui chung*, to walk in the water; *sh'am ts'im*, reserved, diligent.

摺 } To move with the hand, to take up; to select, to pull out, as from a pile; to draw, as lots; quick, rapid, urgent; *ts'im 'm 'tò*, I drew a blank lot; *ts'im ch'ut*, pull it out; *ts'im ch'au*, to draw a slip.

僭 To arrogate to one's self, to usurp, to assume; to overstep one's limits or rank; dubious, false; usurped, despotic, assuming; *ts'im fan* to assume to one's self; *ts'im wai* to aspire to the throne; to take another's rank; *ts'im 'sin kong*, to speak before his turn.

斬 } The moat around a wall, a fosse, a ditch; a sluice to lead water upon trees; to deepen, to dig out; *kwat ts'im* to dig a sluice; *háng ts'im* a gutter.

槧 } Boards for cutting books on; tablets for memoranda, tablets to be written on with a pencil.

暹 } The increasing light and splendor of the sun; advancing, rising higher and higher; *Ts'im 'sò kwok*, Siam, a word probably corrupted from *Sien* through the Portuguese language.

(607) Tsín.

煎 } To fry, to roast in a pan; to vex, to harass; *tsín kò*, to express lard; *yung' yau tsín*, use fat in frying it; *mán' fo tsín sū*, a slow fire fries fish; *i. e.* small bets will ere-long drain the purse; *tsín chung*, to fry brown; *ngò' tsín*, to simmer, to decoct; vexed, irritated.

Read *tsín'*; to decoct, to boil, to digest with heat; to simmer; *tsín' chap*, to fry in its own

juices, as fruit; *tsín' t'ong*, to boil slowly; *tsín' yéuk*, to decoct medicines.

灑 Tsien To sprinkle with the hand, to bespatter; name of a river in Sz'chuen.

殘 Tsien Used for *ts'án* 殘 cruel. Small, narrow, cramped; contracted, as one's mind.

箋 Tsien Tablets or slips on which to make memoranda; a letter, a writing; note paper with water-line or stamped pictures; writings handed to the monarch; *tsín' chí*, fancy note-paper; *ts'at' shong tsín*, seven lined billet paper; *láp, tsín*, glazed-billet paper.

錢 Tsien A man's name, called *Tsín Hang*, or Tsien Hing, who lived in the Sháng and Chau dynasties, to the age of 767, and then vanished.

諛 Tsien To flatter; pleasant, kind words; sly insinuations; *'tsín tsín*, shallow, artful talk.

剪 Tsien Even, regular, as feathers grow; to cut off smooth, to clip even; to shear; shears, scissors; to kill, to destroy; to reduce, to clip off; light, as a dye; *yat' pá' tsín' tò*, a pair of scissors; *tái' káu' tsín*, shears; *cháp' tsín*, betel-nut shears; *ts'oi' tsín*, to cut out garments; to manage, to plan; *'tsín' tsín*, subtle at argument; *'tsín' tí' k'an' wò*, to give up territory and beg for peace.

譎 Tsien Shallow-pated, superficial, not profound; unskilled, shallow, not deep; *ts'oi' tsín*, mediocre, of small capacity; *'tsín' lüt*, mean, insignificant.

戩 Tsien To destroy, to kill, to exterminate; to finish, to exhaust; to clip, to shear; entirely; *put' tsín*, unlimited.

箭 Tsien An arrow; an archer; a bowshot; to dart out very quickly; swift, like an arrow; a slender sort of bamboo; bristling; *shé' tsín'* to shoot an arrow; *'kung tsín'* bow and arrow; *lau' tsín'* the gauge in a clepsydra; *'fo tsín'* a fire arrow; *'héung tsín'* a whirring arrow; *'hò tsín'* a good shot; *'má tsín'* mounted archers; *òm' tsín' shéung' cyan*, to injure one with a secret arrow—slander; *fong' lang tsín'* to shoot at privily; *yat' tsín' chí' tí'* a bowshot, or 120 *ch'ek*.

薦 Tsien Grass eaten by animals; pasturage; to lead animals to good pastures; to introduce, to recommend; to lay out food; to adore, to worship without a victim; to wedge, to wedge in; *tsín' t'oi' kéuk*, to wedge the table; *tsín' tsò*, to worship ancestors; *'kū tsín'* to recommend one; *'sé tsín' shū*, to write an introductory letter; *'yau tsín' t'au*, there is some opening; *fu' tsín'* to get a soul out of purgatory by priests; *tsín' ts'oi'* take a little greens—with your wine; said to a guest; *tsín' hí* raise it up.

荐 Tsien Interchanged with the last; also to continue; some; to succeed, to recur repeatedly, as a famine; repeatedly, again.

洊 Tsien Water flowing on; a stream bursting forth again; repeated; *'tsín' lík*, successively.

岸² A prop to shore up a leaning house; a sluice or weir of earth or stone to lead water.

Ts'ien

餞² To present food to one, to give a farewell dinner to; to send food to; parting present of money or food; comfits; *tsin' chang*, to give a dinner to one traveling; *tsin' pit*, a leave-taking dinner; *mat; tsin' t'ong' kwo*, comfits and sweetmeats; *tsin' lai*, presents to a traveler.

Ts'ien

濺² A swift current; a raceway; to spatter up, to dash against; to squirt out, to spurt, as blood.

Ts'ien

賤² Worthless, vile, mean, low, ignoble, base; cheap, low-priced; to disesteem, to depreciate, to lower; used for what belongs to one's self; *p'an tsin'* poor and mean; *tsin' noi'* my wife; *tsin' sing' Wai'* my surname is Wai; *tsin' séung'* a poor physiognomy, a thief's face; *tsin' kwat, t'au*, a miserable stick; *tsin' yan*, you poor baggage! said of women; *kú' ts'in' hò tsin'* the price is very low; *tsin' kák*, a miserable lot, of poor talents; *tsin' mat, tau' sk'ung' yan*, the poor may meddle with cheap things; *tsok, tsin'* he disgraced himself.

Ts'ien

踐² To tread upon, to trample on or over; to walk, to step; to arrange out; *tsin' in*, to fulfill one's promise; *tsin' t'ap*, to tread down or in; *tsin' kú'* to tread down the heels; *tsin' wai'* to ascend the throne; to walk in another's steps. Often read *ts'in*.

Ts'ien

(608) Ts'in.

千² A thousand; many, an indefinite number; *ts'in mán' iú'* *tsò'* it must by all means be done; *ts'in sk'i fán lai*, I earnestly beg you to return; *ts'in kam*, your daughter; *ts'in li' má*, a racehorse; a courier; *ts'in tsung*, a lieutenant; *lò ts'in*, an old blackleg; name of a card; *tá ts'in*, to bend one knee; *ts'in kan*, a wrench to extract nails; *ts'in sui'* your Highness, said to princes; *ts'in kam kwai'* *t'ai*, your honorable self, said to any one; *ts'in kú' sk'i sz'* exceedingly strange; *ts'in yat, pat, koi*, a thousand to one he'll not reform.

Ts'ien

芊² Exuberant foliage, flourishing vegetation; green, like jade; *ts'in ts'in*, luxuriant.

Ts'ien

阡² A road going north and south; a cross-way through a field, a path to a grave.

Ts'ien

遷² To move, to remove, to place elsewhere; to ascend; to be promoted; to change, to transpose, to improve; to banish, to deport, to drive off; *pín ts'in*, to move, as one's residence; *ts'in kü*, to change one's lodgings; *áp, ts'in*, to eject, as a tenant; *tso ts'in*, to degrade to a lower place or rank.

Ts'ien

蹀² Interchanged with *sin* 蹀. To walk round and round; to dance, to amble; pantomime.

Ts'ien

擺

Ts'ien

To swing to and fro, to play upon the whirligig; *ts'au ts'in*, a swing.

前

Ts'ien

Before, in front of, in presence of; in advance; previously; formerly, anciently; the former; to advance, to lead forward; *ts'in hau* before, after; *ts'in yat* day before yesterday; *tai' ts'in yat* three days ago; *ts'in ts'au*, in front; *ts'in üt* last month; *ts'in yan 'ta p'a' hau' yan*, I am afraid, I have been once deceived; *'ngán ts'in*, before one's eyes; *ts'in doi*, come here, advance; about coming; *tsot' ts'in*, before, then; *'shéung ts'in hū'* go ahead, go on; *'tsau tung' pat' ts'in*, I can't well get on with it; it's a difficult job to manage; *ts'in sch'ing nan liú'* it's not easy to guess how it will turn out; *ts'in king*, already, before done.

錢

Ts'ien

Copper coin, cash, coppers; coin, a piece of money; cash, wealth, money, property; a tenth of a tael, or mace, which the cash once weighed; *t'ung ts'in*, copper cash; *kan ts'in*, gold coins; *'yau ts'in*, rich, wealthy; *ts'in kuk* a mint; *'cháu ts'in*, to exchange into cash; *'ki ts'in chung'* how many mace does it weigh? *fong' lò' ts'in*, to scatter paper money at burials; *tai' kong ts'in*, large coins of Kángí; *lán' ts'in*, bad cash; *ts'in 'pán kòm' hau'* thick as a cash board; *li' ts'in*, interest; *'shau ts'in nò*, a miser; *'nan ts'in*, to gamble; *ts'in*

léung, taxes, revenue; *ts'in 'léung 'tsz'* shot, bullets; *cháng ts'in*, disputing about money; *ts'in shan 'pái pò'* money serves for everything; *ts'in 'shui tai*, the rate of exchange is low.

淺

Ts'ien

Shallow, not deep; superficial, not profound; light, as coloring; easy, having few strokes, simple, as characters; short-haired; dripping; *sham 'ts'in*, deep—shallow; hard—easy; *'ts'in kan' chí d'ò*, a superficial scholar; *'ts'in wong*, a light yellow; *'ts'in 'ts'in 'ho 'kong*, he can understand a very little; *'ts'in sut*, vulgar and superficial, as a scholar; *'hò 'ts'in*, very shallow, very easy; *'ngán 'ts'in*, impatient, having respect to persons; *hoi' yan pat' 'ts'in*, to endamage one seriously.

淺

Ts'ien

Shallow, thin, beaten out, as a piece of metal; superficial, ignorant.

(609)

Tsing.

旌

Tsing

A banner, a standard having plumes, which when waved encourage the troops; to make signals; insignia, signals; to discriminate, to make manifest, to prove, to show forth; *tsing k'í*, flags; *ming tsing*, red banners hung by a corpse; *tsing 'piú*, testimonials of merit granted by the sovereign, and often placed over the door.

晶 Lustre, brightness; clear, pure, light; crystal; crystal-
Tsing ine; 'shui tsing, quartz crystal; 'sch'á tsing, tea-stone, cairngorm stone; fát, tsing, moss agate; mak, tsing, smoky quartz; hung tsing, rose quartz; t'in hí' tsing, clear weather; 'shui tsing kung, Neptune's palace.

睛 The ball of the eye; the pupil; 'ngán hak, tsing, the iris; Tsing pák, tsing, the white of the eye; fát, tsing kwong, night blindness; muk, pat, 'chün tsing, eyes fixed.

菁 Scallion blossoms; a kind of three ribbed rush; flowery, elegant, flourishing; smò, tsing a sort of greens like mustard.

蜻 A dragon-fly, called tsing Tsing t'ing, which sips the water; tsing lit, a sort of cricket; tsing ding, a kind of locust.

(The three next are often pronounced tseng)

精 Cleaned rice; selected, ripe, mature; fine, subtle, delicate; Tsing the best, the finest; unmixed, devoted to, accustomed to, expert at; skillful, as in strategy; the pure parts of anything, ethereal, subtle; the essence of things; it is prefixed to other adjectives to show a high degree of; the animal spirits; the semen, the germinating principle of nature; an apparition, form taken by spirits; 'hò tsing shan, in good spirits, smart; tsing ping, flower of the troops, picked men; slung 'má tsing shan, bright as a steed or dragon;

tseng kong' tái' wá' very clever at lying; 'k'ú hai' tseng he's smart enough; tsing yuk, lean meat; tsing hí' ether, the essence of; influence, pure, the quintessence; tsing chí' beautiful, handsome; tsing kwái, very clever at; tsing kwái' an elf; spirit rappings, prodigies; wai tsing, involuntary emissions; 'ní tseng 'ngo' m' ngoi, if you are cute, I'm not a fool; tseng lut, pin, smart as a steel-trap; tseng 'tsai, a shrewd fellow; tseng tau' tseng, met his match.

井 A well; a deep pit; a field Tsing laid out regularly; to draw water; arranged, laid out regularly; 'tseng 'shui, well water; 'shí' tseng, a public market; 'shí' tseng chí' t'ò, a worthless loafer; t'in 'tseng, an open court; tso' tseng kún t'in, to look at the sky from a well—inexperienced; tseng shan, a well-curb; 'tseng 'tseng 'yau t'íu, all in order, do it methodically; hoi 'tseng, to dig a well; yat, 'tseng tí' a square rood of land; t'ò 'kú 'tseng, to rinse the old well, i. e. to marry a rich widow.

淨 Clean, pure, spotless, undefiled; upright, guileless; to Tsing wash clean, to cleanse; only; all; a rapids in the R. Hán; kon tseng' clean, pure; kit, tseng' clean, to purify one's heart; tsing' chung' the nett weight; tseng' 'shui fú, a cleansing charm, used in houses; yat, ko' t'ò hí' kon tseng' every one has gone.

靜² Still, silent, impassible, im-
 Tsing² perturbable; at rest, quiet;
 peaceable, mild; pure, like a
 pool; no bustle; to judge; to
 ponder, to meditate on; to
 desist; *sam* 'shui tsing² con-
 tented, patient; *tsing² tò* 'liú
pat, tak, very still; *tsing²*
'yéung, to cultivate quiet, to
 nurse one's self at home;
tsing² tsing² tì keep quiet;
tsing² siú 'siú, solitary; no
 business, no bustle; *ping*
tsing² at peace, as a country;
ye² tsing² the stilly night.

靚² Often pronounced *leng²* in
 Tsing² Canton. To call, to invite; to
 allure; to ornament, to be-
 dizen; still; *tsing² shik*, dark
 eyebrows and clear skin.

靖² To become clean and quiet;
 Tsing² small, fine; to plan, to think
 carefully on; to tranquillize,
 to restore peace, to clear, as
 the sea from pirates; to regu-
 late, to settle disturbances;
tì² fong 'on *tsing²* the land is
 now quiet; *tsing² yik* to put
 down the rebels.

阱² A pit, a pitfall, a hole to
 Tsing² catch beasts in; to fall into
 a pit; *hám² tsing²* to tumble
 into a hole.

(610) Ts'ing.

(All these characters are often pronounc-
 ed *ts'eng*.)

青² The color of nature, as the
 Tsing² azure of the sky or the green
 of growing plants; a very
 light green or blue tint; wan,
 fading away, pale; the 174th

radical; *ts'ing* 'kwo, the olive;
fat² ts'ing, ultra-marine; *siin*
ts'ing, black; *ts'ing kam*,
 lapis-lazuli color; *luk² ts'ing*,
 copperas; *ts'ing fán*, blue
 vitriol; *syéung ts'ing*, smalts;
ts'ing t'oi, mossy, slippery,
 as stones; *ts'ing t'in pák, yat*
 a clear bright day; *ts'ing sin*,
 young in years; *mit² ts'ing*,
 bamboo splints; *t'ang ts'ing*,
 rattan cords; *kóm² ngán ts'ing*
 in such a fury, outrageous;
piú² ts'eng, new style, fine;
táp² ts'eng, to worship the
 tombs; *ch'á ts'ing*, a yel-
 lowish green; *ki'í ip² ts'eng*
ts'eng, tender and green are
 the leaves.

清² Pure, limpid, clear, unsulli-
 Tsing² ed, sharp-sighted; clean, in-
 corruptible, right principled;
 clear, ringing, as a sound;
 to settle, to become clear; to
 purify; to settle an account;
 style of the present Manchu
 dynasty; Manchu; *'shui ts'ing*
 pure water; *ká shai' ts'ing*
pák, a family of unsullied re-
 putation; *ts'ing kún*, an hon-
 est magistrate; *shau ts'ing*,
 a betrothed girl refusing to
 marry; *ning ts'ing*, taken all
 away; *ts'ing kám*, sallow,
 poor; *ts'ing 'ch'ó 'liú lí* the
 whole matter is done; *ts'eng*
shò² to settle an account; *shò²*
'mí 'm ts'ing, some unbalanc-
 ed accounts; *ts'ing tò' k'í*,
 a banner to clear the way;
ts'ing sau' elegant, well form-
 ed; *ts'ing ts'ing tik* take a
 little; *tsám² chung ts'ing*,
 occasionally, when at leisure;

'shui 'sai 'm ts'ing, it cannot be washed out; *e. g.* a sullied name; ts'ing t'au 'lò, an old bachelor; ts'ing sam, to clear one's character, to purify the heart; ts'ing sch'ü, the Pure or Manchu dynasty; ts'ing tsz'² Manchu words.

情 Ts'ing The passions, reckoned to be seven; the feelings, the desires; temper, passion, affection; lust, concupiscence; the circumstances, the facts of a case; an affair, a matter; sing' ts'ing, temper, disposition; yung' ts'ing, to assist one heartily; smò ts'ing or pok' ts'ing, ungrateful; to ts'ing, or ts'ing sham, very grateful; kwat' ts'ing, thankless; sz'² ts'ing, an affair, a concern; shat' ts'ing, the real facts; smò ts'oi ts'ing, inapt, stolid; ts'eng syau, circumstances or causes of a thing; sz'² ts'ing, illicit, fornicating; ts'ing ü'² tsò² I'll willingly do it; ts'ing shéung' ok, kwò² a hard temper; ts'ing 'li, common sense, reasonable; ts'ing t'au, a mutual liking.

晴 Ts'ing The sky clearing up after rain, the clear blue sky; the stars coming out; t'in ts'ing, a clear sky; 'ü ts'ing, it has stopped raining.

請 Ts'ing To request, to ask courteously, to pray, to beg; to request liberty to do, to ask, as for orders; to invite, to bid, to engage; to confess, to acknowledge; to inform; 'ts'ing tsò² please be seated; 'ts'eng tsau, to ask to a dinner; 'ts'ing tsau

t'ip, an invitation to dinner; 'ts'eng káu' please tell me; 'ts'ing k'í, to appoint the time of marriage; 'ts'ing pin' don't let me take your time; 'ts'eng 'liü, has been invited; 'ts'eng sin shang, to engage a teacher; 'ts'ing ch'á, please take your tea; 'ts'ing ts'am, to request dismissal from office, to throw it up; 'ts'ing ká² please go, Sir; 'ts'ing ming'² what do you wish? 'ts'ing á² please; your good health; 'ts'ing tsú² to apologize, to confess; 'ts'eng yik, please let me know; 'ts'eng man' to beg, to ask; 'ts'ing ts'ing, thank you; good bye; (the word chin-chin is derived from this phrase;) 'ts'eng hü² shik' fán² invited out to dine.

(611)

Tsíp.

楫 Tsieh An oar, a paddle, or whatever is used to propel a boat; to row; to avail of for one's purposes.

(This character is also read háp and hip.)

浹 Tsieh Interchanged with hip 挾 to assist. Water flowing through; moistened, imbibed, damp; to instil, to penetrate; a complete turn of, a circuit; tsíp, yat² a decade; tsíp, shan² twelve days or hours, a circuit of the 12 branches; tsíp, háp, fully imbued with, to interpenetrate; to treat cordially, as friends.

睫, The eye-lashes; *met.* the eye; *shéung² tsip*, the upper eye-lashes.

接, To receive in the hand; to receive, to connect, to join, to succeed; combined with, united to; to take in, as jobs; to meet, to associate with; to take, as reflected light; quick; *ying tsip*, to greet, to go and meet, as a visitor; *tsip, p'úi*, to conduct a visitor to a seat; *tsip, tsuk*, to succeed to, to continue; *md² tak, tsip, tsuk*, nothing comes after it; *tsip, yan²* to receive the seals; *tsip, fung*, to welcome a friend back; *shing tsip, nai 'shui*, orders received for mason-work; *tsip, 'lám 'ní*, I'll divide the present with you; *tsip, ká² 'má*, paranyms sent for the bride; *kwaí² tsip*, to kneel and receive, as a subaltern does; *'ngo tak, tsip*, I have got it; *tsip, kún d'eng*, a porch for receiving officers on landing.

(612) Ts'ip.

妾, A concubine, a wife taken without the legal ceremonies, a secondary wife; term by which ladies call themselves; *ts'ip, shí²* or *shí² ts'ip*, a concubine; *lap, ts'ip*, to bring in a concubine; *ts'ip, shan*, I, your handmaid; *'siú ts'ip*, my concubine; *oi² ts'ip*, your concubine; *shíú² ts'ip*, my young concubine.

(613)

Tsít.

節, The joint of bamboos; a joint, a knot, a node; an article, a verse, a section of a chapter; a limit, a term; a holiday, a festival; a time, a regular interval; an emergency, the period or manner of doing a thing; economy, temperance, moderation; chastity, virtue, in widows; to limit a thing, to maintain, to restrain one's passions; to mark, as music; a classifier of joints, limbs, affairs; *tsít, 'yam shik*, temperate in eating; *fan 'léung tsít*, do it two ways, pay it at two times; *md² tsít, chai²* no limits to his outlay, careless; *sfú tsít*, tally, passport, credentials; *tsít, í²* chaste, in not remarrying; *shat, tsít*, lost her virtue; *tsít, ling²* the 24 solar terms; *tsò² tsít*, to keep holiday; *pái² tsít*, holiday visits; *hí² tsít*, anger, feeling; *yat, tsít, sz²* an affair; *'mái kwán tsít*, to get degrees by bribery, to bribe; *tsít, tsau²* to mark the time in music; *to shang chí tsít*, full of cares and business; *'ná shí tsít*, on that occasion; *d'in chung tsít*, dragon-boat festival; *shau tsít, chéung²* to collect bills at four terms; *tsít, tsít, kò*, gradually rising in rank or wealth; *tsít, kím²* frugal, within the limits.

簪, A comb of any kind; to comb, to clean; *kan tsít*, towels and combs.

癩 A small boil, a pimple, a sore.
Tsieh

截 To cut in pieces, to cut up; to cut off, to amputate; to intercept, to cut off; to obstruct; to discriminate, to make nice distinctions; a portion, a half; *lán tsít*, or *tsít chü* 'k'ü, to stop, to arrest one's progress; *fan léung tsít* cut it in two; *tsít á*, a robe whose body and skirt are of two colors; *tsít tün* to cut apart.

捷 To obtain a victory; successful, victorious; a victory; to complete; to announce, as a victory or promotion; hastily, prompt, quick, as a herald; joyful news; *kan tsít* nimble, fleet; *tsít king* to take a short cut, a compendious way; *tsít pò* to hasten with good tidings; *lin tsít* to attain degrees at successive examinations; *fai tsít* quick. This is also read *tsip*.

(614) Ts'ít.

切 To cut, to carve, to mince, to slice; to urge, to press; a superlative, very, vehement, earnest, eager, pressing, important, serious, momentous; the important parts, a resumé; sincere; to feel, as the pulse; to spell, to express a sound by joining initials and finals; *ts'ít iú* important; *t'au ts'ít* plain, lucid; *ts'ít yuk* minced meat; *ts'ít mat hū* stay, don't go; *ts'ít mak* to feel the pulse;

ts'ít oi warm love; *ts'ít tò sui* cut to pieces, cut fine; *ts'ít ts'o*, to turn in a lathe; to work and carve; to dehort, as a friend; *ts'ít yam*, to spell, to join an initial and a final; *k'ok ts'ít pat á*, unchangeably fixed.

(615) Tsiú.

椒 Pepper; peppery, hot; *tsiú tsíu*, black pepper; *fá tsíu*, cayenne or red pepper; *tsiú fong*, the "pepper room," is a term for a queen; *tsiú müt* ground pepper; *ch'ün tsíu*, Sz'chuen pepper.

蕉 The banana or plantain; *chéung ngá tsíu*, green plantains; *tsiú tsau*, spirits with plantains steeped in it; *kú sch'ui tsíu*, large plantains; *mí yan tsíu*, thin skinned plantains.

焦 Scorched, burned; blackened, charred; smell of burning; vexed, harassed, anxious; *tsiú pá kon*, dry, at the last extremity, starving; *fán tsíu*, crust left after boiling rice; *tsiú t'au lán ngák*, head burned and scorched, as by powder; *sam tsíu*, in great distress. Used for the next.

膈 The parts of the body between the heart and groin, three imaginary organs which regulate the secretions.

唯 A husky, suppressed voice; the chattering of birds; harsh, dissonant cry.

鑊 A soldier's brass kettle or skillet, about the size of a peck measure; a brass pan.

礁 An unauthorized character; half tide rocks, rocky islets, rocks in the stream; stones for fording; *ch'uk tsiú*, to run on a rock.

鶉 A wren; *tsiú liú*, a wren, tarin, tody, or some such small bird, which nestles on high grass; *hok, tak, kòm' tsiú liú*, playful, skittish, inattentive.

剿 To destroy utterly, to exterminate, to devastate; *'tsiú mit*, to extirpate, to rase, as is done to rebels or their towns; *'tsiú tsüt, 'tong 'ü*, to extirpate all the adherents of a cabal.

醮 To sacrifice to ancestors and spirits; a sacrifice, a requiem; to give a cup of wine to a son at his wedding; finished, used up; to complete; to burn moxa; *'tá tsiú' or kín' tsiú'* to celebrate the all-souls' festival; *wán t'in tsiú'* a thanksgiving service for heaven's mercy; *tsoi' tsiú'* to remarry, said mostly of widows; *'tá fo sing tsiú'* the autumnal festival to the God of Fire.

焦 Properly used for the last, in the sense of burning the moxa; to char wood, to sear, to scorch; *kau' sām tsiú'* to apply the moxa thrice; *tsiú' muk*, to char wood to bend it.

齧 To bite, to chew, to gnaw; *ngau tsiú' mau tūn*, the ox eats the peony, (not knowing it from grass); *tsiú' lān'* to chew fine.

(616)

Ts'iu.

樵 Wood fit for fuel; scattered wood; to cut fuel; a lookout terrace, for which the next is used; *tsiú fū*, a woodcutter; *ts'iu slau*, a watchman's tower; *ts'iu king'* a bridle path, a goat path; *'ts'oi ts'iu'*, to cut wood; *Sai Ts'iu'*, a hilly district southwest of Canton.

譙 Often used for *ts'iu' 諷*, to scold. A lookout tower or loft; to ridicule; to bawl out at; to reprehend; *tsiú kü*, a high turret laid on wheels for archers.

樵 Lean, anxious and starving; *ts'iu sui'* distressed from a want of food.

瞧 To look at, to see; to look at furtively, to glance at; *ts'iu yat, ts'iu'*, I had a look at it. Chiefly used in the court dialect.

俏 Like, as if, similar; handsome, pretty, beautiful; superior; *ts'iu sp'i*, pretty; *mái' ts'iu'*, to show off one's pretty face, as by standing in the door; *shang tak, ts'iu'*, bright, as eyes; *'hò ts'iu túi' 'ngān*, sparkling eyes; *ts'iu shang*, like life, as puppets or images.

峭 A steep, abrupt hill; a cliff, which obstructs the way; severe, strict, vehement; *ts'iu pik, kò*, a perpendicular cliff.

悄 Sad, downcast, sorrowing; *yau sam ts'iu' ts'iu'*, sick at heart, quietly sad, sorrowing in secret.

鞘 A scabbard, a sheath, in which sense this is often called *sháu*, while that sound more properly means a whip.

鏟 A spade or pick; an implement for turning up the ground; to dig deep; *ts'iu' t'ong*, to dig out a fishpond; *tái' tung' ts'iu'* a crowbar.

肖 To assimilate, to imitate; a likeness or relationship between parent and child, said to be proved by mixing their blood; resembling, like; small; a class; alike; dwindling, deteriorating; scattered, lost; *pat. ts'iu'* not like it, inferior, degenerate; also used by a son to his father; *ts'iu' 'ni' kó' yéung'* resembles you, as a bust or child; *ts'iu' p'í*, pretty; *shap' t' shang ts'iu'* the twelve animals which are thought to be like the twelve branches.

誚 To ridicule; to blame, to reprehend; to speak harshly against; *ki' ts'iu'* to satirize.

(617) Tso.

左 The left, the left hand; second; an assistant; deflected; depraved, bad; to degrade, to reduce in rank; *'tso im'* to verify, to prove, as a coadjutor can; *'tso pin'* on the left; *shai kwán' t'o' shau*, left-handed; *'tso sing'* crotchety, set in his way; *chün wán' 'tso pin'* turn to the left hand; *séung' 'tso*, a mutual mistake; not to suit, disagreeing; *min' 'tso' 'tso*, to

dislike; *'tso sz' yau' 'séung*, thinking of this way and that; *'tso 'shau káu yau' 'shau*, to exchange from hand to hand, *i. e.* not to give credit; *lit. ü' 'tso*, written as follows.

佐 To assist, to second; an assistant, a deputy, a second, a substitute; *tso' 'ling*, a major-general, a resident among the Mongols; *wong tso' chí ts'oi* talents of the prime minister; *tso' tsáp' kún*, low officers assisting in a yámun.

坐 To sit; to sit on the heels; sitting, remaining; a session; a seat, a place; to maintain, to hold; involved in, implicated; to sit in judgment on, to judge; to place, to set down; to kneel; *'ts'ing tso'* please be seated; *tso' áü*, to curtsy; *'ni' tso'* or *tso' ché'* good bye, said to the host; *tso' 'li*, to let down sail; *tso' kin'* to ride in a sedan; *tso' tsú' ü' 'ni'*, to bring the punishment upon you; *tso' üt* the month after confinement; *tso' wai'* a seat, a station; *tso' shat'* put it in securely; *tso' sok* to quarter on one to force him to pay; *tso' 'm lok* no place to sit in; *tso' héung'* the prospect, as of a grave; *tso' 'há t'im*, sit a while longer; *t'it, tso'* to squat, as a tailor; *tso' kám*, in prison; *tso' shéung'* sit up higher; *tso' t'ong*, in court, on the bench; *tso' 'láng fún' kóm' tso'* to sit till the rice is cold, *i. e.* to take French leave; *'tá tso' ts'ám shín*, to squat and contemplate, as Buddhists do.

座^{Ts'o} A seat, a throne; a shrine; a classifier of houses, towers, hills, cities, pagodas, movable pavilions, &c.; *hoi kwong shing tso*² to vivify and enshrine an idol; *yat tso t'áp*, one division of a hong; *hi tak, sám tso uk*, can build three houses there; *kung tso*² 'i, an easy chair; *pát, tso*² eight chair-bearers.

(618) Ts'o.

傈^{So} The drunken frolics of a man in liquor; *ts'o ts'o*, drunken antics.

嶺^{Ts'o} Uneven hills; *ts'o ngo*, the inequalities of hills, the undulating outline of mountains.

搓^{Ts'o} To twist by rubbing on the knee; to rub or roll between the palms; *ts'o mái yat, t'ün*, roll it into a ball; *ts'o sín*² to twist thread; *ts'o héung*, to cover incense sticks by rolling; *ts'o sün kam pin*, can be rolled or flattened; *met.* an easy obliging man; *ts'o no*, to roll and mix between the hands; rustling, flexible, like willow twigs.

艤^{Ts'o} A skiff; *ín ts'o*, a salt boat, vessels used in salt transportation. Also read *ch'á*.

蹉^{Ts'o} To slip; to err; *ts'o t'o*, to miss the time, to lose the opportunity.

瑩^{Ts'o} A white, lustrous, stone; fresh, beautiful; to smile, to look fascinating. Used for the next.

磋^{Ts'o} To polish, to work on; to cut and polish; to work at, to make good, as composition; *ts'ít, ts'o*, to cut and polish.

瘥^{Ts'o} To get convalescent, to recover; a slight ailment, slight epidemic, like influenza.

剉^{Ts'o} To cut, to lop off the corners and sharp points, to trim and prune; to cut up, to cut to pieces. Often used for the next.

銼^{Ts'o} An iron pan or boiler; a file, a rasp; to rasp, to file, to smooth off the sharp or rough points; to rub down; *yat, pá ts'o* one file; *ts'o wát*, file it smooth; *kai ch'un ts'o*² to file eggs, or *chí má ts'o*² to scrape sesamum seeds, both mean a skinflint; *ts'o kok*, to file off corners.

挫^{Ts'o} To break, to wound; to take off the edge, to humble; to oppress, to treat harshly; to trim, to file off; *ts'o k'i yui*² *hi*² to bring down his valor; *ts'o chít*, to improve, to polish rude ways; tried by afflictions.

脞^{Ts'o} To mince up meat; broken to bits, minced; small; to attend to trifles.

錯^{Ts'oh} In disorder, confused; to mistake, to err, to do wrong; to slip; erroneous, mixed, wrong; *mò ts'o* no mistake, right; *ts'o ngám*, a lucky hit, an error which is fortunate; *'m ying*² *ts'o* will not confess the wrong; *ts'o kéuk, snán fán* a slip may be hard to retrieve; *ts'o kwó pit, koi*, error must be corrected; *'sé ts'o* written wrong.

(619) TSÒ.

租 Rent in kind; rental, rent; tribute, taxes; to rent; *tsò ngan*, the rent; *shau tsò*, to collect rents; *kat tsò*, to deduct from the rent; *tsò yam* to lease; *tsò uk chü* to live in a hired house; *shéung k'i tsò*, to prepay the rent; *tám tsò*, security for the rent; *hi tsò*, to raise the rent.

糟 The sediment; grains left after distilling spirits; dregs; *tsò hong*, dregs and husks; *'tsau tsò*, distiller's grains; *tsò ü*, fish laid in grains of glutinous rice; *tsò hong chi ts'ai*, a wife who has passed through poverty with one.

遭 To encounter, to meet; to suffer, to endure, to occur, to happen; to cruize, to go about; to make a revolution; an occasion, a time; *tsò ts'ák kip*, to be robbed; *tsò kip*, time of a great affliction; *tsò t'át, mat kin* to waste and misuse things; *tsò t'át, yan*, to abuse, to treat harshly; *pák 'tsau yat tsò*, went once for nothing; *tsò wò* to suffer calamity; *'m tsò t'át, k'ü*, be patient with him, don't berate him.

早 The morning; early, soon; betimes, beforehand, early, previously; just commenced, unskilled; then, presently; *tsò sshan*, good morning; *tsò yat, fán lai*, come back soon; *kam tsò*, this morning; *tai*

'tsò wá ni, I told you in good time; *tsò wò*, the first crop; *chiú t'au tsò*, early dawn; *'tsò fán* breakfast; *ch'an tsò* start early, and not be hurried; *'tsò t'oi*, the morning play; *wán tsò*, still early; *tsò tsò* very early.

蚤 Used for the preceding. A flea; sand fleas, or those produced in sandy ground; the rut or trace of a wheel.

祖 A grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors; the founder of a family; an ancestral temple; the beginning, the origin, the first, as of a family; to do like, to imitate a founder; accustomed to; to worship wayside gods; *sín tsò* or *'tsò fú* a grandfather; *tsung tsò*, my ancestors; *tsang tsò*, a great-grandfather; *kò tsò*, a great-great-grandfather; the first emperor of a dynasty; *tsò miú* a temple of Shángtí; an ancestral temple; *'ní ling tsò*, your grandfather; *ká tsò*, my [live] grandfather.

組 A band, a fillet, a string, a tape, for tying the dress or hair; a fringe or tuft of silk; *kái tsò kwai t'in*, to untie the cord and go home—to resign office.

棗 The fruit of the Cannarium or jujube tree; *mat tsò*, dried dates, the fruit of this tree; *shung tsò*, red jujube plums; the *tsò* and *lut*, are emblematic of female virtue.

澡 To bathe, to wash the person; to cleanse the heart, to reform; *sai tsò*, to bathe.

環 Pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around the edge of a coronet.

Tsáu

藻 A sort of aquatic grass (a Vallisneria?) which ducks delight in; to joy in, delighted with; *met.* fine composition, because this grass is marked; 'fú 'tsò 'chí sz' officers mutually pleased; 'hwi 'tsò, conferva or algæ.

竈 } A furnace; a place for cooking, a kitchen-range; a bunch of grass for fuel; 'tsò 'kwat, 'lung, the hole for the fuel; 'ki 'tsò 'fo, fired up several times, as in cooking with twigs or grass; 'tá 'tsò to build a cooking-place; 'tò 'tsò upset the furnace, *i.e.* failed, bankrupt; 'chang 'shün 'tsò portable furnaces, cabooses; 'tsò 'shan or 'tsò 'kwan, God of the Furnace.

做 To do, to make, to act; to be, to perform the duties of; much used for the next; 'tsò 'tak, very well, it will do; yes; I can do it, I will do it; 'tsò 'kún, to be an officer; 'tsò 'muk is a carpenter; 'tsò 'tsau, to prepare a feast; 'tsò 'hi 'cyan, a prosperous man; 'tsò 'shang 'P is in business, he trades; 'üi 'tsò 'cyan, he understands the world, popular; 's'm 'tsò 'tak, it will not do, isn't the thing; 'ni 'tsò 'tak, 's'm 'tsò 'tak, can you undertake this, can you do it? 'ni 'tsò 'mat, 'yé what are you doing? 'tsò 'tak, 's'm 'hám 's'm 'tám' it's neither salt nor fresh —unsatisfactory; 'tsò 'mat, wherefore, why?

造 To build, to make, to construct; to create; to act; to do; to begin, to commence; a crop; 'kin' 'tsò to build; 'tsò 'fá to create; 'hò 'tsò 'fá good fortune; 'kat, 'áo 'tsò to cut the rice harvest; 'shang 'tsò 'ch'ut, 'lai, an entire fabrication, made out of whole cloth; 'tsò 'tsò do it over again; 'tsò 'pün, to get some capital; 'müt, 'tsò 'tong, 'san 'ch'ut: the last of the season is as good as a new crop; 'tsò 'tsò 'mán 'tsò the early crop, the late crop; 'háu 'tsò skillful work.

Tsáu

皂 } A black color; underlings, lictors, low officers who execute commands; a stud of twelve horses; a manger or pen; 'tsò 'pán, torturers; 'tsò 'tai' lictors, understrappers; 'fi 'tsò a sort of fragrant soap; 'tsò 'fün, copperas.

Tsáu

祚 Happiness derived from wealth or office; dignities, felicity; a year; 'fuk, 'tsò good fortune; 'kwok, 'tsò long duration, as of a dynasty; 'pò 'sin 'tsò to recreate in one's old age.

Tsú

胙 Roasted flesh offered in sacrifices; to set up an altar to Ceres; to recompense, to reward; blessings, happiness; to bless; a seat, a place; 'tsò 'yuk, sacrificial flesh; 'kák, 'tsò to reject the oblation of an undutiful son.

Tsú

階 The steps on the east to ascend to the hall; steps; landing where the host receives his guest at the top of the stairs.

Tsú

(620) Ts'ò.

操 To take, to hold, to grasp; to manage; to exercise, to drill; expert, used to; to maintain, to restrain one's self, to moderate one's desires; a purpose, a design, a self-imposed rule; consistent, principled; *ts'ò in* or *'há ts'ò*, to drill troops; *'t'ai ts'ò*, to see a review; *tái' ts'ò*, the triennial review; *ts'ò sch'i*, resolute, adhering to right; *ts'ò sam*, anxious, careworn.

粗 Coarse, uncleaned, dirty, as rice just thrashed; large, open, coarse; rude, vulgar, boisterous, unpolished; gross, indecent, dirty; harsh; as a voice; partially, rudely; *ts'ò yau'* coarse or fine, as cloth; *ts'ò tsuk' yan*, a rough vulgar man; *ts'ò 'lò*, rough, unmannerly; *ts'ò 'chi*, partly knew it; *ts'ò wá'* obscene language; *ts'ò shik'* coarse food; a gross eater; *ts'ò sün*, nearly done; *'shau ts'ò*, a large hand; *ts'ò sam fau hi'* light, inattentive, giddy; *ts'ò 'shai tái' yung'* careless in spending money; *ái ts'ò*, dirty, unwashed.

The second form also means to take long leaps as a deer; to take precautions.

徂 To go up; to proceed, to travel; to preserve, to lay up; *ts'ò tse'* to fade, as flowers.

殂 To die; dead; a path to the grave; *ts'ò lok'* to pass away, to die.

曹 A sort of revising judge; a judge of appeals; a place where officers meet; a company, a class; denotes the plural of persons; *luk' ts'ò*, the six Boards; *'in ts'ò* and *yam ts'ò*, gods and devils; *'i ts'ò*, you; *kün ts'ò*, officers; *ts'ò Ts'ò*; a famous general A.D. 250.

嘈 Noise, clamor, hubbub; an outcry; to make a din; to vociferate; *ts'ò náu'* wrangling, squabbling; *chū kòm' ts'ò*, noisy as a market; *ts'ò ts'ò pai'* a brawl; *'mai ts'ò 'yan 'i*, don't deafen people with your noise; *ld ts'ò*, rude, rough, unmannerly; *shap fan ts'ò hi'* panting after an angry brawl; *ts'ò ts'ò 'ch'áu 'ch'áu*, a tumult, squalling, as tanka women do; *'m 'hò ts'ò*, don't make a noise.

槽 A trough, a log channeled out, a manger; a vat, a tub for spirits; a sort of fruit; *'ná ts'ò*, a manger; *'sau ts'ò*, a wine vat; *ts'ò fong*, a grog-shop; *'shui ts'ò*, an eaves-trough, a horse-trough.

漕 A mill-race, a sluice through which water runs; a gulf, a gorge; a canal; to lead on water, to turn a water course; to convey revenue to Peking; occurs used for the next; *ts'ò wan'* to transport grain, to take it to the army; *ts'ò cho*, the Grand Canal; *ts'ò wai'* a fortified city.

漕 A junk, a smack; *pák' ts'ò shün*, sea-going junks; *ts'ò Ts'au tsai*, small junks.

蠨 Maggots in ordure; *ts'ai*
ts'o, grubs found in filth,
Ts'áu which curl themselves up.

草 } Herbs, grasses, plants with
草 } herbaceous stems; plants in
草 } general; hastily, carelessly;
Ts'áu the running hand; a rough
copy, original draft; the 140th
radical of characters relating
to herbs; to cut grass, to mow;
'*ts'ò muka* plants; '*tá ts'ò ts'am*
shé, to beat the grass for
snakes, i. e. to devise evil;
'*ts'ò ts'ò 'liú sz*' to finish up
jobs heedlessly; '*ts'ò shū*, ru-
ing hand; '*ts'ò ts'ò*, toilsome
troublesome, careless, lenient;
'*ts'ò kò*, first proof, a rough
copy; '*ts'ò p'au*, an irascible
man; '*wo ts'ò*, rice straw;
'*ts'ò kan f'ui*, mortar with
straw; '*fá ts'ò*, flowers, adorn-
ed with plants; '*m kò fá*
'*ts'ò*, not well carved; '*ts'ò*
sp'ang, a thatched roof, any
thatch; '*ts'ò kún yan meng*'
to trifle with people's lives, as
charlatans do.

造 A colloquial word. To col-
lect, to lay up, to heap up;
to lay by, to pay instalments,
to pay in savings; '*yat ts'in*
'*ts'ò yat ts'in*, for one mace
lay up another; '*siú ts'in ts'ò*
tái ts'in, a little farthing will
grow to a large penny; '*ts'ò*
smái, to lay up.

造 To go to, to arrive; to ad-
vance, to enter; to contain;
Ts'áu '*ts'ò ts'z*' hurried, thoughtless.

糙 Coarse rice, paddy which
Ts'áu has only been hulled, and not
cleaned; '*ts'ò mai lán*, Coarse
Rice street, in Canton.

噪 The chirping and singing
Sáu of many birds; the hum of
men; to cry out.

燥 Chagrined, thoughtful, sad,
Ts'áu vexed; covetous; affected by;
'*tsiú ts'ò*' discontented and
anxious.

燥 Dry, scorched, chapped,
Sáu parched; to dry by the fire;
fierce, untameable; '*kon ts'ò*'
parched up, drought; '*fung kò*
ts'ò mat' the [north] wind
dries or splits things; '*ts'au*
ts'ò' beats of autumn.

躁 Hasty, heedless, precipitate;
Ts'áu to go quickly; dried up by
the heat, and therefore light;
fierce, violent; '*ts'ò pò*' outra-
geous, prone to anger; bust-
ling, fussy; '*fau ts'ò*' light,
testy, wavering.

厝 A large flat stone, fit for a
Ts'oh gravestone; to place, to put
a body away properly; inter-
changed with the next; '*on*
ts'ò' to put a coffin in the
grave or under a lodge; quietly
reposing; '*ts'ò chü*' to cut an
epitaph.

措 To cast away, to throw
Ts'áu down, to place, to put in its
place; to make known, to
show abroad; to conceal, to
set aside; to bury; to take at
unawares; to use, to employ;
to relinquish; arranged, well
ordered; a rule; '*smò sho ts'ò*'
'*shau tsuk*, no place for my
hands or feet, i. e. at a loss, per-
plexed; '*ts'ò ts'z tái ngá*,
'elegant phraseology, words
well spoken

Read *ch'úk*. To pursue after,
to chase, to ferret out.

𠵼 𠵼 Interchanged with the two last. To cut or work stones; to place; to hide, to store away.

醋 Vinegar; pickle; pickled; 'tsau ts'ò vinegar of spirits; Ts'ò pák, ts'ò clear vinegar; háp, ts'ò female rivalry, as between two concubines; lok, tik, s'm ts'ò be more severe with him, as with a pupil; ts'ò ts'ò s'm s'un, your vinegar has no sourness, you can do nothing; yák, kéung ts'ò to bear a child, because ginger and vinegar are given to the mother; syéung ts'ò foreign vinegar.

(621)

Tsoi.

哉 An interjection of praise or surprise; an interrogative particle, intimating doubt or conviction, according to the scope; a superlative; a particle placed after important words to draw attention, but the regimen alters its meaning much; to begin; to burst forth, as plants in spring; k'í kú' cho tsoi, on what account, pray? cho 'yau ü 'ngo tsoi, what is this to me? 'hí 'ho sik, tsoi, would you pity him! 'yan 'ün ü tsoi, has humanity so far gone! on pat, pí tsoi, how could I forbear pity? sik, tsoi, sad indeed! tái tsoi man' ah! truly an important question; tái tsoi 'Hung 'tsz' Confucius, oh, how great! 'á fú' oi

tsoi, 'alas, sad indeed! 'yé tsoi, 'Yau yá' what a clown is Yau! kú 'chí tsoi, kú 'chí tsoi, sell it! sell it!

栽 To plant seed; to set out saplings, to put suckers in the ground; to hill, to heap up earth at the roots; a sapling; to assist; fá tsoi, flower suckers; tsoi 'p'úi, to put earth to, as to roots; 'ho 'i tsoi 'p'úi, he is worthy of your care.

災 灾 Natural calamities, as floods or drought; divine judgments, plagues; misfortunes, miseries, dangers; adverse, calamitous, unfortunate; tsoi hoi' injurious, afflictive; tsoi wo' miserable; afflictions; kau' tsoi, to relieve sufferings; 'chiü tsoi, to bring evil on one's self; t'in tsoi wáng wo' divine and unforeseen judgments; sung' fo tsoi, to dismiss all risk of fire, as is done at a 'ta tsiü'; 'shui tsoi, a flood; t'in tsoi lau shang, an epidemic; tsoi 'yéung kok, tí' t'au, each place has its own calamity.

宰 To govern, to rule, to superintend; to fashion to one's liking; a ruler, a headman, a governor; to slaughter animals, to butcher, to skin and dress animals; to cook; 'tsoi séung' a prime-minister; 'chiü' tsoi, the ruler of all, the chief governor; the mind; kú' tsoi, a steward; kam' 'chí s'ò' tsoi, prohibited the butchering of animals, as in time of drought; ün' tsoi, a district magistrate; 'tsoi 'ngau, to kill an ox.

載

A year; to commence, as after a full revolution; *pún' tsoi*, half a year; *ts'in' tsoi há'* handed down a thousand years; *ki' tsoi*, several years.

載

Tsái

To contain, to hold, as a carriage or ship; to fill in, to load on, to bear, to sustain; to act, to do, to fulfill, to effect; to record; to adorn, to beautify; to load in and transport; written, recorded; filled, loaded; an auxiliary word, then, thereupon; an incalculably high number; *chong tsoi'* to store, to load, as a carriage; *tsoi' mún*, loaded full; *tsoi' lok, sho, shū*, in what book is it recorded? *'m kau' tsoi'* not enough to load it; *'mò 'yé tsoi' chū'* I've nothing to put it in; *'pi ko' 't'ò tsoi'* he lays it up in his mind, he'll remember it; *nang tsoi' 'ki tám'* she carries several peculs.

再

Tsái

Again; doubled, repeated; a second time; then, further, continued, longer; to repeat; *'ts'ing tsoi' 'kong*, please say it again; *tsoi' iú' 'im*, I shall want some more; *ming yat tsoi' 'doi*, come back to-morrow; *tsoi' kwó' 'ki yat*, again some days elapsed; *tsoi' shang* another life; *tsoi' sám tsoi' sz'* again and again [I ordered him]; *tsoi' 'm 'kú tò'* I should not have guessed it; *tsoi' hái' 'kòm 'm tak*, it will not do for you to do so again; *tsoi' 'ché*, further; *tsoi' tuk, kwó'* read it again; *tsoi' pat, 'doi*, I shall not return.

載

A colloquial word. The cargo, the loading of a boat; the tonnage or capacity of a vessel; *'ki shap, tsoi'* several scores of cargoes; *shün' mún, tsoi'* the ship is loaded; *chák, tsoi' shek* stone ballast; *tsoi' kéuk*, freight money; *chong mán' 'pát, tsoi'* she carries 18,000 catties.

在

Tsái

To be in, to pertain to, to be at; to reside, to remain, to live, to dwell at; to belong to, to consist in; involved in, depending on; to be preserved or continue; existing, being, alive; is in, in, at; to examine; a place, a home; *'m tsoi' uk*, not at home; *'m tsoi' 'ch'ü'* not in, not here; *in' tsoi'* at this moment, now; *wán tsoi'* still here; *tsoi' hok, 't'ong*, at school; *tsoi' wai' 'ki noi' nt*, how long has he reigned? *'mò tsoi'* parents are alive; *tsoi' ha' 'tai*, is down stairs; *'m tsoi'* he's not in; dead; no occasion, no need, — a polite phrase; *tsoi' 'ká 'to*, remains much at home; *'ní tsoi' 'sam*, remember it; *'m tsz' tsoi'* not feeling well; *tsoi' 'ngo tsau' 'kòm yéung'* I've made up my mind; *sin' 'mán tsoi' tsik*, newyear's eve is at hand; *'sho tsoi' 'pít, 'yau*, it is everywhere, they are in all places; *ts'o' tsoi' 'ngo*, it is my fault; *'sz' tsoi' 'tsò 'mán*, his ailment is imminent; he does things blunderingly; *pat, tsoi' 'sü*, does not consist in; *tsoi' 'pín 'ch'ü'* where is it? *tsoi' 'ní*, it's your affair.

(622)

Ts'oi.

睬 A colloquial word. An interjection of contempt, tush! pish! to pish at; *ts'oi, fát, ngám' wá' mé*, pshaw, what a lie! said by women; *ts'oi, wan 'ní*, pox take you!

Read *hiú*; agitated, not at ease; vulgar talk.

才 Materials, stuff, or the substance of things, for which the next is used; talents, capacity, ability, powers; endowments, genius, gifts; a person, a graduate; *ts'oi 'tsz'* a genius; *man ts'oi*, literary talents; *sám ts'oi*, the three powers—are heaven, earth, man, who rule all things; *yat' piú cyan ts'oi*, a fine looking man; *and ts'oi*, a slave; *ts'oi kú²* parts, talents; *ts'oi nang*, ability; *léung ts'oi*, goodness, rectitude; *ts'oi chí* talents and knowledge; *'ch'un ts'oi*, you goose! *wai ts'oi*, the unsuccessful *siúts'ái*; *'hò 'hau ts'oi*, eloquent.

材 Materials of which things are made; nature, qualities; timber, lumber, wood; materi-^{èl}, stuff; *ts'oi liú²* materials, as wood, stone, &c.; ingredi-^{ents}; *léung ts'oi*, good stuff; *met.* upright ministers; *'hò shan ts'oi*, likely, well formed; *'ng ts'oi*, the five elements.

財 Wealth, riches, valuables, property, possessions, goods, whatever men can use; profits; bribes; presents; *ts'oi 'chü 'lò*,

a rich man; *ts'oi tung*, a capitalist, a moneyed man; *k'ap ts'oi*, quick at money making; *fát ts'oi*, to get rich, to make money; *t'in ts'oi*, good luck, as a prize in a lottery; *ts'oi pák² sing kwan*, or *ts'oi shan*, god of wealth, Plutus, Mammon; *t'au ká ts'oi*, a thief of a cook; *ts'oi 'lai*, presents, complimentary gifts; *p'ò ts'oi 'tong ts'oi*, to lavish money to ward off (or remedy) calamity; *ts'oi 'ho 't' tung shan*, money can move the gods; *'ní 'm hai² ts'oi shan*, you've bought nothing of me, you've given me no custom.

裁 To make clothes, to cut out garments; to tear, to cut off; to moderate, to reduce, to deny, to diminish; to guess, to plan; to regulate; *ts'oi fung 'lò*, a tailor; *tsz' ts'oi*, suicide; *ts'oi á*, to cut out clothes; *ts'oi 'tsin*, to cut off with shears; *'siú ts'oi* and *tár' ts'oi*, a scant pattern, a full pattern.

纔 An adverb of time; near to, at hand, nearly reaching to; in a short time, thereupon, presently, then, just then, just now, scarcely; *fung ts'oi*, then, a little while ago; *ts'oi 'hò*, then it will do; *ts'oi hú²* just gone.

Read *shám*; a reddish black color.

采 To be distinguished from **采** *pín²* to divide. To pluck, to choose, to take with the hand; variegated, adorned with co-

lors; cities allotted to officers for revenue; in these senses the three next are used; a business, an employment; 'ts'oi yap, territory set apart for the support of grandees, an ancient usage; náp, 'ts'oi, to choose and send the betrothal presents.

採

Ts'ai

To select, to choose, to pick, to pluck, as leaves; to take with the hand; 'ts'oi song, to pick mulberry leaves; 'ts'oi mái, to buy the choicest; 'ts'oi fá, to gather flowers.

家

Ts'ai

Lands or cities allotted for the revenue of officers; 'ts'oi 'ts'oi territory set apart for grandees; 'liú 'ts'oi, officers exercising jurisdiction over the same circuit.

彩

Ts'ai

Variiegated; mixed or ornamented with different colors; elegant, gay, colored; beautiful, as the figures in silks or gems; lucky, pleased; kwong 'ts'oi, brilliant; smooth, as a shaven head; 'hò 'ts'oi, fortunate, a good chance; 'mò 'ts'oi, unlucky, unprosperous; 'lo 'ts'oi, to get eclat, as actors do; 'hò 'ts'oi, to clap, to encore actors; kam fá 'ts'oi chung, tinsel and red silk, such as is used on joyful occasions; 'hí kwó' 'ts'oi, let us have a rejoicing, as after one is out of prison; 'tú 'ts'oi, to get to the goal, to win the praise; 'ts'oi 'ts'ín, the winner's douceur, the lucky man's present; 'ts'oi sk'i, variegated banners, as those used at weddings; 'ng 'ts'oi, variegated, colored.

絲

Ts'ai

Interchanged with the last. Variiegated, colored silk; particolored; kít, 'ts'oi, or kwá' 'ts'oi sch'au, to hang festoons of silk, as is done at the 'tá tsíu'; 'ts'oi k'au, a many colored ball; 'ding 'ts'oi, colored sarsnet, used for linings.

栲

Ts'ai

A sort of tree, whose wood is hard and durable, like that of the chestnut or locust.

睬

Ts'ai

To pay attention to, to notice, to greet; 'm 'ts'au 'm 'ts'oi the cut direct, not to recognize; 'm 'ts'oi, not to acknowledge.

菜

Ts'ai

Vegetables, edible herbs, greens; food, viands; 'hò 'ts'oi' good eating; 'ts'eng 'ts'oi' greens in general; 'sung' 'ts'oi' dishes on the table, not rice; 'ts'oi' shik, lank, half starved, like one who has lived on greens; 'hü' 'mái 'ts'oi' gone to market; 'pák, 'ts'oi' broccoli, the pehtsai; 'shám 'ts'oi' sour crou; 'shang' 'ts'oi' lettuce; 'yé 'ts'oi' cabbage; 'tám' 'ts'oi' a small kind of oyster; 'ts'oi' 'yau, rape-seed oil; 'ngá 'ts'oi' bean sprouts; 'ts'oi' fá, a kind of rape of which the 'ts'oi' 'yau, or herb oil is pressed; 'siú 'ts'oi' condiments of leaves and greens; 'hoi 'ts'oi' seaweed; limpets.

蔡

Ts'ai

Grass, herbs, esculent herbs; a law, a rule; name of a feudal state, now Jüning fú in the southeast of Honán.

塞

Sai

A boundary, a frontier, a limit; 'ch'ut, 'ts'oi' to travel abroad; 'ts'oi' ngoi' beyond the frontier.

賽^{Sai} To recompense, to thank; to strive to surpass, to contest for, to emulate, to match; excelling, contesting; to announce a thank offering, to make an offering; a show of; *ts'oi' tang*, to show lanterns, on the festival of lanterns, at 15th of 1st moon; *ts'oi' shan*, to get up religious processions; *ts'oi' shik*, to show figures; to emulate in making a fine display in processions; *'tò ts'oi'* to wager.

(623) Tsok.

作^{Tsoh} To act, to do, to make; to begin, to discover, to invent; to arise, to appear; to rouse, to animate, as to a reform; work, workmanship; *tsok: wai* acts, conduct, doings; *tsok: fuk*, to supplicate blessings; *peng' fát: tsok*, my ailment has come again; *há' tsok*, mean acts; *tsok: ká*, a writer, an essayist; *'hò tsok: ká*, fine, delicate work; well set out; *sai' tsok*, a spy; *tsok: sman* *chéung*, to compose essays; *tsok: fán*, to turn rebel; *tsok: hai' kòm*, well, let it be this way; *tsok: 'sz' slai lok*, you wish to die, I think, said in anger to a careless man; *kung tsok*, workmanship.

昨^{Tsoh} Yesterday; time past; recently; *tsok: yat*, yesterday; *tsok: 'mán*, last evening, last night; *tsok: sman*, I recently heard it.

作^{Tsoh} Ashamed, disconcerted, out of countenance; to blush, to redden; blushing, shamefaced.

柞^{Tsoh} A spinous tree of firm wood, whose new leaves appear as the old ones fall; a locust? Read *chák*, to root up trees; to fell trees; narrow, confined.

酢^{Tsoh} To pledge a host, to return health; to recompense, to return a compliment.

鑿^{Tsoh} A chissel, a punch; a cold chissel; to cut, to bore into, to chissel; to dig, as a well; to open out, as a road; to brand, to mark, as a thief; *shek: tsok* a stone chissel; *tsok: shek* to cut stone; *tsün' tsok* to bore a hole, to punch the face; *kün ts'oi' tsok* you coffin chissel! you impertinent fellow! *ngo smí tsok*, a half-moon gouge; *án chí tsok: tsok*, 'ho t'eng' he will believe if he has repeated proofs.

(624) Ts'ok.

錫^{Ts'oh} To wash or plate with gold; the stripes, striæ, streaks, &c., in stones or fabrics; to file or polish; to tattoo; a stone for grinding gems or glass; mixed, crossed, barred, confused; *ts'ok: pi'* to tattoo the arm.

錫 A colloquial word. A hacking in the throat, a difficulty or stoppage in the throat; *ts'ok: hi'* the heart in the throat; *ch'au ts'ok*, a retching cough; *ts'ok: ts'ok, ngok: ngok*, amazed, alarmed and amused.

(625) Tsong.

臧 Good, generous; virtuous, faithful; to scold slaves; *tsong wok*, to berate slaves.

贓 Booty, plunder, loot, stolen goods; to receive bribes; to suborn, to bribe; to hide, to secrete; *tsong kún*, an officer who takes bribes; *hi tsong*, to seize the booty; *tsong mat*, spoil, things secreted; *t'am tsong*, sordid, covetous of bribes; *tso' tsong*, to take bribes; bribery.

羊 A ram or ewe; full, plenty; *tsong tsong*, flourishing, as foliage.

葬 } To bury, to inter, to put under the ground; *tsong' smái*, to bury; *sung' tsong'* to carry to the grave; *koi tsong'* or *ts'in tsong'* to change bodies to another grave; *hau' tsong'* a deep grave; to bury in rich dresses; *fo tsong'* to burn the dead, cremation; *kò tsong'* buried in a mat; *pá k'ü kám' shang tsong'* to be buried alive.

臟 The viscera; the entrails; *'ng tsong'* the five viscera—heart, lungs, stomach, liver, and kidneys; *chü tsong' tuk*, the cæcum of hogs; *'ng tsong' luk, 'fü*, all the inwards; *smò tsun' tsong'* a great eater, gluttonous.

藏 A store-house, a retreat; a strong-box, a casket; *smò tsun' tsong'* exceedingly avaricious or greedy; *sai tsong'*

Tibet; *yap' tsong'* to lie torpid; to keep out of sight; *ti' tsong' wong*, name of a deified Buddhist.

(626) Ts'ong.

倉 A granary of the government; a storehouse; a box, a bin, a compartment, a pigeon-hole; *kuk, ts'ong*, a rice storehouse; *ts'ong ts'ung*, bins or partitions in a granary; *fo' ts'ong*, a pack-house, a go-down; *hoi ts'ong*, to dispense rice from the granaries; *yat, ts'ong ts'ong*, one bin or stall; *ts'ong ts'üt*, flurried, perturbed, alarmed.

蒼 Occurs used for the last, hastily; the green tint of the sky; flourishing, prospering; hoary, aged, old in service; *ts'ong t'au*, soldiers, so called from their green caps; an old slave; *ts'ong ts'ong 'ché t'in*, the empyrean; *met.* Providence; *ts'ong 'lò*, old, waning; an old man; *ts'ong shang* the people, living things; *ts'ong wong*, hurried, flighty; *ts'ing ts'ong*, a greenish bluish color.

滄 Vast like the sea; name of a river and lake; a superior district in Tientsin fú; *ts'ong 'hoi chí léung'* to drink like the sea, able to drink much.

瑤 Color of gems; a musical sound; *ts'ong ts'ong*, the jingling of stones.

艙 An unauthorized character.

The compartments in a ship's hold; a hold; *shün ts'ong*, the hold of a vessel; *hoi ts'ong* to begin to unlade; *sò ts'ong*, the last lighter; *ts'ing ts'ong*, cargo all discharged; *fung ts'ong*, to forbid trade; *lái² t'ò ts'ong*, the main hold; *ts'ong wai²* the stowage.

鰯 The second character is unauthorized. The pomfret; *pák ts'ong sü*, the silver pomfret (*Stromateus argentus*); *hak ts'ong*, the black pomfret (*Stromateus niger*); *wong lap ts'ong*, the yellow pomfret (*Trachinotus auratus*); *fá ts'ong*, small pomfret (*Caranx malabaricus*); *kwá tsz' ts'ong*, long-finned pomfret (*Trachinotus asper*).

鷓 A kind of crane, plumage ashcolored, and cheeks red; *Ts'ong ts'ong kút*, the black crane, called *t'in tam kai*, or field tank hen.

藏 To store away, to put in safety; to contain; to hide, to conceal; to accumulate; to gather knowledge; *ts'ong mái*, to lay by; *ká ts'ong*, heirlooms laid by, family treasures; *mò ts'ong t'au*, no chance for profit; *ts'ong pán*, to keep the blocks, to publish a book; *páu ts'ong*, to keep from, not to divulge; *shau ts'ong*, to receive, as in trust; *'m hai² ts'ong chung chí' sho*, I'm not to be cribbed in this place; *yan ts'ong*, to conceal; *ts'ong t'au ló' mí*, to give a partial account of, an inkling.

(627)

Tsü.

且 A phonetic particle, used in the Shí King at the end of sentences, as an affirmative.

疽 A deep-seated ulcer; a carbuncle or anthrax; *yung tsü*, an old ulcer; *'shün tsü*, to suck out an ulcer.

睚 To stare at in a fright, to gaze up at, to look angrily at. Read *sui*: self-satisfaction; a large stream into Lake Hung-t's'eh in Kiángsü; a district in Kweiteh fú in Honán.

苴 The female hemp plant; sackcloth; a rush, a sedge used for sandals; coarse, unpolished; *tsü pò* mourning sackcloth; *pò tsü*, to correct bad composition; *tsü chéung* the mourner's staff.

菹 Pickled fruits, like melons; salted vegetables; a marshy plant or sedge; a marsh.

趑 To walk slowly, impeded in going; *tsz' tsü*, hobbling, walking step by step.

沮 } The name of an affluent of the Yángtsz' kiáng west of K'ingchau fú in Húpeh; an ancient district now the extreme southwest of Shensi.

沮 } To stop, to prohibit; to pass over; to divulge; to destroy; to discomfit; to scare; *'tsü chí*, to quash, to stop; to intrigue against; *'tsü tsok*, ashamed, awkward, as a rustic; *'tsü sít*, to let out, to blab; to issue, as malaria; *shap tsü*, damp, dank.

咀 To taste; to chew, to bite in order to taste; *tsü tséuk* há, take a bite of it; *shòm ying tsü wá*, to learn and relish the beauties of a style.

齟 Irregular teeth, which do not interlock easily; discordant, as opinions, incongruous; to bite, to chew.

序 Eastern and western walls or rooms; a college, a school; an asylum for old men; a preface, an introduction, an exordium; order, precedence, series; to follow in order; *ts'z'* tsü² in order, seriatim, regularly; *tsok yat p'in tsü* to write a preface; *tsü² ch'i*, to go by ages; *tsü² ts'éung*, a district college; *tsü² sz'² t'o tong* everything in its order.

敘 Similar to the preceding; to arrange, to order, to set in their proper places; to meet, to converse; to discourse or argue upon; order, series, rank; *séung tsü²* or *tsü² t'am*, to converse; *tsü²* to deliberate upon the proper rewards; *t'in tsü²* the five social relations.

聚 To assemble, to congregate, to gather; to meet; to tend to, to concur; to incline towards, popular; to collect, to dwell together; a dwelling-place, a village; a conjunction, a meeting; a place of meeting; *tsü² shau*, a concourse, a gathering of friends; *tsü² ts'oi* not a lucky place; not a moneymaking man; *tsü² pò t'ong*, the shrine of Plutus at the door; *tsü² ú²* to call a meeting.

蕙 Good, agreeable, pleasant, as liquor. Read *ü*, name of a fragrant plant.

鱖 The tench or roach; a large, coarse species of carp found in the rivers of Kiángsü.

(638) T's'ü.

趨 To hasten to one's place, to stride off, as in a superior's presence; to run, to walk quick; *ts'ü shí*, to run after, as a fashion; *ts'ü pò* to straddle off, as a courier does; *ts'ü am fu' shai* to run to the flame and stick to the strong — a parasite.

蛆 Maggots in putrid flesh; fly-blows, eggs of flies; *shang ts'ü*, it has bred worms; *süt ts'ü*, worms found in snow in Sz'chuen, a sort of Proto-coccus. Read *tsü*, a millipede; *tsik tsü*, a centipede.

徐 Grave, serious, leisurely; tardy, slow; composed, majestic, dignified; to walk carefully and formally; *ts'ü pò* to walk gracefully; *ts'ü ts'ü*, gravely, tranquilly, as a gait.

取 To take, to lay hold on, to use; to exact; to seize on, to take away; to assume, to appropriate; to receive, to apply to one's use; to take, as a wife; to get, to induce, to bring upon; taken, applied, selected; *shau ts'ü*, to receive; *ts'ü s'm shéung*, not needed, unfit; *ts'ü chung* promoted, chosen, selected

tái' 'yau' ho' ts'ü, estimable, one who is liked; ts'ü ch'ut, taken out; ts'ü yap, brought in; t'ám' 'nong' ts'ü mat, [as easy as] taking a cash out of the purse; sok, ts'ü, to beg earnestly for, as a loan; ts'ü siú' 'k'ü, to get the joke on him; tsz' ts'ü wo' to bring down misery on one's self; tsau' t' ts'ü ts'oi, happily I just then turned it up, as something that was wanted; s'm s'hing kwó' ts'ü, I don't want much; híp, ts'ü, to force from, to extort; p'ang' sman' ts'ü luk, to select the compositions according to their style; smung' ts'ü fo' obliged to you for taking goods, — as shopmen say.

娶 To marry a woman with the legal ceremonies; a marriage; ts'ü' ts'ai, or ts'ü' 'lò' p'o, to take a wife; ts'ü' san' fú or ts'ò' sam' p'ò, somebody marrying; wing' ts'ü' s'm ts'ang, have you been married yet? ts'ü' ts'ip, or ts'ü' p'in' fong, to take a concubine home to one.

趣 Similar to ts'ü 趨 to run; to go, to advance quickly; to see what is proper and agreeable, and hasten to do it; to show alacrity or haste to please; to regard pleasurably; sprightly, playful, graceful; amusing, pleasing; s'm shik, ts'ü' unaccommodating, mulish; tak, kòm' ts'ü' very agreeable, humorous; hò' ts'ü' very lively, gleesome; ts'ü' m' entertaining, as a friend; ts'ü'

ts'ü' tik, rather pleasing, novel; chí' ts'ü' hai' kòm' ts'ü' tik, this is truly exhilarating, this is exquisite.

覷 To spy, to look at; to peep, to descry, to reconnoitre; Ts'ü' ts'ü' p'in, to look after the frontiers closely.

蜡 Used as a form of 臘 and 蠟 láp, dried meats and beeswax.

蠅 A flyblow, eggs of the common fly.

Read chá'; the sacrifice made at the winter solstice, when the cold binds everything close.

(629) Tsui.

嘴 The lips; a beak, a bill of a bird; a spout, a nozzle, an aperture, an adit; to wrangle, to chatter, to talk much and impudently, to give lip; mút, há' t'íú' tsui, wipe your lips; ts'an' tsui, to kiss; tséuk' tsui, a bird's bill; ín' t'ung' tsui, mouthpiece of a pipe; hò' tsui' má, or yau' tsui, glib at talking, garrulous; smò' táp' tsui, don't interfere, as in a dispute; tá' tsui' pá, to beat the lips; sung' 'siú' tsui, to tell tales, to stir up ill feeling; pong' tsui, to take the part of; sch'á' s'ü' tsui, a teapot spout; hò' shik, tsui' t'au, loving to eat this and that; ní' mò' t'ò' tsui, don't you talk so much; tsui' kong' í' it's all very easy to talk; tsui' hò' ngáng' he wont confess at all.

醉^{Tsui} Exhilarated with drink; intoxicated, fuddled, drunken; a debauch; fascinated, enchanted, devoted to, stupefied with; completely engrossed with; 'yam tsui' drunken; 'm chí tsui' not affected by liquor; tsui' tsau 'lò a drunkard; mò' tsau sám fan tsui' he is half drunk, and has had no wine, i. e. he is very stupid, he does not know what he's about; tsui' héung, a drunken sot; tsui' cū nai, drunk as a clod; tái' tsui' dead drunk.

最^{Tsui} To come together, to assemble; an adjective denoting the most important, the highest degree of; very, extremely, exceedingly; altogether; tsui' shin' very good; tsui' nán, very difficult; tsui' 'kán iú' highly important; tsui' sīn, first, in the first place; tsui' pín' tong' the most convenient, very handy.

(630)

Ts'ui.

隨^{Sui} To follow, to accord with, to yield, to comply obediently; to permit, to let; the way or usage of; an adverb, according to, as, like, wherever; forthwith, presently; a feudal state now Ts'ui chau in the northeast of Húpeh; ts'ui shí tsò' do it as I have time; ts'ui pín' as you please; very well; ts'ui ngo lai, come after me; ts'ui tsoi' ngo, the decision is with me; ts'ui tak, k'ü, let

him do as he likes; ts'ui yat, tò' i' do the second like (or after) the first; ts'ui ká' múi' a waiting-maid given at marriage, like Zilpah; ts'ui ch'ü' 'kong, talking about it everywhere; ts'ui 'shiu loi, bring a little of it, as you can get it; ts'ui tsik, immediately; ts'ui ch'ü' kái án, it is all about, they are everywhere.

A colloquial word. A smell, a stench; bad breath; yat, pung' ts'ui, a stench; 'yau tik, ts'ui sik, there is some bad smell.

隋^{Sui} A dynasty, which ruled from A. D. 590-620, preceding the T'áng dynasty.

翠^{Ts'ui} The female of a kingfisher, whose feathers are used in plumagery; ts'ui' kiú' a bridal chair covered with feathers; ts'ui' s'ing, a feathered shrine or car; 'tim ts'ui' to put on feathers; ts'ui' mò, the kingfisher's feathers; ts'ui' shik, a purplish blue.

毳^{Ts'ui} The down on birds, the fine undergrowth of hair on animals; birds molting; furry, downy, soft, fine, delicate; like felt, velvety; 'mín ts'ui' cotton staple; 'fo ts'ui' asbestos cloth; ts'ui' mok, a felt tent.

脆^{Ts'ui} Delicate, easily broken; brittle, crackling; shivery, crumbling; crisp, light, as crust; trifling, unsteady in character; 'shong ts'ui' delicate, as cakes; kon ts'ui' cracks when dry; 'hám ts'ui' fú shang, baked salt ground nuts; t'ü meng' ap, ap, ts'ui' life snaps asunder like crust.

(631) Tsúí.

罪
鼻

Ts'ui

A bamboo net for fish; to become entangled in the net of the law; trespass, crime, sin, fault; a violation of the rules of the land or decorum; to criminate, to regard as a criminal; punishment, retribution; *tak tsúí' ŭ d'in*, to sin against Heaven; *tsúí' kwó'* a fault, a crime; *cün tsúí' 'yau 'ho cün*, the crime can be exculpated; *fát, tsúí'* to punish crime; *shé' tsúí'* to forgive sins; *kwan tsúí'* exile to Hí; *shü' tsúí'* excuse me; *fán' tsúí'* to offend the laws; *shuk' tsúí'* to redeem or ransom criminals; *fú' king 'ts'ing tsúí'* to take a rod and request punishment — an affected phrase of officers; *fú' tsúí'* to repent of sins; *tsúí' 'sho ying tak*, a punishment well deserved.

(632) Ts'úi.

崔

Ts'ui

Lofty, mountainous; rugged, as a hilly country; *ts'úi ngai*, lofty, rocky hills and peaks.

催

Ts'ui

To urge, to press, to egg on; to importune; to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to reiterate; *mok' ko' ts'úi 'ngo*, don't hurry me; *ts'úi pik*, or *ts'úi 'kam*, to urge on, to stimulate; *ts'úi 'k'ü fái' tik*, hurry him on a little; *fát' kái' 'tsau ts'úi*, I've no servant to

send to hasten you — a phrase on invitation cards; *'hí shai' kóm' ts'úi*, hurrying and urging one rather causelessly.

璀

Ts'ui

The lustre of a gem; a gem hanging down, as from the girdle.

衰
縗

Ts'ui

The unhemmed, frayed edges of mourning clothes, which are left so; to ravel out, frayed out; *'chám ts'úi*, clipped, unhemmed.

摧

Ts'ui

To stop, to drive back, to repress; to overpower, to set down; to push upon, to thrust forward, to crowd against, to impel; to break, as the wind does trees; to reach; to put out, to extinguish, as a family; *ts'úi yik*, to abate, to put down; *ts'úi chit*, to break off by pushing against.

淮

Ts'ui

Deep, clear water; tears trickling down; fresh, new, clean; spoiling, ruining; snow drifted; name of a stream.

(633)

Tsuk.

足

Tsuh

The leg, the foot; enough, sufficient; full, satiated, no deficiency; entirely, in full, wholly; to satisfy, to please; to satisfy the wants of; pure, as silver; actions, conduct; the 137th radical of characters relating to going; *shap' tsuk*, complete in all respects; *'shau tsuk*, hands and feet, brothers; *tsuk, 'ling*, enough! no more, I beg of you! *tsz' tsuk*, self-sufficient, conceited; *tsuk*

tsuk, 'wan 'ni pün' yat I've annoyed you half a day; *shat*; *tsuk*, to slip and fall; to make a blunder, a faux-pas; *tsuk*, há² your presence, said to a friend; 'm *chi tsuk*, discontented, never satisfied; *pat*, *tsuk*, tò² beyond description, can not be spoken of; *tsuk*, shò² 'm *tsuk*, is the number just right? *fung tsuk*, prosperous, to the heart's content; *yan san* 'mò im' *tsuk*, the heart is never satisfied; *shing sün tong*² *tsuk*, 'tsz' whole dollars alone are reckoned to be full coin.

Read *tsü*; to act respectfully in order to flatter one; careful of one's words; to increase; *tsü*² *kung ü yan*, to humor and flatter people.

俗_{Suh} What common people desire; inelegant, uneducated, common, vulgar, unpolished, rude; the groveling, common, low, business of life; the laity; *tsuk*, wá² common talk, colloquial, in distinction from the book style; *fung tsuk*, manners, customs of a place; *shai*² *tsuk*, manners of the age; *tsuk*, tsz² 'ngán, a vulgar expression; wán *tsuk*, to again become a layman; *sch'an tsuk*, the busy world; *tsuk*, ká, the laity; t'üt, *tsuk*, to eschew vulgarity; *tsuk*, yan, a vulgar person.

族_{Tsuh} A barb of a dart; to collect, to draw together, as a banner does; a clan, a tribe; a family or kindred of the same surname; degrees of kin; a class,

a kind; *tsung tsuk*, of the same clan; *tsuk*, 'p'ò, a genealogical register of the clan; *ch'ut*, *tsuk*, to disown, to turn out of the clan; *tsuk*, 'lò, a senior in a clan; *sám tsuk*, father, self, and son; father, mother, and wife's kindred; 'shui *tsuk*, aquatic animals.

簇_{Tsuh} } These two are used interchangeably. Tufts of small bamboo; to collect, to crowd together; a crowd of people; a nest; a framework or whisk on which silk-worms spin cocoons; a mold for cakes; head or barb of a dart; *tsuk*, 'yung ts'ín loi, came pressing on in a crowd. Also read ts'au².

鏃_{Tsuh} The barb of a dart or arrow, the iron head of a dart; sharp pointed.

鶩_{Tsuh} A phoenix of a carnation color; a large species of duck near river banks; an albatross.

續_{Suh} To continue, to join on, to succeed; to keep up; tied together, ligatured; following, continuous, successively; carrying on what another has begun; *tsip*, *tsuk*, to join on, as a short cord; to take up and carry on; *tsuk*, ts'ü² or *tsuk*, sün, to join the guitar string—to take a second wife; *luk*, *tsuk*, 'yau lai, coming one after another; *sch'ün tsuk*, to continue a family; *tsuk*, chü² 'mí tsò² to work by spells.

藿_{Suh} A marshy, grassy and climbing plant, with leaves like purslane, called also cow's lips.

(634)

Ts'uk.

速 Suh Hasty, quick, hurried; fleet, as a deer; with haste; to call, to invite; *tsik, ts'uk*, instantly, presently; *ts'uk, hü'* go quickly; *ts'uk, ts'uk*, no connection with; friendless; *'m tsoi' kòm' smong ts'uk*, don't be so precipitate, flurried; *ts'uk, yuk*, to hurry the steps [of a guest]; *'fo ts'uk*, as quick as possible.

餼 Suh The prepared contents of a boiler or kettle; pot-luck, dressed food.

鯨 Suh Horns beginning to start; to start, to tremble; *huk, ts'uk*, frightened, as oxen are in presence of lions; in a terrible fright.

楸 Suh A small tree, a shrub, a sapling; *puk, ts'uk*, small trees, suitable for posts.

簸 Suh To sift, and cause to shower down; close, thickset; showering down, like autumnal leaves blown by the wind.

藪 Suh Vegetables, legumes, kitchen herbs; *ts'oi' ts'uk*, vegetables; *ts'uk, ts'uk*, mean; *ts'uk, ts'uk, fung wai*, the stern wind whistling along.

遽 Suh Similar to the next. To step smartly to one's place; to dispatch, to hurry through; attentive, respectful; alert, speedy.

蹙 Ts'uh Pressed upon, urged, impelled; cramped, cribbed; embarrassed; to wrinkle, to rumple, to draw in; retractile; disquieted, uneasy, reduced

to extremity; *pik, ts'uk*, to press or urge vehemently; *ts'uk, ts'uk*, contracted.

顙 Ts'uh Interchanged with the last, to frown; to wrinkle the forehead; anxious, careworn.

蹴 Ts'uh Similar to the last two. To tread on, to press with the foot; to kick; *ts'uk, sin*, reverential.

促 Ts'uh To constrain; near, short, close; urgent, pressed upon; small, shortened; hampered; *kuk, ts'uk*, a narrow, small space; *ts'uk, sat, t'ám sam*, to draw together and talk, as long absent friends.

(635)

Tsun.

津 Tsin A ford, a ferry; a landing-place, a ghaut; to ford, to cross a stream; to imbue, to moisten, to soften by soaking; to split wood by the hands; spittle; *tsun t'ung*, ends of a bridge; *tsun yat, saliva*; *tsun 'hau*, a ferry; *kwán tsun*, excise stations, guard-houses; *man' tsun*, to ask the way; *shang tsun*, to produce saliva; *t'in tsun*, the constellation Cygnus; the port of Peking; *tsun tsun 'yau mi'* I relish it more and more.

樽 Tsun A vase for libations; a vase for wine; a bottle, a decanter; a vase, a jar; full, flourishing foliage; to stop; *yat, tsun tsau*, a bottle of spirits; *fá tsun*, a flower-vase; *hoi tsun*, open the bottle.

遵
Tsun
To follow a superior; to comply with, to obey, to conform to, to act as required, to yield; to induce to follow, to influence to obey; obedience, acquiescence; *tsun 'chi*, to obey the emperor's behests; *yam 'ts'z' yam tsun*, to stand in awe and obey; *tsun fát*, to obey the laws; *tsun í*, to cordially receive.

榛
Tsin
A fruit like the hazel or filbert, smaller than the chestnut; wood, brushwood; thorny bushes, as in thickset hedges.

濼
Tsin
A small stream in Honán, one of the headwaters of the R. Hwái; to reach to; *tsun tsun*, numerous, abundant; at ease, loose.

臻
Tsin
To arrive or extend to; the utmost, the highest degree; many, a multitude; to collect, to congregate; *pák fuk p'ing tsun*, may all happiness come here.

蓁
Tsin
Abundant, exuberant herbage; bushy trees; collected, an accumulation of; *k'i íp tsun tsun*, how abundant is the foliage.

盡
Tsin
Same as *tsun* 盡 to finish; empty; all; the utmost degree; *tsun 'ho 'i*, it can be done; *'tsun kin* seen it through, seen the whole.

燼
Tsin
The ashes, embers, snuff, or residue after combustion; a quenched brand; the residuum; the relics, what is left, as of a conquered people; *fu' wai fúi 'tsun*, all turned to ashes; *sü 'tsun*, the remains, as of embers.

蓋
Tsin
Similar to the last; a plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; a residue; to advance constantly; sincere, as in attachment to; *'tsun shan*, or *chung 'tsun*, a loyal minister.

贐
Tsin
Precious things; presents given to friends going on a journey; *'tsun í*, parting gifts of ceremony.

進
Tsin
To advance, to enter, to go up or on, to get on; to present, to bring forward, to introduce, to promote, to recommend; to make progress in; to come near; a promotion, an advance; a division of a hong; *tsun' kung'* to bring in tribute; *ch'o tsun' pò'* the first step ahead — to be a *siúts'ái*; *tsun' hok* to enter school; *ki tsun' sham*, of how many divisions deep? *tsun' t'úi' léung snán*, hard to advance or retreat, embarrassed; *tsun' shan chí kai'* a contrivance to advance one's self; *kò tsun'* high attainments, as in degrees; *chung' tsun' sz'* to reach the third literary degree; *tsun' fo tái' kat*, let prosperity come on the new house — said when moving into another dwelling; *'yan tsun'* to bring forward; *'mò 'chéung tsun'* he makes no headway, he does not improve; *tsin tsun'* to make progress.

錐
Tsiuen
To engrave, to carve; to cut, to chisel; to censure or degrade an officer; *san tsun'* a new edition, as of blocks; *tsun' k'ap*, to reduce an officer in rank; *tsun' shek*, to cut in stone, as an epitaph.

雋 Fat, fleshy, as a bird in season; fat flesh; racy, pleasant discourse. Also read *tsui* a hero.
Siuen

雋 Valiant, brave; superior, excelling others in skill or wisdom; to overcome; unusual, strange.
Tsiun

俊 Similar to the last; superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; eminent; *ying tsun* a brave man, a young hero; *skw'an kwai' tsun' sau'* all distinguished for accomplishments and beauty.
Tsiun

峻 High, lofty, steep, as mountains; impetuous, hasty, stern, severe, as one's temper; *tsun' tsai*, a powerful medicine.
Tsiun

浚 Deep, profound, as water; to dig a channel, to deepen a water-course; deep, serious, as reverence; abstruse; well read; to use part of, to employ; a district in Honán; *tsun' tseng*, to deepen a well.
Siun

駿 To see; a man's name; *Tsun' tsun' chéuk*, a hero who lived in the Hán dynasty.
Tsiun

駿 An officer who superintended the fields; a land-office; a husbandman, a peasant.
Tsiun

竣 To stop work, to finish, to complete a task; completed, done; to stand still, to wait aside, to retire; proud; *kò' tsun'* to make known the completion; *tsun' kung*, to finish the work; *sz² tsun'* the affair is completed.
Tsiun

駿 A steed, a stately, fine horse; dignified, majestic; large; excelling; rapid; *tsun' fât*, quick, as in getting rich.
Tsiun

腴 Shriveled up, as flesh; puckered, lessened; to diminish, to reduce by oppression.
Siuen

餽 Hot food; to eat the remnants of an offering or a meal; the leavings on the table.
Tsiun

晉 To increase, to flourish, to grow, as the sun makes all things; to stick, as into a case or about the person; to curb in a horse; name of a dynasty, divided into the Western and Eastern Tsin, A. D. 265-419; a feudal state, now the southern part of Shánsí.
Tsin

措 To stick into, to insert; to put in, as into a socket; to shake. Used for the next.
Tsin

緡 Carnation colored silk, a light red; to wrap around; to gird, as with a sash; *tsun' shan*, the "red sashes" are the gentry or literati; *tsun' shan st'ün shü*, the red book; *tsun' shan sín shang*, a literary gentleman.
Tsin

璫 A pebble or secondary gem; a stone which may be considered precious.
Tsin

盡 An empty vessel; to exhaust, to use all; to indulge, as one's grief; a quantity used up, a work brought to an end; made an end of, as life; finished, achieved, empty, exhausted; all, entirely, fully, wholly; to do to the utmost, with the whole of; a superlative, the uttermost, extreme; *tsun' ngo sam*, [obeying] with my whole heart; *tsun' tí kòm' to*, there's only so much; *tsun' tí tsò²* use it.
Tsin

all up then; *yung² tsun² sam² ki*, employing all my abilities; *ká ts'oi sán² tsun²* the whole estate is dissipated; *shát, kó² tsun² tsüi²* slew them all; *tsun² üt²* the twelfth month; *tsün² üt² 'pí 'ní*, I'll pay you at the at the month's end; *kóm tse² pat. tsun²* I cannot express all my thanks; *tsun² chik*, to perform one's official duties fully; *chang tsun²* gone through the whole, gone all over; *tsun² ní pò*, try this one chance; one chance left; *tsun² hai² 'shui tsik*, all are water-soaked; *tsz² tsun²* put an end to himself; *tsun² t'au*, gone to the end, at the extreme; *mò k'ung tsun²* inexhaustible; *tsun² tsít*, died a martyr to chastity.

ts'un chang kò² sz² act as has been formerly done.

拮

Siun

To pat, to stroke; to encourage, to soothe; to take a sympathizing interest in.

巡

Siun

To cruize; to go on circuit, to examine what is doing, to go on a tour of inspection; a course at a feast; *ts'un fú*, the governor of a province; *ts'un kím*, the supervisor or judge of a *sz*' or township; *ts'un shün*, revenue cruizers; *ts'un pò²* special aids of the governor-general and governor; *ts'un káng*, on post, as a watchman; *ts'un chün ch'ü* to go about and examine; *ch'ut, ts'un*, to start on a circuit; to reconnoitre; *ts'un ting*, tidewaiters, cruizing officers.

巡

Siun

Fine, silken cords or bindings; tassels, ornaments; a model, a pattern; *tít, ts'un*, the spindle of a spinning-wheel — a colloquial term.

紉

Siun

A tame, docile, well-bred horse; yielding, gentle, amiable, mellow, harmless, kind; to tame; to attain to gradually; *ts'un léung*, docile, good natured; *'ngá ts'un*, elegant, polished, as diction; *ts'un fuk*, docile, ready to obey.

馴

Ts'in

A kind of rice; a feudal state occupying the region of the rivers Wei and King; the range of mountains in south of Shensi; *Ts'un ch'ü*, the Ts'in dynasty, B. C. 186-120; *ts'un 'Chi wong tai* the emperor First of this Ts'in dynasty, who centralized the Chinese empire.

秦

Ts'in

To follow a leader; to comply with; to accord, to follow or go round with; to revolve; to inspect, to go the rounds, to perambulate, to go on the circuit; good, easy, docile; leisurely; to soothe, to console; to explain; *ts'un kw'ái tò² 'kü*, to accord with and follow instructions; *ts'un fát*, to obey the laws; *yan ts'un 'ng² sz²* lazily hindering the prosecution of business; *yan ts'un*, not interfering with, indifferent to; *ts'un ts'un shin² 'yau*, gradually and gently lead him on, as to good habits;

(636)

Ts'un.

循

Siun

To follow a leader; to comply with; to accord, to follow or go round with; to revolve; to inspect, to go the rounds, to perambulate, to go on the circuit; good, easy, docile; leisurely; to soothe, to console; to explain; *ts'un kw'ái tò² 'kü*, to accord with and follow instructions; *ts'un fát*, to obey the laws; *yan ts'un 'ng² sz²* lazily hindering the prosecution of business; *yan ts'un*, not interfering with, indifferent to; *ts'un ts'un shin² 'yau*, gradually and gently lead him on, as to good habits;

螻 A small species of cicada ;
 Ts'in eggs of the mantis ; a breeze
 or large blue-bottle fly.

旬 A decade of years or days ;
 Siun a complete number finished,
 completed ; the whole of ; in
 mourning, seven days make
 a *ts'un* ; *ts'un sui* a complete
 year ; the *shéung*², *chung*, and
*há*² *ts'un*, are the first, second,
 and third decades of a month ;
ts'at, *ts'un*, the 49 days of
 mourning ; also 70 years ; 'hò
'shui ts'un, the-tide will serve
 you well.

(637) Tsün.

尊 Honorable, eminent, respect-
 Tsun ed, noble ; a term of respect,
 your ; to honor, to respect, to
 dignify, to venerate ; *ling*² *tsün*
 your father ; *tsün ká* your
 honor ; you, Sir ; *tsün sing*²
 your surname ; *tsün fú*, your
 house ; *tsün fú syan*, your
 wife ; *wai 'lò pat tsün*, old
 but without self-respect ; *tsün*
king to venerate ; *chí* *tsün*,
 the emperor ; *tsün 'chéung*,
 respected, elderly persons ; *yat*
tsün fat, *'kòm yéung* stupid
 as a statue of Budha.

續 To tie things together ; to
 Ts'wan continue, to carry on ; to
 take up where others left off ;
 to imitate, as virtues.

纂 A kind of carnation band
 Ts'wan or cord ; to connect ; to col-
 lect together ; to compile a
 work, to edit, to abridge ; a
 resumé, a compend, a digest,

a collection, a compilation ;
'tsün sau, to arrange literary
 materials ; *'tsün tsáp* a col-
 lectanea ; *'tsün ts'ap*, to pre-
 pare and publish.

鑽 An awl, a gimlet, an au-
 gur, a borer ; an instrument
 } for perforating ; point of a
 Tswán } weapon ; to bore, to pierce,
 as a sting ; to worm one's self
 into, to search into secrets ;
tsün 'ngán, to bore a hole ;
t'it, tsün an awl ; *kam kong*
tsün a diamond or corundum
 borer ; *tsün' ling* to seek into,
 to act wilily ; *shing tsün*
 a centre-bit ; *tsün' lung tsün*
lá to pry into every nook and
 corner, to search thoroughly ;
chí má tsün a flaxseed awl,
 —a skinflint ; *man 'tsz' tsün*
 a hardhearted villain.

(638) Tsün.

村 A hamlet, a village ; *chéung*
 } *ts'un*, a village, the country ;
邨 } *ts'un tsuk*, rustic, unpolish-
 Ts'un ed ; *ts'un fú*, a villager, an
 uneducated man.

全 Complete, entire, unbroken,
 Ts'iuen perfect ; all, the whole ; to
 finish, to do all that is re-
 quired ; *ts'un nang*, almighty ;
 plenipotentiary, having full
 powers ; *ts'un fú tsing shan*,
 with undivided energies ; *ts'un*
sái all complete ; *ts'un 'hò*,
 all right ; *ts'ai ts'un*, com-
 plete throughout ; *ts'un ká*
*lí sz*² may your whole family
 prosper ; *ts'un ü* entirely well.

揀 To select from, to pick out from with the hand.

Ts'üen

痊 Cured, healed, convalescent, recovered; *peng² ts'ün*, recovered from illness.

Ts'üen

筌 A crab-trap; a bamboo trap for fish, having a small entrance; *tak² ü² smong ts'ün* to get the fish and then forget the trap—ungrateful for benefits.

Ts'üen

詮 To explain, to comment on; select sayings; to illustrate, to expound books; to discourse upon, to set forth and enforce; *chü² ts'ün*, explained by notes.

Ts'üen

踉 Stooping, creeping, bent down; to kick; to go along doubled over; decrepit.

Ts'üen

銓 To weigh, to measure; to estimate the quantity of things, to value; to choose according to merit or value; a carpenter's plane; *ts'ün 'sün*, to select, as proper officers.

Ts'üen

攢 Interchanged with **攢**; to collect, to come together, to assemble; to lay a coffin under a shed, and not bury it; poles and thatch to cover a coffin; *ts'ün hòp²*, a box with partitions, used for sweetmeats

Tswan

泉 A fountain, a spring; the headwaters of a river; a department in Fuhkien, Ts'üen-chau fú or Chinchew; *'tsing ts'ün*, a well; *lap² ts'ün* a cascade; *swong ts'ün*, elysium; *'kau ts'ün*, hades; *fo² ts'ün*, money, cash; *ts'ün lò²* the shades; *lau ts'ün 'yéung 'lò*, to cherish one's old age.

Ts'üen

存 To preserve, to defend from injury; alive, to exist; to lay

Ts'un

by; to take care of, as of one's life; to inquire after, as one's health; to heedfully look after; *ts'ün há²* lay this aside; *ts'ün sam*, to be of the same mind; *ts'ün fán yat*, 'tím há² yui² there remains one descendant only; *ts'ün smong*, to preserve and to ruin; to continue and to lose; *'ts'ün*, a settled purpose; *'ts'ün slau*, to detain, to keep back; *kò² ts'ün*, to inform the emperor of one's health, as old or octogenarian officers should.

Ts'un

蹲 To sit cross-legged; to sit cuddled up, to sit on the heels; to make antics; to sit haughtily; placed together, as scales of armor.

Ts'un

忖 To consider, to reflect on; to guess, to surmise; *'ts'ün tok* to conjecture, to calculate.

Ts'un

爨 A furnace or cooking-place; a mess, a table; to cook gently; to steam; *ch'ui 'ts'ün* to cook; *tsz² 'ki hoi 'ts'ün*, eats by himself; *fan 'ts'ün*, to eat at separate tables; *'stung 'ts'ün*, at the same table, messmate; *táp² 'ts'ün*, a boarder.

Ts'wan

鱒 A fish like the roach, with small scales. In Japan, this character denotes the salmon.

Ts'un

儻 Many persons conversing amicably; to talk agreeably to one; unitedly, as a chorus; *'ts'ün táp²* to flatter and then traduce; *'ts'ün táp² mái sái²* lay them all aside; — a colloquial phrase, in which the word is also pronounced 'tsun.

Ts'un

寸 Ts'ün The Chinese inch, regarded as long as the middle joint of the finger; the tenth of a foot, and varies according to the *ch'ek*; a very little; the 41st radical; *ts'ün' sam* or *fong ts'ün'* the heart; *ts'ün' hau*, place of the pulse; *sik, ts'ün' ciam*, improve every moment of time; *yéuk 'yau ts'ün' tsun'* have got on a little — a depreciating phrase; *ts'ün', kwán, ch'ek*, are three locations of the pulse; *tak, sau ts'ün' tsz'* I have written a little note; *'lo ch'ek, ts'ün'* get its measure. In accounts, often used as a contraction of *sün' 算* to reckon.

(639)

Tsung.

宗 Tsung An ancestral temple; an ancestral tablet; what is honored; to honor, to reverence; that which men recur or resort to; to revert to; the natural centre, an origin, the source; a clan, those of the same surname; a sort, a matter, a manner; *tsung miú'* an ancestral temple; *t'ung tsung* clansmen; *t'in tsung*, heavenly bodies; *tí' tsung*, rivers, seas and mountains; *tsò tsung* ancestors; *tsung yan fú*, the Board of the Imperial Kindred; *tsung shat*, the Imperial Clan; *tsung ts'an*, all the kindred; *tsung tsz'* the lineal descendant in the eldest son; *yat, tsung 'mi sz'* a

noble act; *'kú tsung 'pan sing'* his whole disposition; *tái' tsung fo'* a great lot of goods; *ko' tsung sz'* that single affair; *ní tsung*, this thing.

棕 Tsung To rejoice; pleasure, delight; to think over, to consider.

棕 Tsung A kind of gomuti palm, the *Chamærops*, whose bracts furnish coir for ropes, mats, &c.; the coir from the *Borassus gomutus*; a dark brown color, umber; *tsung séung*, a coir trunk; *tsung sò'* a coir broom; *tsung chuk*, a blackish bamboo, whose roots furnish canes; *tsung 'in*, a coir mat.

淙 Tsung The noise of water; murmuring, flowing water; bubbling as a fountain.

踪 Tsung An ancient badge of princely dignity, eight or nine inches wide, octagonal, and having a hole in it.

綜 Tsung The harness of a loom; to work the loom, and arrange the patterns in weaving; to grasp threads; to hold the reins of authority.

踪 Tsung A vestige, a trace, a footstep; to follow in the track of another; *tsung 'ying*, a shadow; *tsung tsik*, a trace; *chui tsung*, to follow out a clue, on the scent; *smò tsung*, no trace of him.

縱 Tsung Perpendicularly, downward; a meridian line; a vestige, a step; *tsung wáng*, crosswise, up and across; versatile, pettish; cross-grained.

鬃 A mane; the ridge of bristles on the neck of hogs; a high headdress; the back lappet of a Chinese lady's headdress, which extends over the neck; *chü tsung smò*, hog's bristles; *má tsung*, a horse's mane; *man tsung*, to put up the lappet with gum; *ká tsung*, a false lappet, or lady's periwig; *sho tsung*, to comb back the lappet.

豨 A pig six months or a year old; a pig, a shote; the last of a litter, a litter; *met.* a large family.

豨 A kind of boiler; a run, a hank, as of hempen threads; to count; name of a place.

縱 A sort of tall thuja or yew, which furnishes timber; to beat, as a drum.

粽 Dumplings made by boiling glutinous rice first soaked in weak lye, and then wrapped in leaves, with a piece of sapan wood in the middle to color it; they are eaten on the fifth of the fifth month; *ká tsung*, the dumplings not wrapped in leaves; *shám yuk tsung*, salt-meat dumplings; *kau tám tsung*, a dog eating dumplings — a fool not relishing an allusion.

總 To collect and tie up; to unite the whole; to combine or comprehend in one; all together, the whole; still, nevertheless; a supervisor, one who controls all; a general or generic term; generally; *tsung kung* or *lung tsung*, all, the whole; *tsung*

pat nang ying yat tsz he never once came on the promised day; *á tsung* or *tsung t'au*, boss, a head workman; *tsung kok*, tufts of hair on young children; *yat tsung ki to ts'in*, how many cash for the whole? *tsung iú hū* still I must go; *tsung 'm hang*, after all he refused; *tsung lái smái*, lump or bring them all together; *tsung 'm t'ung* not all the same; *tsung sh'am yan*, not the least answer; *tsung tuk*, a governor-general; *tsung ping*, a major-general; *ts'in tsung*, a chiliarch, a colonel; *tsung kún*, a general manager or clerk; *tsung ch'é ké sngan*, an average price.

縱 Remiss, careless; extravagant, as in speech; to allow, to wrongfully permit, to connive at; to let things take their course; to indulge in; to let go, as a mouse; although, allowing, perhaps; to shoot an arrow; *tsung' yung*, not to check, unfettered, unrestrained; *kú tsung'* purposely conniving at; *tsung' án kóm yéung'* although it is so; *tsung' kwán'* overindulgence, as by parents; *tsung' tái' k'ú kó tám*, not to restrain.

訟 To contend before rulers; to demand justice; litigation, pleadings, contention, wrangling, — it mostly refers to legal strifes; law cases; *tsung' ts'z'* an indictment; *cháng tsung'* disputes; *t'eng' tsung'* to hear a case; *nau tsung'* to grapple a man and carry the dispute

into court; *sik, tsung*² to settle a dispute, to quash a case; *kún tsung*² cases in court; *tsz*² *tsung*² self reproach; *tsung*² *kwan*² pettifoggers.

誦² To hum, to recite over, to read in a humming tone, as priests do; a murmuring, recitative way of reading; disputing, reviling; *pú*² *tsung*² to say memoriter; *tsung*² *king*, to recite the liturgy; *tsung*² *tuk*₂ to read in a singing way, as children do in school.

頌² The face, the visage; easy; public, free; to praise publicly, to make known the virtues of, to eulogize; *tsung*² *tsán*² to laud and praise.

從² A clan or family, a succession of, as posterity; to be second to, to follow after; attached to; subordinate, secondary in rank; *ts'ui tsung*² an aid or follower; *tsung*² *kau pan*, secondary ninth grade; *tsung*² *pák*, uncles descended from the same great-grandfather; *'shau tsung*² principal and accessories; *tsung*² *'ché*, followers.

(640)

Ts'ung.

聰² Quick at hearing, astute, ready, quickwitted; to perceive clearly; to discriminate intelligently; *ts'ung sming*, perspicacious, clever; *t'in ts'ung*, natural gifts; *'i ts'ung* quick at hearing; *sing*² *ts'ung* ready at learning.

慄 Hurried, alarmed, agitated; *nò hi' ts'ung ts'ung*, excited to anger, exasperated; *ts'ung smong*, precipitate.

礫 A pebble or stone, resembling a precious gem.

驄 A dapple-gray horse, a bay horse; *'ng fá ts'ung*, a piebald, fancy horse.

蔥 An onion, garlic; a general name for alliaceous vegetables; a leek or light green; a vent, a tubular passage, a draft; *ts'ung t'au*, onions; *ts'ung luk*₂ a pea green; *'ú ts'ung*, small onions; *ts'ung pák*₂ the onion bulb; *ts'ung ling*, the Karakorum Mts.

從 To follow, to listen to, to comply with, to agree; to believe in; commencing from, the place of origin; a preposition, from, by, through, in; since, whence; a way, a manner; compliance; a follower; *ts'ung sam 'sho yuk*₂ what my heart desires; *'m ts'ung*, uncompliant, obstinate; *ts'ung loi*, heretofore; *smò ts'ung yap*₂ *'shau*, no way to begin; *yam*² *ts'ung 'ní*, as you please, do as you like; *'i ts'ung*, according with; *huk*₂ *ts'ung*, constrained to obey; *ts'ung syau*, to follow about, as a teacher; *ts'ung kam 'i hau*² hereafter; *ts'ung mi*² never, not at all; *ts'ung sléung*, a reformed prostitute, one who enters a family; *ts'ung 'siu*, since childhood; *sám ts'ung*, three compliances of a female to her father, husband and son.

松 The fir tree; an emblem of longevity; *ts'ung cham*, pine leaves; *ts'ung héung* or *ts'ung shü' káu*, rosin, pitch; *ts'ung ming*, concrete pieces of rosin picked from pines; *ts'ung máu*, bunches of pine leaves; *shui ts'ung k'éung*, corky roots of cedar; *ts'ung 'tsz'* pine aments; *ts'ung chuk. múi*, the fir, bamboo, and plum, *met.* like three friends; *ts'ung kong fú*, the prefecture of Sungkiáng, in which Shánghái lies.

淞 Name of a river in Kiángsú; sometimes written as the last.

叢 A thicket, a bushy place; crowded, as trees; collected, assembled in numbers; bushy; *shang ts'ung kóm' to*, crowded like a grove, jammed, crowded; *ts'ung lam*, a wood, a grove, a place of concourse; *sz' tái' ts'ung lam*, the four large Buddhist temples in Canton; *slam 'lò yap' fú ts'ung*, to become depraved when old.

源 Smaller streams flowing into the main river; tributaries; the meeting of waters.

(641) Tsut.

卒 Those who execute orders; victors, soldiers, underlings, menials; to conclude, to finish; to die, to come to an end; to the end; *ping tsut*, soldiers; *'siú tsut*, camp followers; *peng' tsut*, disease is mortal;

tsut, wai shín' sz'² to the last he was a good man.

蟀 A cricket; *tsik, tsut*, the hearth cricket; *tau' tsik, tsut*, to fight crickets.

(642) Tsüt.

啐 To taste, to crunch; to suck, the noise of sucking, or swallowing with a gusto; *tsüt, kon tseng'²* sucked it dry.

絕 To interrupt a connection with, to cut off a thread; to interrupt; to sunder, to break off, to terminate; to exterminate, to utterly destroy; to renounce, to abjure; to cross water; to overpass; shooting athwart, like a meteor; a superlative, very, extremely, entirely, most; a stanzas of four lines; *shát. tsüt*, to kill every one; *miú' tsüt*, superior to all, finest; *tsüt, shik*, exceedingly beautiful; *tsüt, ú'* or *tsüt, hau'* leaving no heir, posterity cut off; *tsüt, smò 'hò ch'ü'* no good luck at all; by no means a good place; *tün' tsüt, tö stop*, as a ration; *tsüt, lò'* the road is stopped; resources are all cut off; *'kon tò' tsüt, slung 'ling*, I am driven to the edge, reduced to the last extremity; *'ng tsüt*, a stanzas in pentameters; *má' pat. tsüt, 'hau*, he never ceases to rail; *t'in smò tsüt, yan chí lò'* heaven never intends to cut off men's resources; *tsüt, má'²* a final sale, as land never to be redeemed

(643)

Ts'üt.

撮 } To take a pinch with two
 or three fingers; a pinch, a
 pugil; to take up a little; to
 snatch, to bring together; a
 little, a handful; a measure
 of 256 (some say 60) grains
 of millet; brought together,
 selected; *ts'üt, iü'* a selection
 of what is important; *yat, ts'üt,*
kòm' to, as much as a pinch,
 a little; *yat, ts'üt, t'ò,* a piece
 of land; *ts'üt, smái yat, pò'*
 make them all into one book;
ts'üt, 'shéung 'kiú, to force
 one into a sedan; *ts'üt, hòp,*
 to make, an affiance, a part-
 nership.

藁 } A bundle or sheaf of coarse
 sedge used for straining or
 pouring spirits through.

藁 } The second is otherwise read
tsui'; small, vile, base, in-
 significant; *tsui' tsü'* to col-
 lect together.

卒 } An adverb, hastily, sudden-
 ly, abruptly; urgently; *ts'üt,*
káp, in a hurry; *ts'üt, ts'üt,*
 expeditiously; *ts'üt, ín loi tò'*
 he suddenly came upon one;
ts'üt, ín kán, all in a hurry.

猝 } Similar to the last. A dog
 rushing from a cover; abrupt;
 fierce, precipitate; *ts'ong*
ts'üt, impetuous; perplexed
 driven by many affairs.

攄 } To grasp, to clutch, to seize,
 as by the nape; to butt, to
 push; to pluck out; *ts'üt, k'i*
fát, to clench his hair; *ts'üt,*
'keng, to take by the nape.

(644)

Tsz'.

茲 } Herbs and shrubs in great
 abundance; a mat; an adject-
 ive, this; an adverb, here; a
 conjunction, but, still; *tsz'*
'ché, the following—a phrase
 used at the beginning of a
 notice; *tsoi' tsz'* here; *tsz'*
kam, now; *ním' tsz' tsoi' tsz'*
 thinking of a thing without
 distraction; *ü tsz'* hereupon,
 now then—an illative phrase.

滋 } Occurs used for the last;
 sweet, pleasant, rich; humid,
 soft; to increase, to grow; to
 enrich, to moisten, to fertilize;
 to rise, to overflow; moisture,
 juices, sap; numerous, many;
 muddy; *tsz' sz'* to get up a
 row, to make trouble, to em-
 broil; *tsz' mán'* a sprouting
 tendril; something left, as of a
 seditious band; *'hò tsz' mí'* a
 fine flavor; *tsz' yun'* to mol-
 lify, to increase the juices;
tsz' 'pò, to strengthen, as a
 tonic; *tsz' 'iú,* to make trou-
 ble, to provoke.

載 } A louse, a nit; insects that
 irritates the skin; an itching,
 prickling; *lái' tsz'* the itch;
yat, shan tsz' whole person
 is frowzy; *shang tsz' 'kau,* a
 mangy dog; *shang tsz' 'kau*
'kòm sheng, a peevish child,
 always whining for something
 to eat; *'shui tsz'* water spiders;
smò tsz' hairy worms.

鐵 } A hoe for removing weeds,
 called *tsz' k'i,* having a long
 narrow blade.

孳 To bear, to produce; to suckle, to nourish, said of animals; to grow, to increase; ardent, affectionate, loving; strong love, like a mother's; unwearied, repeated, diligent, in which it is the same as the next; *tsz' sik*, to bear young; *mán' mat₂ tsz' shang*, all things gradually multiply.

孜 Unceasing, unwearied effort, untiring diligence; self-denying attachment; *tsz' tsz' wai shin'* ever striving to be good.

裁 To cut up meat into steaks or morsels for eating; slices, steaks, bits of meat.

淄 A river in the northeast of Shántung flowing into the sea; *Tsz' ch'üm*, a district in Shántung; a dark color.

緇 Dark colored silk, dyed many times; the dark color of a sediment; black; *tsz' á*, black garments.

畷 Waste, untilled land, overgrown, jungly; to clear new or waste land; ground under cultivation one year; to open a road; to cut, to rend; a dead tree still standing. Occurs used for the next.

輜 End of the axle within the nave; treasure wagons, or such as carry arms and spoil; large wagons with places for sleeping and carrying stores; manure carts; *tsz' chung²* baggage wagons of an army.

銖 A weight equal to six *chü* or the fourth part of a tael, not now in use; *tsz' chü*, a little trifle, a mere penny, a mite.

貲 A fine paid to redeem one's self; riches, goods, wealth; *tsz' ts'in*, money; *tsz' ts'oi*, property; *ká tsz'* family possessions. Used for the next.

資 Property, riches, things of value; necessaries, articles wanted; a fee, a douceur, a treat, a present; to take; to depend on another; what belongs to one, what is natural, as disposition; what was had at the first; *'tsau tsz'* or *pan tsz'* postage; *héung tsz'* a subscription to a festival or to build a temple; *tsz' 'pún*, capital; *tsz' 'fú*, necessary things, as for a journey; *tsz' kák*, talents, capabilities, said of officers; *tsz' chat*, natural disposition; a habit; *and tik*, *'tsz' tsik₂* without any resources or dependence. Occurs used for the next.

漬 Usually pronounced *tsik*. To soak, to steep; to dye; water-soaked, moldy, damaged by soaking; *tsam' tsz'* under water; *'shui tsik*, damaged by wet, as cargo; *yan' tsik*, discolored, spotted, marks of wetting.

咨 To deliberate, to plan, to consult; to state or ask in writing; a document, a dispatch between equals in rank; an interjection, ah, oh! to sigh; *tsz' sman*, an official paper; *sho wai tsz' tsé*, why do you lament so? *á tsz'* to send a dispatch.

諮 Used for the last. To deliberate, to consult, to devise a way; to ask about.

姿 Manner, gait, form, carriage, air; beautiful, graceful; agreeable parts; natural endowments; *fung tsz'* a fine figure, shapely; *tsz' shik*, a beauty; *t'in tsz' kwok, shik*, a beauty who can overthrow a state, like Yáng Kwei-fei of the T'áng dynasty.

粢 A common name for grains and pulse; rice used in sacrifices, which must be of the best; a cake of glutinous rice.

趙 Unable to advance, either from fear or disability; to go awry; *tsz' tsü*, impeded.

觜 The 21st zodiacal constellation, consisting of λ and 2π in Orion's head.

Read *tsui*; the horns of an owl; the curved corners of a roof or ridgepole; to raise the egret on the head; to bristle up, to look incensed, to pout the lips in anger.

髭 The mustaches, which the Chinese wear long; beautiful, good-looking; *tsz' sò*, the mustaches.

鼎 A small round tripod; a round lid or cover of a tripod.

子 A son; anciently it meant a child; a boy, a lad, a person; an heir, posterity, issue; interest on money; seeds of plants; a sage, a philosopher, a venerable and worthy man; Confucius; you, Sir, a term of address, somewhat like comrades; a degree of nobility, a viscount; the first of the twelve stems, denoted by the rat; the third watch, from 11

P. M. to 1 A. M.; the people, in distinction from their prince; a spot, as of dirt or on dice; added to many nouns, it indicates that they are smaller than others of the same sort; the 39th radical; *'tsz' sün*, children, descendants; *t'ai' tsz'* the heir-apparent; *'tsz' tséuk*, a viscount; *'chéung tsz'* the eldest son; *shü tai' tsz'* a stupid scholar; *chik' tsz'* an infant; *hi' tsz'* a play-actor; *háu' tsz'* a son in mourning; a dutiful son; *'tsz' smò ts'in*, cash marked with blood of mother and child; *sín' tsz'* my deceased father; *fú' tsz'* a teacher, a rabbi, a sage; *ting héung' tsz'* best clothes; *'siü tsz'* a boy, a pupil; my lad, my child; *noi' tsz'* my wife; *fá' tsz'* a beggar; *lò' tsz'* father, your father; *long' tsz'* a prodigal son; *'yéung tsz'* a foster-child; *'tsz' sik*, children; *kung' tsz'* a rich man's son; *'chéung tsz'* the eldest son.

仔 To bear, to carry; to undertake, as an officer; *'tsz' sai'* careful; discriminating; *'tsz' kin chung' yam'* able to sustain important offices.

耜 To weed and hoe earth around the roots of plants, to hill.

梓 A sort of tree, considered to be the best of all trees (a sort of cedar?); to cut blocks for books; one's village; *'tsz' 'li*, my village; *song' tsz'* one's birthplace; *'tsz' shang*, printed by...; *'tsz' t'an*, a solid kind of black wood.

滓 Sediments, dregs; *chap*: 'tsz' grains from spirits; *chá* 'tsz' grounds, residuum, dregs; *nai* 'tsz' muddy settlings.

姊 An elder sister; a school-mistress; 'tsz' múi² sisters; it sometimes includes all the children, as *pát*, 'tsz' múi² eight of us in all; *tái*² 'tsz' an elder sister; *ts'at*, 'tsz' múi² a sort of rose; a kind of snake.

漚 Name of a river on the east of China; to strain spirits; a strainer made of plants.

秭 A stack of corn; to number; the ninth place in notation a hundred millions; a weight of 640 peculs.

肺 The remnants of a meal; dried meat with the bones in it; *kon* 'tsz' dried meat.

訾 To molest, to be needlessly strict; to revile; weak; a defect, a flaw.

紫 A reddish blue, a clay color, a nankeen tint; a fugacious, undecided hue; 'tsz' st'ong shik, a dark complexion; 'tsz' fan, purple; 'tsz' st'an, orange red; 'tsz' fan, cudbear; 'tsz' shí 'kóm shik, black and blue, like a bruise; 'tsz' piú, a violet; 'tsz' fá pò² nankeen cloth; 'tsz' shan, the court or palace, the rising sun; 'tsz' smí, the *Lagerstræmia*, or crape myrtle; a god worshiped for protection against malaria.

自² A preposition, from, commencing at; a pronoun, self, I; my own, myself, personally; to use; to lead; the 132d radical; 'tsz'² k'í, myself, my own; 'ni 'tsz'² k'í, you yourself; 'tsz'²

avai, I did it; 'tsz'² Ó' chí' sheng, from Macao to Canton; 'tsz'² sin, natural, spontaneous, self-existent; certainly, surely; 'tsz'² 'tsz'² sin sin 'úi 'hiú, it will soon become natural and easy to understand; 'tsz'² sin st'ung, native copper; *pat*, 'ts'ing 'tsz'² loi, he came uninvited on his own lookout, i. e. the responsibility is his own, as a patient undergoing an operation; 'tsz'² 'ng² my fault; 'tsz'² shí² self-confident, self-righteous; 'tsz'² tsó² our own manufacture; 'mai 'tsz'² stop, hold up! 'm 'hò hū' 'tsz'² don't go away, wait here a while; 'tsz'² 'tsz'² tsoi² tsoi² in high spirits; 'tsz'² hau² henceforth; 'tsz'² 'yau 'chü' I will manage it; 'tsz'² st'am 'tün kin' self destruction, suicide; 'tsz'² tsok, 'tsz'² shau² he gets what he gave; 'tsz'² shik, 'tsz'² I find my own food; 'tsz'² loi kó' shí, ever since that time; 'tsz'² chí 't'ai' kwó' presumptuous.

字² A character, a letter; lettered, marked, written on; a writing, a letter, an order; a word, a symbol of thought; to bear, to nourish, to love, to suckle; the style or title taken at marriage; a name, a designation; to betroth a daughter; 'sé 'tsz'² to write; 'tsz'² 'mò, 'tsz'² st'au, finals and initials, as used by the Chinese to express a third sound; 'tsz'² 'mò, letters of an alphabet; 'mò 'tsz'² mak, unlearned, unskilled in writing; *man* 'tsz'² composition, writing; *yat*, chéung 'tsz'²

a note, an order; *mò tsz²² sün*, no mind for learning; *fá má tsz²²* contracted forms of the ten digits; *tsz²² hò²* name of a shop; a "chop," as of tea; *chuk, tsz²² shat*, to seek flaws in a writing; *tsz²² ngán*, a set phrase, an expression; *pat, tsz²²* not betrothed; *út, tsz²²* or *tsz²² nap*, a type; *tsün tsz²²* what is your respected style? *pít, tsz²²* the familiar style, taken on entering life; *yan² tsz²² kák*, a copy-slip; *tsz²² kák*, black lines; *tsz²² tsik*, a mark, traces of writing.

特² A cow; the female of domesticated animals; *tsz²² má*, a mare.
Tsz'

俟² } To wait, to stay; to wait
埃² } upon; to expect, to look for,
Sz' } to hope; to prepare for;
until, expecting; *tsz²² hau²*
waiting for; *lap, tsz²² cü*
yam, wait for an answer;
tsz²² há² üt till next month.

涘² The banks of a river, the shores or mouth of a stream; *shui tsz²²* the bank.
Sz'

伺² To wait upon, to wait for; to spy, to narrowly examine; *tsz²² hau²* in readiness, waiting.
Sz'

嗣² To connect, as a family; to adopt; to inherit, to succeed to; children, posterity, heirs, descendants; an adopted heir; to practice, to learn fully; till; hereafter, then; *hau² tsz²²* descendants; *kai² tsz²²* an adopted heir; *tsüt, tsz²²* posterity cut off; *mò tsz²² t'an*, an orbate temple; *tsz²² wa²* to succeed to the throne; *tsz²² yan pít, kú* from other causes following it.
Sz'

筭² A hamper, a basket; *shü tsz²²* a portable book and writing-case; *fuk, tsz²²* learned, well read.
Sz'

飲飼² } To feed, to nourish; to set
Sz' } food before; to rear, as animals; feed, provisions, eatables. Interchanged with the next.

食² To feed, to set food before; to bring up; food, provision; *ngau syéung cyan 'sho tsz²²* men rear sheep and oxen.
Sz'

巳² The sixth of the 12 branches, denoted by a snake, and corresponding to 9—11 A.M.
Sz'

祀² To sacrifice to gods or devils, to offer sacrifices; sacrificial; a sacrifice; a year; like, as if; *mò tsz²²* no descendants; *sün tsz²²* first year of a reign; *tsz²² shan*, to sacrifice to the gods; *tsz²² tsò*, to worship ancestors.
Sz'

耜² A ploughshare; a colter, the part of a plough which enters the earth; a plough.
Sz'

寺² An official residence, chambers about a court; a court, an office, a hall; an eunuch; a monastery, a Buddhist temple; Buddhists; *tsz²² mün*, Buddhists; *yap, tsz²²* to become a priest; *tár² lí tsz²²* the Court of Appeal at Peking; *tsz²² shing*, chief clerk in a court; *cyau tsz²²* to be changed from one office to another; to saunter in a monastery. Used for the next.
Sz'

關² A court, a hall where officers hold sittings; an eunuch; a chamberlain, an officer in waiting; *tsz²² cyan*, an eunuch.
Sz'

(645) Ts'z'

雌 The female of birds, a hen bird; *met.* weak; *kin' ko' ts'z'* chung, see which of them will beat.

差 Uneven, projecting irregularly; *ts'ám ts'z'* irregular, not uniform; *ts'z' 'ho yan'* like what most men think.

訾 To speak hastily, to utter things unadvisedly; to slander, to detract from; to think, to consult; to restrict, to limit; faulty, licentious; impertinent, evil; its meaning varies according to the one joined with it.

疵 Malady, disease, infirmity; an imperfection, as a mole; a failing, a fault; an eccentricity; *há-ts'z'* a flaw, any fault which renders a thing imperfect; *'siú ts'z'* a little fault, as in a man's character; *hak ts'z'* a black spot.

祠 To sacrifice to ancestors in the spring; a family shrine, an ancestral temple; a temple, a shrine; to get a blessing; *shan ts'z'* shrine to the gods, said of the national ones; an ancestral tablet; *ts'z' t'ong*, an ancestral temple; *fuk tak ts'z'* shrine of street gods; *tsit háu' ts'z'* a temple to virtuous women.

詞 An expression, a phrase, a sentence, a word; a particle; a writing, an accusation; to speak, to tell the thoughts, to say; to accuse; to request,

to ask; *ts'z' pat, tát, i'* the sentence does not fully convey the idea; *ts'z' slam*, the Haulin Academy; *san ts'z'* writings; *chong' ts'z'* an accusation, a petition.

辭 Similar to the last; an expression, a word, a particle, a part of speech; evidence, speech, words; to refuse, to decline with thanks; to resign, to leave, to go, to retire, to depart; *t'úi ts'z'* to decline, as an office; *ts'z' hü'* to leave, as one's service; *kò' ts'z'* to take leave, to bid good bye; *sam ts'z'* to dislike, averse to; *kung ts'z' pak, 'shéung*, a respectful adieu on going to Peking; *kok chap, yat ts'z'* each held to his own argument; *ts'z' t'ip*, to send a card of invitation back; *ts'z' chang t'ip*, a card to take leave; *chü ts'z'* a falsehood; *t'an' ü ts'z'* an interjection; *'hò ts'z' kü'* a good style.

慈 Maternal affection; love, kindness, mercy, compassion; gentle, soft, tender to; a mother; *ká ts'z'* my mother; *ts'z' sam*, kindhearted; *ts'z' 'mò*, kind mothers—often spoil their children; *shing ts'z' ming'* I received my mother's orders; *ts'z' pi'*, compassionate; *ts'z' ts'éung*, long-suffering, forbearance; *ts'z' oi'* loving affection.

磁 The loadstone; porcelain, chinaware; *ts'z' shek*, the loadstone; *ts'z' hí'* crockeryware; *syéung ts'z'* foreign chinaware.

鵞 The fishing cormorant, the *Phalacrocorax*; *lò ts'z'* the cormorant, poetically called 'shui 'lò á, or the old water crow.

臍 The navel; to cut off even; *ts'z' tái* the umbilical cord; *shai' ts'z' mok k'ap* [hard as] for one to bite his own navel; 'l'ò *ts'z'* the navel; 'nün *ts'z'* kò, a plaster to keep the navel warm.

茨 To thatch; grass on a wall; a spinous trailing plant with triangular seed; to collect; *ts'z' kú*, the *Caladium sagittifolium*, a species of Arum.

饗 Unleavened cakes; pancakes, or dumplings made of rice flour; *yau ts'z'* cakes fried in fat; *yé ts'z'* cocoanut flour cakes.

柿 The persimmon, the Diospyrus or China fig; *kon ts'z'* or *ts'z' peng*, dried persimmons or figs, prepared for exportation; *ngau sam ts'z'* the large sort; *kai sam ts'z'* the small sort; 'shui tsam' *ts'z'* the yellow persimmon.

此 A pronoun, this; here, now; this, the last spoken of; the thing in hand; 'pi' *ts'z'* that, this; you, I; there, here; cü 'ts'z' like this; 'm t'oi' *ts'z'* not here; 'i' *ts'z'* by, or on this account; 'ts'z' yan' *ts'z'* tak for this very kindness.

此 Small, contracted, diminutive; *ts'z' ts'z' chi mat*, a very little thing.

似 Like, similar; as, as if, as it were, appearing, resembling; to appear, to have the aspect

of; 'hò 'ts'z' like; 'ts'z' 'm 'ts'z' is it like or not? 'm to 'ts'z' not very similar; 'ts'z' tsuk, 'ni, just like you; 'ts'z' shü á fi, somewhat of right, but still wrong; 'yau shing' 'ts'z' ngo tik, there are those superior to me; yan' *yau ts'z'* they resemble each other.

妯 An elder brother's wife; 'ts'z' tai' sisters-in-law; 'ts'z' 'fú, an old lady—a term used by the young.

汜 A stream leaving the main branch, and afterwards flowing into it again; 'ts'z' 'shui, a small river in Honán, west of K'áifung sù, having a town of the same name.

次 Neither first nor best; coming after, second in order, inferior, secondary; next, succeeding; to put in order; a halting-place, an encampment a rest-house, an inn, a shed or stall; a mansion; a position, as of the stars; a time, a place, a stated post; to halt, to reach; *ts'z' tái* in order, regularly; *ts'z' k'í ts'z'* in that place: next in order; 't'au *ts'z'* the first time; *ts'z' ang ts'z' ts'z'* rising gradually like a gallery; *ts'z' yat* next day; *ts'z' ts'z'* flighty, flurried; 'lui *ts'z'* repeatedly; *ts'z' ngan*, inferior silver; *wai' ts'z'* a seat, a position; *hák, ts'z'* a stranger's lodging, travelers' houses.

伙 Light, nimble, sprightly; to help, to assist; to compare; for, instead; *ts'z' cho'* to aid.

恣
Ts'z' Relaxation, dissipation; licentious, gay, loose; to follow one's passions, to throw off all restraint; *fong' ts'z'* profligate, dissipated; to give the rein to one's lusts; *tsung' ts'z'* unrestrained.

眦
Ts'z' The canthus or corner of the eye; a fierce look; to look at angrily; a lappel, the place where it folds over.

髓
Ts'z' An old bone of men or beasts; putrid bones, having some flesh on them.

束
Ts'z' To be distinguished from **束** *ch'uk*, to bind. A thorn, a prickle, a sliver, a sharp slit.

刺
Ts'z' A thorn; a sting; to pierce, to prick; to thrust a sharp point into; to embroider; to brand, to tattoo; to cut into; a visiting-card, because it was once cut in wood; to stab and kill; to spade up, as plants with a trowel; to pole, as a boat; to reprehend, to blame;

to criticise, to lampoon; satire; to pry into, to overhear; to examine; *ts'z' ngá'* to pick the teeth; *hang ts'z'* to stab to death; *tsok shí ts'z' k'ü*, to pasquinade in verse; *tsám ts'z'* to engrave, to prick; *st'au ts'z'* to send in a card; *shüt, ts'z'* or *ki ts'z'* a sarcasm, an inuendo, a taunt; *ts'z' ts'z'* to talk much.

賜
Ts'z' To confer; bestowed by a superior, usually refers to the emperor; imperial grants; a favor; a benefit; *'shéung ts'z'* to reward; *yam ts'z'* imperial favors; *shau' ts'z'* to receive a benefit; *t'in kún ts'z' fuk*.

may heaven send down blessings; *ts'z' muk* to look at; *pái' ts'z'* to thank; *zung ts'z' kú'* obliged for your patronage—a phrase on bills; *ü' ts'z' fá ling*, an imperial gift of a peacock's feather.

廁
Ts'z' } To cleanse, to wash; a place which must be kept clean; a privy, a necessary; }
Ts'z' in order, to put in proper places, as guests; a gorge, where a stream forces its way; *ts'z' háng* or *ts'z' shé*, a privy.

(646) Tui.

幌
Shwui A napkin or handkerchief hung at the girdle; *kan tui'* a napkin. Often read *shui'*.

(647) Tui.

堆
Túi A heap, a mass, a mound, a stack, an accumulation of; a guard-house; a crowd; to heap up, to pile; to store up, to accumulate; to crowd; *kún tui*, a police-station; *soo kon tui*, a pile of straw; *túi smái yat, tui*, throw it all in a pile; *pút, smái yat, tui*, gather them all in one heap; *yat, tui yan*, a crowd of people; *túi tsik, ü shán*, a great quantity together, as goods in a market; *syau tui*, hollow globular cakes, for which the next is also used.

餛

Chui
Tui

Dumplings made of flour, which are then steamed; bait made of flour; *kák sùn tsín tui*, hollow cakes left from last year; left of an old stock; not inclined to anger, placable.

對

Parallel sentences; scrolls hung up in Chinese houses, for ornament; *yat tui tui*, a pair of scrolls; *tui tün*, parallel sentences; *kit tui*, the close of a discourse.

A colloquial word. To push towards; to bridge or hand along to another; to coalesce, to have a batch, to make up a certain amount; *tui kwo lai*, hand it on to him; *tui mai yat hi* lump it all in one, make up a lot.

對

Tui

To front, to be opposite to; to correspond, to suit, to pair; consistent with, agreeing; to answer, to respond; opposite, fronting; opposed to, inimical; a pair; sign of the dative, as *tui k'ü kong*, speak to him; *tui t'au*, hostile; a foe, an enemy; *tui ts'an ká*, to form marriage alliance; *sk'i lok mò tui* incomparable pleasure; *tui min* opposite, face to face; over against; *yat tui shái*, a pair of shoes; *tui shò* to compare accounts; *tang tui* a well matched couple; *tui kin lí* cent. per cent. profit; *tui ngán*, agreeable to, to like; *tui iyan kwò* equal to men's remarks, not afraid of being found guilty; *chü tui k'ü kong*, forced him to out with it, as an accusing conscience.

碓

Tui

A foot-pestle; a machine to hull rice; to pound in a mortar; a beat of a pestle; *tui tsui*, weight on the pestle; *tui sch'ong*, the mortar frame; *tui shan*, the pestle treddle; *shui tui* mortars turned by water; *chung do ki pák tui* pound it hundreds of times more; *chung tui cü*, the white porpoise.

兌

Tui

To exchange, to barter; to weigh against, to give an equivalent; satisfied, pleased with; straight, permeable; the 58th diagram; *tui ún* exchanged, said of jewelry or coin; *tui ngan*, to weigh silver; *fát tui* for sale; *ts'at tui* it weighs seven mace two candareens [to the dollar].

駢

Tui

A horse going very rapidly; *tui tat* to rush out suddenly upon.

對

Tui

To hate, to abhor; disliking, displeased, angry with; inimical; an adversary; *sün ok tui tui* great hatred to the chief criminal.

隊

Tui

A crowd, a rank, a group, a bevy, a flock, a herd; a file, a band; a company of 100 men; to fall or slide from a higher place, losing one's footing; *tui ng*, in ranks, by platoons, met. the army; *yat tui yan*, a crowd of men; *pái tui* to dress ranks, to call out the companies; *ping tui* a detachment of troops; *chung tui tui* to consort with the great; *yat tui tui* groups and knots of people; *yat tui ap*, a flock of ducks.

(642)

T'úi.

推

T'úi

To push away, to expel, to push from one, to abstain from, to remove from; to shirk, to shift, to throw off, as responsibility; to arrange, to lay out; to extend to, to carry out, to infer; to refuse, to decline; to secede, to resign; to give up to, to deny one's self; *t'úi ts'z'* to decline; *t'úi ch'ut, hū* to throw off on, to escape from, as a duty; *t'úi sūn'* to prognosticate; *t'úi shik* to yield a dainty, as to a guest; *t'úi mo kòm' t'úi*, to push here and there, as in raising a loan; *t'úi mo*, to grind a handmill; *t'úi hoi*, to enlarge on, to comment; to evade; to push away; *t'úi 'm lat*, it can not be evaded; *t'úi k'èuk, t'á*, to refuse him; *t'úi hiū k'ū*, I have got rid of him; *t'úi shá*, pushed over the sand; *t'úi t'ong*, to put off with excuses; *yat, t'úi*, an impulse, an inference; *shai' p'áu' dai t'úi*, raze them with cannon; *t'úi mái k'ū*, put the blame on him; *t'úi san chí fuk*, I'll put my heart in your belly — sincerity.

焯

T'úi

Full; *t'úi t'úi*, abundant, in great quantities; a high degree of.

隳

T'úi

To fall in ruins; to overthrow, to ruin; to involve in ruin, to cause to fall or descend; to push over; lost; ruined; irremediable.

頰

T'úi

Interchanged with the preceding. The jaws; a bald head; a rapid gust of wind; flowing, yielding, obedient; *yuk shán t'úi*, a drunkard's rubicund visage; *shui shui t'úi t'úi*, failing, infirm; *t'úi to' lazy*.

頰

T'úi

A kind of flower, a foot high, with square culms, from whose spathes water can be drunk, called *ngau t'úi*; the pitcher-plant?

髻

T'úi

A marvelous animal like a bear, having short yellow hair. Read *ch'ui*, the hair bound in a knot; *sh'ui kai* hair coiled in a ball, like T'auists.

腿

T'úi

The thigh, the ham; *chū t'úi*, a hind-quarter of a hog; *fo t'úi*, a cured ham; *tá po t'úi*, to strike with the leg, a practice of the Baunermen; *kam t'úi*, hams from Kinhwá in Chehkiáng; *siú t'úi*, the leg.

退

T'úi

To retreat, to withdraw, to retire, to draw back, to recede; to decline, to refuse; to excuse one's self; to yield, to give up to; *t'úi ts'an*, to break a betrothal; *t'úi yéung'* to cede kindly; *t'úi ts'oi*, to lay out money; *t'úi ping*, to draw off troops; *t'úi shuk* to back out, to show the white feather; to shrink; *t'úi shik*, faded, as colors; *t'úi shò'* the debt is canceled; *t'úi kang*, to throw up ploughing.

蛻

Shwui

The exuvia or cast off skin of snakes, crabs, or insects; *shim t'úi'* a cicada's cast skin.

(649) Tuk.

督, To conduct, to head, to lead, to command; to examine, to search out; to urge, to follow and see how an order is done; to warn, to reprove; correct, in order; an overseer, a general; sore eyes; *tuk, yan tsò kung*, to lead men on to work, to oversee workmen; *tuk, 'li*, to direct; *tuk, ping*, to command troops; *tuk, chü ling² tsò²* order him to do it now; *'hoi kwán kám tuk*, the collector of customs at Canton; *tuk, 'fü*, the governor-general and governor of a province; *'shau 'chi tuk, tuk*, to shake the finger at, as to a child in reproof.

A colloquial word. To prick in; to take up on a stick, to fork; to point the finger at, to ridicule; *shang st's'in tuk, hau²* to be pointed at by others; *tuk, 'ngo 'ngán yan*, he is an eyesore to me; *tuk, kwo² 'ki sham*, pole its depth.

篤, Real, sincere, simple, earnest; severe, as disease; firm, stable, strong; unmixed, pure; to augment, to establish; to give importance to, to regard seriously; a sick horse: makes the superlative; *tuk, hok₂* diligent at study; *tuk, sun²* sincere belief; *peng² tuk*, dangerously sick; *tuk, shat*, trustworthy; honest, *tuk, shang pat, kün²* to work diligently without weariness.

后, A vulgar form of *st'ün* 臀; the anus, the cæcum; the buttocks; the end, the bottom, the adit; *'m mún tuk*, you can't conceal your guile; *'m smún tak, tuk, kwo²* he has not enough for his own expenses; *tuk, 'tai*, the bottom of, as a hong; *sak, tuk, kai*, half-witted, unable to learn; *kwat, tuk, lò²* a cul-de-sac, a street stopped up.

獨, Solitary, alone, as dogs; a species of baboon; one's self; single; widowed, childless; one's consciousness; *tuk, hai² 'kóm yéung²* only that sort; *tuk, 'tsz'* an only child; *tuk, st'au kung*, a widower; *tuk, tsz² 'ki*, only myself; *dán tuk*, only one, by itself; *tuk, 'yau*, but there are; *tuk, hai²* only is; *tuk, 'shí 'yé*, the only one in the market; *pat, 'chü tuk, yat*, not one only.

鞞, A case for a bow; a covering or sheath to preserve a bow.

瀆, A river which drains a land; a sewer, a sluice, a ditch; foul, muddy; to defile, to desecrate, to despise, to treat contumeliously; to annoy, to bother, to trouble, as by reiteration; *kau tuk* a sewer; *sz² tuk*, the four sluices, are the Yángt'sz', the Yellow, the Hwái and the T'sí rivers; *sít, tuk*, to profane, to blaspheme; to insult superiors; *tuk, t'eng²* you bother my ears.—said by magistrates; *fung² tuk*, I have presumed to annoy—a polite phrase. The first only is used in these senses.

牘² Boards or tablets for writing on, blocks for books; books, documents, registers; a bamboo beaten to keep time; *ch'ek, tuk*, a card, a note, a tablet; a brief; a letter-writer; *on' tuk*, law cases, a record of precedents.

犢² A calf, a heifer; a victim for sacrifice; *'lò sngau 'shái tuk*, the old cow licks her calf — parental love.

櫃² A case, or covering for, as a sword or tablet; a coffin; a drawer, a casket; a receptacle, as for books; *wan' tuk, 'i ts'ong*, store it up carefully, as a gem.

讀² To read aloud, to study; to read so as to get the meaning, to read attentively; to recite, to chant; a reader; *tuk, shū*, to study; *tuk, 'lai*, reading the ritual — a notice to decline visits when mourning for parents; *tú' tuk*, to read and compare, as a copy; *ok, tuk*, hard to understand; *pá' tuk*, thanks for the perusal; *tuk, shuk*, able to recite it off; *shí' tuk*, imperial readers; *tuk, tak, ming pák*, read it clearly; *tuk, 'kí noi' shū*, how long has he studied?

讀² To hate; dissatisfied, discontented, seditious, as people; complaints, slanders, murmurings, as against rulers.

讀² To blacken, to dirty; black, dirty, soiled, filthy; to annoy, to insult; *smung tuk*, to defame, to blast, as a name; *fán tuk*, to importune; *'ú tuk*, to defile.

纛² A standard, a large triangular banner, carried before the general, made of feathers, hair or silk; a sort of flag carried at funerals; *tái' tuk, sk'í*, the general's standard.

毒² Poisonous, noxious, venomous; hurtful, destructive; cruel, malevolent, baneful, malignant; a poison, a bane; an injury; to hate, to abominate; *sam tuk*, cruel; *tuk, yéuk*, a poison, a violent remedy; *fuk, tuk*, poisoned; *slau tuk*, a pervading, general injury; *tuk, 'shau*, a flagitious villain; *há' tuk, 'shau*, to be beforehand with, to strike first; *tuk, tau' tuk*, to mutually injure; *pat, tuk, pat, t'uk*, not a rascal, not a priest; *tuk, 'sz' yan*, to poison one; *tuk, hí' a noxious vapor; pin' tuk*, venereal ulcers; *smáng tseng 'á tuk*, the blind are shrewd, and the dumb dangerous.

(650) T'uk.

秃² Bald, hair entirely gone; bare, blunt; to make bald, to injure; a Buddhist priest; *'lò t'uk*, a priest; *t'uk, t'au kwong kwan*, an unscrupulous rascal; *t'uk, kan*, to let the cap fall off; *t'uk, t'au kung*, a bachelor; *'nau tak, yan 'hò t'uk, ké*, to injure others much.

鵠² The bald headed crane; *t'uk, ts'au*, a sort of adjutant or buzzard.

(651) Tun.

敦 } Angry, enraged; great, con-
悫 } sequential; big, substantial;
 Tun } generous, simple, honest; firm
 solid; to urge, to impel; to
 make real, to reduce to straits,
 to deem important; to compel
 to do; who? A colloquial
 word; to swallow, to eat; *tun*
hâu tai give great weight to
 filial and fraternal duties;
tun tak, 'hò to, he's swallow-
 ed a great deal; *tun hau*²
 honest, faithful; *tun 'ts'ing*,
 a cordial invitation; *tun 'hi*
ko' tik, 'fún, he's stretched
 himself out to that degree, *i.e.*
 he is in borrowed plumes; *tun*
pik, to hasten the completion
 of; *tun ü 'yau r* sincere to
 his friends.

Read *túi*; to sleep alone; soli-
 tary, as a traveler; to cut in
 two.

不 } A word used for *tan* 墩
 a tumulus, a base of a pillar;
chái' tun, an unlucky day for
 lending money; *pák' tun' tsz'*
 petuntse, feldspar powder used
 by porcelain makers.

燉 } A blaze, a raging fire; fiery,
 Tun } lurid; to dress by steam, to
 boil in a vessel put in the
 water; *tun' fán'* to steam rice;
tun' kat, sz' boiled custards;
tun' 'shui, boiling water; *tun'*
kai, a steamed fowl; *tun'*
ch'á, to make tea.

頓 } A colloquial word. To lay
 down, as a burden; half-wit-
 ted, absent-minded, superan-

nuated; *tun' lok' t'è* lay it on
 the ground; *'tò tun'* turned
 about, beside himself; *tun'*
'wan, place it securely.

頓² } To bow the head, to pro-
 Tun } strate, to fall before; to re-
 spectfully salute; a resting-
 place, an inn; a meal; a spell,
 the time of a meal, a turn; to
 stop, to rest, to put in order,
 as at a halt; in haste, hurried;
 to injure; to reject; used for
 the last; *tun' 'shau pái'* I
 respectfully bow my head—on
 visiting cards; *tuk' 'tá yat*,
tun' gave one violent blow;
'ching tun' ping' má, to get
 ready troops; *'ch'ü tun' 'fò' mat*,
 to store up goods; *tun' chü'*
'há, rest a little, put it down
 a while; *smò tun' fán' kung*
fú, a job not as long as a
 meal; *yat' tun' fán'* a meal;
on tun' to put up, as a sleep-
 ing-place; to prepare a room,
 as for a guest.

遁² } To hide one's self, to skulk,
 Tun } to run away; concealed, hid;
 to escape, to fly, to abscond;
tun' shai' to abjure society;
tun' t'è to vanish into the
 earth; *tun' fát*, a means for
 becoming invisible.

沌² } Confused, mixed; the rush
 Tun } of a torrent; *wan' tun'* chaos,
 without form; one of four bad
 men in the days of Shun.

鈍² } Often pronounced *tün'*. Dull,
 Tun } edge turned, blunt; stupid,
 deficient in wit, obtuse; *shang*
tak, 'hò tün' a natural block-
 head; *'tò tun'* rude, can not
 understand; *wán tun'* ob-
 stinate, mulish.

(652) Tun.

湍 Water gushing out, a rapid current; *k'ap, lau üt, t'un,* a rapid flow is called a torrent.

盾 A shield, a buckler; to secrete one's self, to skulk; *máu t'un,* opposing sentiments, contradictory views.

楯 A parapet, a balustrade; a shield, a defense; to raise the eye up; *'yan t'un,* to direct, to lead on; *dán t'un,* a railing.

臃 Obese, fat; shielded by fat; plump; to drag the heels; *fi t'un,* very fat, as a boy.

象 A hedgehog; a pig in motion; *t'un ts'z'* the explanation of the *kwá'* or diagrams.

(653) Tün.

端 Strait, correct, upright, direct; modest, decent, grave, properly; springing forth, commencing, sprouting; the end; the origin, elementary principles, originating cause; to carefully examine; a classifier of business, mysteries, subjects, and pieces of silk; *tün ching'* correct, properly; *chap, k'i léung tün,* to hold both ends, to attend to all; *mò tün shang 'yau,* no sufficient reason for it; *tsò' tün shē fi,* to start a slander, to rumor a matter; *tün t'au,* the

incipient cause; *'m chí yat, tün,* not one affair only; *yat, tün sch'au,* one piece of pong-gee; *pan hang tün fong,* naturally modest and correct; *tün ng,* the dragon boat festival; *tsò' pat, tün chí sz'* she has lost her virtue.

短 Short, not long; brief, contracted; to come short, to be in fault, to shorten, to curtail; shortcomings, failures; *'tün kín'* not of much experience; *tsz' ts'am tün kín'* to seek self destruction; *sch'éung tün,* the good and bad; for and against, both views of a matter; *'tün ming'* short life, to die before 16; *hoi tün,* to decapitate; *'tün ch'ü'* a defect, faults, mean conduct; *'tün shiü,* to reduce, to diminish; less than enough; *hi' tün,* asthmatic, short-winded; *'tün kung,* day's work; *'tün chang,* to treat rudely, to act overbearingly; *'tün chí'it, kòm' tün* much too small; *'m sch'éung 'm tün,* just right, as a shoe; *'shau sch'éung, schám chau' tün,* my sleeve is shorter than the arm—I'm ashamed to go.

煅 } To forge metals, to heat
鍛 } and hammer; to found, to cast; to work upon, to practice, to make perfect; ma-
Twan ture, practiced; *tün' lín'* practiced, skilled; *tün' fú,* to calcine, to drive off the moisture by fire, as medicine; *tün' lín' yap, yan tsü'* to bring in one guilty, to make out a case against by cross-examining.

斷

To decide, to settle, to solve; to judge, to give an opinion; a doubt, a dilemma; certainly, decidedly, surely; *k'üt, tün'* to decide, to give sentence; *tün' tün' 'm' kòm,* I certainly can't do so, I must not presume; *tün' tak, teng'* finally settled; *tün' 'kú,* to guess, to estimate; *tün' 'hoi,* to make a division, to average, as losses; *tün' sz''* to decide a matter; *p'ün' tün'* to judge, as a magistrate.

斷

This is usually read *'t'ün* with the same meaning.

Twán

To cut asunder, to divide; to snap, to cut or break in two; to prohibit, to put a stop to; cut, broken, split, sundered, snapped; to cut off; *tün'* 'shui 'mai, to stop supplies of food; 'wong loi pat, *tün'* uninterrupted intercourse; *tün'* tsüt, disconnected, cut off; 'au tün' to break, as across the knee; *tün' 'ch'éung 'ts'ò,* a virulent medicine; *tün' 'ch'éung 'yan,* a greatly afflicted man; *tün' 'st'ò,* to forbid killing for meat; *tün' 'hí* dead; *tün' 'sín,* death of a wife; 'ngáu tün' cham sín to bite the thread and snap the needle — new garments; *tün' 'lò'* to break off intercourse; *tün' 'han'* to bring up the rear in a retreat.

段

Twán

To push apart; a fragment, a piece, a section; a classifier of sections of books, stories, pieces, slices of meat, acts of play, of affairs, of plats; *tái'* tün' the largest piece; *yat, tün' 'tí'* a plat of land, a spot; *yat,*

tün' sz'' an affair; 'hò 'shau tün' good work; *yat, tün'* ts'ing 'yau, a series of affairs, a matter.

緞

Twán

Satin; glossy silk; 'ch'au tün' silks of all kinds; *fú tün'* or *kuk, tün'* brocade; 'shim tün' changeable satin; 'ts'é 'man 'ng (sz' tün' twilled levantine silk; *pát, (sz' tün'* thick satin.

韞

Twán

A heel of a shoe, a shoe lining. Interchanged with the last.

(654)

T'ün.

團

Twán

A globular mass, a lump, an agglomeration; united, harmonious, as a company; round, globular; to collect into one; to dwell together; to surround, to environ, to inclose; to round off, to end; a classifier of pellets, harmonies, collections, lumps, and round things; *yat, st'ün wò hí'* a harmonious spirit; *yat, st'ün mín'* a lump of dough; 'tá 'mái yat, st'ün, a knot of men squabbling; 'shuk, 'mái yat, st'ün, shrunk up into a lump; *yat, st'ün mak,* a roll of ink; *st'ün 'sün,* circular, full, as the moon; closely united, as husband and wife; *st'ün 'lung fá,* flowered round dragons on, crape; *st'ün 'st'ün wai chü'* hemmed in on all sides.

搏

Twán

To roll into a ball, to roll in the hand; to push or drive together; *smò st'ün fán'* don't roll your rice into a ball.

溥 Dew descending in great abundance; name of a river in Shántung.

Tw'an

屯 To collect together, to station troops; to bring under one control; *t'ün ping*, troops stationed at a place, where they till the land; *t'ün t'ün*, fields allotted to soldiers; *t'ün tsik*, to engross, as a commodity; *fan t'ün iü' hoi'* to detail troops to important posts; *t'ün 'yéung*, to support each other in a strike.

Tw'an

囤 A large hamper to hold rice; a bin; *'mai t'ün*, a receptacle for rice. Often interchanged and used for the last.

Tw'an

豚 A pig, a porker, a sucking-pig; to draggle along, to drag the heels; *fi t'ün*, a fat pig; *t'ün t'ai*, pettitoes; *t'ün ai*, my son; *sho t'ün*, a porpoise.

T'un

臀 The buttock, the seat, the nates; the rump; the lower side; *hau' t'ün*, the hind quarters; *p'ák chü t'ün*, a pig merchant or broker; *t'ün tan*, the seat.

T'un

(655)

Tung.

東 The east, the place of sun-rising; the place of honor; the person in it; a master, a friend; a feast, a treat; towards, presence of; *tung pin*, or *tung fong*, the east; *tung ká*, the master of a house; *hai' mat 'yé tung tung*, what thing is this? *'ngo ts'oi tung*, our master; *'lá ts'ing tung*, it

Tung

blows a typhoon; *'siú tung*, the young master; *tung nám 'm p'a' nò fear* [of gales] from the southeast; towards the southeast there's no evil; *tsò' tung*, to make a feast; *ch'ut tung*, to foot the bill; *tim' tung*, the head of the shop; *fü' chi tung lau*, gone drifting eastward — irrecoverably lost; *tung tò' chü*, one who will or advance mon-ey; *tung tò' ngan*, bribes paid turnkeys for privileges; money spent by a bridegroom in treating; *tung sai*, a thing; *tung dai sai 'ch'é*, pulling here and hauling there (to borrow mon-ey); *tung t'ò*, China—a Mohammedan name.

冬
Tung

The winter season; the winter solstice; the close, the end; to store up; to fall into winter torpor; *lung tung shí hau'* cold winter weather; *tung 'sun*, winter bamboo shoots; *au' tung*, a rainy solstice; *tsò' tung* or *kiò' tung*, to keep the solstice; *tung t'in* or *tung ling'* the winter season; *tung kió'*, a pumpkin.

董
Tung

To rule correctly; to lead on, to influence for good; to clap the hands; to withdraw, to keep back; to store up, to hold firmly; roots of the n-lumbium; *mái' kú tung*, to buy curiosities or antiques. Used for the next.

懂
Tung

Disturbed, out of one's wits; to understand, to have a clear idea of; *'mung tung*, confused, mind bewildered; *'ni tung tak*, do you understand me?

'tung ts'ing 'li, to understand the fitness of things; 'm 'tung 'ní wá' I don't know what you are saying.

腫 Twán Also read 'tün. Wild land near towns; places where deer and wild animals range, paths of beasts; 'ting 'tung, a deer park.

搗 Tung To beat, to churn, to bring butter from milk; 'tung 'má, an officer who superintended the preparation of quass.

凍 Tung Cold, freezing, icy; to freeze, to congeal; to cool; 't'án tung' to spread out to cool; tung' ping kòm' tung' cold as ice; tung' tung' t'í rather cold; k'ing tung' to thicken, to congeal; tung' 'shui, cold water; tung' 'sz' frozen to death.

棟 Tung The main supports in a house, posts, joists, columns; a pillar, as of a state. A colloquial word; to stand on end, to stack, to put upright—in this sense it is spoken tung'; tung' déung 'chí ts'oi, one who can be depended on, who has talents to uphold a state; tung' 'k'í, place it upright; uk tung' the rafters, the plate.

竦 Tung The rainbow; tai' tung' the rainbow, supposed to be made of insects.

動 Tung To excite, to agitate, to move; to shake, to touch; to come forth, as spring; to influence, to move the mind; to set on foot; excited, agitated, surprised, moved; restless, irritable; motion; tung' nò' to irritate; 'kí 'shí tung' 'shan, when do you start? tung' tsok,

work, workmanship; shang tung' behavior, conduct; tung' tám' kon, no more things to carry, out of work; 'lán toi' tung' hard to stir, indolent; 'tsau tung' pat, ts'in, unable to move from age, infirm; 'kòm tung' moved by, as the Spirit; tung' pat, tung' continually moving, restless; tung' 't'ò, to commence digging or building; 'king tung' startling, fearful, as bad news; 'hí tung' 'ní lok, thank you; tung' kon kwo, to go to war; 'm 'hò tung' tsing' his conduct is improper, he acts rudely; yuk tung' to move about, restless.

動 Tung The feelings deeply moved, greatly excited; sam tung' extreme grief; 'oi tung' greatly distressed.

戩 Tung The boards or timber used in the construction of a boat.

洞 Tung A rapid current; a grotto, a cave; a dell, a gorge, a ravine; profound, deep; to understand thoroughly, to perceive mysteries, to see clearly; tung' chuk, k'í kán, to see through his villainy; tung' t'ing 'ú, the lake Tung'ing in Húnán; 'shui tung' a deep spot or hole in the water; 'sin tung' a fairy's grot; tung' 'fong, a nuptial chamber, to consummate a marriage; tung' shik, I see it all; tung' ch'át, a full examination.

衙 Tung A lane or street in Peking is called 'ú tung'; the term seems to be confined to the capital.

(656)

T'ung.

通 To go through, to see clearly, to perceive; to go through with, to succeed; to make known to others; to have dealings with; to communicate with; pervious, permeable, intercommunicable, pervading, perspicuous, as style; current, as money; successful, prosperous; reaching throughout; the whole, complete, generally; illicit, adulterous; uniform in color; a beat of a drum, a report of a gun; *t'ung hai² ngo*, all are mine; *sam t'ung dung*, I fully understand it; *t'ung iú² kóm² tsò²* do them all in this way; *t'ung tak² tim*, it is punctuated entirely; *t'ung shü*, an almanac; *t'ung pò*, current in value; *t'ung hiú*, fully understands it; *t'ung chí*, inform him of it; *t'ung sz²* an interpreter, a midsmán who transacts business; *t'ung sz² kún*, a linguist's hong; *lò² pat. t'ung shang*, this road is blocked, this way is not a public one; *t'ung chí²* a general topography; *t'ung fung*, a draft of wind; *t'ung kwán tsít*, to bribe, to give a sign whom to favor; *tá t'ung kú*, three taps of the drum; *tá t'ung*, to bring a thing about, to bribe; *ín t'ung*, a chimney, a smoke pipe; *sz² t'ung*, illicit intercourse; *fo² pat. t'ung slau*, the goods have no sale.

通 A species of Araliaceæ whose pith, sliced into sheets, is erroneously called rice-paper; pith; *t'ung chí fá*, artificial pith flowers; *t'ung chí wá²* pith paper pictures; *t'ung ts'ò*, lampwick grass.

痛 } Pained; in pain, aching; }
恫 } groaning, moaning from pain; }
恫 } an ulcer breaking; } *ts'ung*
恫 } *t'ung t'ung*, disappointed.

同 } Together, all, united; to }
全 } bring together, to unite, to }
全 } harmonize, to assemble; with, }
全 } *t'ung t'ung*, together; same, alike, in }
全 } the same place or time, agreeing, }
全 } as one; *t'ung yat, ts'ai }
全 } hù² let them all go together; }
全 } *t'ung uk, chü² they live in the }
全 } same house; 'k'ü yat, tik, }
全 } *t'ung sai² just alike in all re- }
全 } spects; *t'ung yat, yéung² the }
全 } same sort; 'ní t'ung 'k'ü hù }
全 } you and he go there; *pat, }
全 } t'ung, different; *t'ung shü, }
全 } fellow officers; *t'ung chí, a }
全 } sub-prefect; *t'ung páu hing }
全 } tai² uterine brothers; *pat, }
全 } t'ung syau, strange, eccentric; }
全 } shü t'ung, identical, same.*********

侗 Plain, ignorant, rude; having no learning or abilities; *t'ung kung² t'ung*, an ignorant boy.

峒 A cavern in a hill, a den; *chung t'ung*, a mountain in Pingliáng fú in Kánsuh; a group of islands off Shántung.

桐 A large tree that produces oily seeds; *'ng t'ung*, a tree (*Eleococcus oleifera*), considered by the Chinese as the most elegant of trees; *t'ung shü²* the *Jatropha curcas*, which produces *t'ung syau*,

or wood oil; *t'ung yau fúi*, putty, chunam for seams; *t'ung ip fúi*, fine ashes put in censers.

筒 A tube, a hollow cylinder, a pipe; a measure made of bamboo; a tubular cup; *shé t'ung*, a sumpitan; *hò t'ung*, a trumpet, a speaking trumpet; *ín t'ung*, a tobacco pipe; *tái fà t'ung*, a Roman candle; *mán fà t'ung*, a kaleidoscope; *yat t'ung pí t'ai*, a blubbering booby.

銅 Copper, brass, called the red metal; made of copper, brazen; *t'ung pok*, brass foil; *t'ung slo*, a copper gong; *tá t'ung p'ò*, a copper smith's; *t'ung ngan*, counterfeit or copper dollars; *shik t'ung*, eats the brass—covetous; *mún shan t'ung ch'au*, body smells coppery—proud; *lim t'ung tsing*, a lick copper sprite—covetous; *t'ung luk*, verdigris; *pák t'ung*, tutenague, white copper; *soong t'ung*, brass; *t'ung ch'i*, water spouts.

銅 A sort of silure or mudfish, small and resembling a blenny.

童 A boy, a lad, an unmarried youth; a student, a bachelor, a slave boy; a girl, a virgin; youthful, boyish, fair; bare, as land; undefiled, virgin; *shing t'ung*, at puberty; *muk t'ung*, a herdboy; *t'ung ngán*, a fresh complexion, looks young; *t'ung t'ung*, flourishing, as trees; *shan t'ung*, a bright boy; *man t'ung*, a student.

僮 A slave girl or boy; a lad; a concubine; doltish, ignorant, rude; *shü t'ung*, a serving boy in a school; *ká t'ung*, a house-boy, a waiter.

橦 A tree in Yunnan from whose flowers cloth can be made—the cotton tree? a piece of squared timber.

瞳 The rising sun, the sun obscured; *t'ung lung*, scarcely able to see the sun.

潼 A tributary of the Yellow River in Shensi, at the elbow; *t'ung kwán*, a celebrated pass and town on this stream; *lok t'ung*, quass.

瞳 The pupil of the eye; to stare at, a vacant look; *luk t'ung shui kún t'ung yan*, a cataract; *t'ung yan*, the baby in the eye.

種 Grain which requires a long time to ripen; late, autumnal grain.

艘 Long and swift boats, used in fighting; *nung t'ung*, war boats, like revenue cutters.

佟 A surname; *T'oi t'ung*, a sorcerer in the Hán famous dynasty.

鞀 The noise of drums; *t'ung t'ung*, drums beating, the din of drums.

彤 Red, peach red; rosy, as cheeks; *t'ung kún*, a red pencil.

捅 To lead on, to advance; to run one thing into another, as two sleeves; to pierce, to stick into; to baste; *t'ung hò ko kin shám*, put those jackets into each other; *t'ung kwat*, a basted edge.

壙 A colloquial word. A pit, the hole into which the coffin is put; *hoi t'ung*, to dig a grave; *shán t'ung*, a grave.

桶 A cask, a tub; square wooden vessel, a case; *shui t'ung* a pail; *tú' t'ung*, a bucket; *kwai t'ung*, a drawer; *yau t'ung*, an oil tub; *pi p'á t'ung*, a barrel; *t'ai sp'ing t'ung*, water hogsheads kept against fires; *pún t'ung shui* half drained the tub — half educated, shallow.

統 A beginning, origin; beginning of a thread, first of a subject, a clue, a hint; the whole under one head; the whole, general, entire; the head, the chief; to rule, to control; *yat t'ung*, the whole; *t'ung ling* a general control; a commander-in-chief; *tsung t'ung*, managing the whole; entirely, in fine, all; *kwai yat t'ung*, to come under a monarch; *yat t'ung shán sho*, one government over the empire; *t'ung kai* the whole sum.

痛 A pain, an ache, a twinge; a disease which gives pain; acute feelings, heartrending, miserable, distressed; to feel for, to commiserate, to love; a superlative; *ngá t'ung* the toothache; *sam t'ung hau s'm t'ung* to grieve for but not to show it, as to erring children; *s'm t'ung ní*, I don't like you; *t'ung yam*, drinking to excess; *t'ung fú* bitter repentance; *t'ò t'ung* a bellyache; *tá tak hò t'ung* a very painful blow; *s'm kin t'ung* it

does not hurt; *t'ung han* de-
testation of; *t'ai kin hò yuk t'ung* I felt sorry to see it, as one's things wasted.

(657)

Tüt.

奪 To take by force, to seize; to oppress and fleece; to carry off, as a prize; to take away, as rank; to criticise, to lop off, to prune, as composition; a narrow path; *ts'ung tüt*, to rob; *tüt ch'un fú*, to become first of the Hámlin; *tüt piú*, to take the prize; *kwong ts'oi tüt muk*, its elegance ravished the eyes; *tüt d'au sch'au*, to get the first prize.

(658)

T'üt.

脫 Emaciated; spoiled and dissolving; to relinquish; to undress, to strip; to be born; to get out of; to avoid, to evade, to escape from; if, perhaps, should; a suit, as of clothes; succession, as of messengers; a pattern; *t'üt shan*, to slip away from; *t'üt shám*, to take off the coat; *yat t'üt á fuk* a suit of clothes; *t'üt sp'i*, to skin; to cast the skin; *kí t'üt yan loi*, several messengers came; *t'üt ngá*, to pull a tooth; *t'üt dsing kwong*, stark naked; *t'üt léuk* liberal, not exacting; *t'üt sin sí hí*, he suddenly rose up.

(659)

Ú.

烏 Wú A crow, praised for its filial care; filial; black, inky, dark; to blacken; promiscuous, not reduced to order; what? how? the obverse of a coin; *ú á*, a black crow; *ú hòp*, the lawless, dark-dealing Triads; *ú muk*, or *ú smú muk*, ebony; *ú 'yau*, all gone; *ú sò yéuk*, a hair-dye; *king ú pò*, black nankeen; *kam ú*, the [three-legged] golden crow, fabled to live in the sun; *kwai chí ú 'yau*, it returned nothing at all, as an adventure; *ú sù sù*, heedless, blundering; *sám tsuk ú*, the sun; *ch'ui ú*, to blow out a lamp; *ú tang*, a lamp not lighted; *ú mang mang*, pitch dark; *tong' ú 'k'ü mín*, smudge his face, as a counterfeiter's; *kwò' ú*, too black; to change the tint; *fong' ú 'hau mín*, to look cross; *ú sū*, the black fish, a sort of blenny, the *Philypnus sinensis*; *ú t'au sch'ung*, an unshaven lout; *ú á meng'*, a raven's luck—said of unlucky persons.

嗚於 Wú An interjection; a sigh, a groan; a sign of admiration or esteem; *ú fú*, alas; to sigh; *ú wá*, tush! *ú in*, to sob, to whimper.

坊 Wú To cover a wall with plaster, to adorn walls, to stucco; *ú cyan*, a bricklayer, a plasterer.

朽 Wú A trowel: with which to plaster, to daub on mortar.

汚汗 Wú Stagnant water; dirty, foul, filthy, muddy; impure, unclean, obscene, depraved, vile; abominable; to defile, to stain; to insult, to debauch; *ú yuk*, to debauch; obscene; *ú wai'* filthy, defiled; *ú tsò*, vile; to dirty; *t'ung slau hòp*; *ú*, to go with the vulgar herd.

胡 Hú A dewlap; how, why, wherefore? dark, blackish; reddish; the Tartars, the Mongols or Huns; long, lasting, eternal; a spear; *ú tsiú*, pepper; *lò ú tái' siú'* a gurgling, laughing sound; *ú 'fan*, a sort of rouge; *ú wai ú 'ts'z'* how is this?

湖 Hú A lake; *ú 'kwong*, the old province of Húkwáng, now divided into Húnán and Húpeh; *'ng ú*, the five lakes, are the Poyáng in Kiángsí, the Tung'ing and Tsingts'áu in Húnán, and the Tái and Tányáng in Kiángsú; *'tsau kong ú*, to travel through the land, to travel much; *ú sz'* Nanking raw silk; *kwò' ú*, to cross the lakes; *ú sp'ái*, playing-cards.

瑚 Hú Coral; *ú 'lin*, wooden vases used in sacrifices; *shán ú* coral.

糊 Hú Paste, gluten; thick porridge; to paste, to stick; mendacious, foolish, nonsensical; *ú t'ò*, confused, stupid, muddy; *tséung ú shüt*, foolish, ridiculous talk; *'chí ú t'au*, a "pasted head," a booby; *'piú ú*, to paste; *chòm ú*, to beguile, to lead off the scent, to mystify.

餬 ^{Hú} Interchanged with the last ; congee ; to seek a living ; *sú* 'hau, to get a livelihood ; *sú* 'hau sz' fong, to go about for employment.

蝴 ^{Hú} A butterfly ; *sú* tip, a butterfly, it includes all the papilionidæ.

葫 ^{Hú} A gourd ; *sú* lò, a bottle calabash, the Lagenaria ; *sú* lò yéung' pear shaped, calabash like ; *sú* sùn' a sort of leek ; *mé* *sú* lò, to carry a gourd, as children in boats do, to save them if they fall overboard.

瓠 ^{Hú} Interchanged with the last ; *sú* lò, the bottle-gourd or gourd squash.

醐 ^{Hú} A spirit fermented from mare's cream, called *t'ai* *sú* ; also butter, or oil of milk.

衢 ^{Hú} A street in Peking is called *sú* *t'ung* ; the term is mostly confined to the capital.

鵠 ^{Hú} A sort of water bird, much dreaded by the fish ; *t'ai* *sú*, a bird like the pelican.

鬚 ^{Hú} The beard ; *sú* *tsz'* the mustaches ; *sú* *sò*, the beard on the chin ; *sú* *sim*, the whiskers.

弧 ^{Hú} A wooden bow ; a stretcher to display a flag ; a span ; an arc in mathematics ; curved, arched.

狐 ^{Hú} An animal which can change its form, or be possessed ; suspicious, mistrusting ; *sú* *lí*, the fox ; *sú* *á*, distrustful ; to suspect ; *sú* *lí* *tsing*, an elfin in form of a fox ; *sú* *mi*' an enchantress ; *sú* 'ká' *fú* *wai*, the fox borrows the tiger's terror ; *sú* *sk'au*, fox-skin furs ; *sú* *sin*, a good fairy, a repentant peri.

壺 ^{Hú} A cup, a vase or pot ; a tankard, a wine jug ; *ch'á* *sú*, a teapot ; *tsz'* *cham* *sú*, a small wine-pot ; *tsò* *sú*, a hot water pot ; *kwai* *fú* *sú* *tséung*, to show fealty by a banquet ; *yat*, *sú* 'tsau, drank a pot of wine ; *t'au* *sú*, to throw darts into the vase's mouth—an ancient game.

乎 ^{Hú} An interrogative adverb ; an interjection of doubt, admiration, or inquiry, and placed at the end of sentence ; after nouns, sign of the vocative ; after verbs, it is a preposition, in, towards, to, with, from, up to ; in respect to, as, like ; a sign of the accusative ; an expletive ; *háu* *sú* 'kwai *shan*, dutifully regard your ancestors ; *smò* 'yan *sú* 'i, I've concealed nothing from you ; 'ho *sú*, can we do it ? 'hi 'ho *tak*, *sú*, can we possibly get it ? *yan* 'ün *sú* *tsoi*, can benevolence be so far gone ! *pat*, *yik* *lok*, *sú*, is it not even pleasant ? *mok*, *kò* *sú* *t'in*, there's nothing higher than heaven ; *á* *sú* 'fau *sú*, is it right or not ? *shü* *shü* *ki* 'ho 'i, then it is thus allowed ; *ki* *sú*, perhaps, nearly, about ; *hòp*, *sú* 'tsz' agrees with this ; *chi* *sú* 'ché 'yá, eh ! ah ! oh ! ugh ! *met.* it is all moonshine ; *wai* *sú* 'shéung 'ché, his place is on high ; 'pò *sú* *man*, to preserve the people ; *á* *shik* *ü* *shí* *sú* *tsuk*, food and raiment thereupon were plenty ; *syéung* *syéung* *sú*, how vast ! *tsoi* *sú*, consists in ; *shü* *pat*, *wan* *sú*, is it not so written ?

祐 Happiness, favor of heaven; heavenly blessing; to persevere in wicked courses, lost to all reason and rectitude.

澗 The bank of a river, the sloping descent or lawn down to a stream; a branch of the R. Hwái in Ngánhwui.

塢 A dike, a low wall; barracks, cantonments, a fortified camp; a compound or village defended by a wall; winding roads among hills; *ying ú*, an entrenchment.

鄜 An ancient city in the west of Shánsí, near the Yellow River.

惡 To hate; to loathe, to dislike; to blush, to be ashamed of; hard to express; averse to, detestable, repulsive; why, how? an exclamation of regret; *ho ú* detestable; *sau ú* shamefaced; *tsung ú* to hate.

慙 A colloquial word. To stoop; to bend the head, as when going in a low place; *ú² tai t'au*, stoop down to it; *ú² jün úú*, to bend down low, as when in a boat.

戶 To protect, to screen, to close upon; to stop further progress; a chamber door, an inner door, a one-leaved door; a hole, an opening; the nidus of larvæ; master of a family, a ship, or shop; a person; people in a certain calling; a family, a household; the 62d radical of characters relating to spaces; *ú² hau*, the population; *ú² pò²* the Board of Population and Revenue; *ú² fong*, the

revenue department in a yá-mun; *smún ú²* a door; *tái² smún ú²* a great family; *ká ká ú² ú² ü shí²* every household does so; *p'ò² loki ú²* a beggared family; *pò² tái² ú²* to report the rich families; *tán² ú²* the tanka people.

芋² The taro, the *Arum aquaticum*; *ú² t'au*, taro; *ú² ip²*, taro leaves, to feed pigs; *tsò ú²* early taro, a good sort.

互² Interlocking, as serrated edges or cog wheels; fitting into each other; with, together, each to other; reciprocal, mutual, blended, interchangeable, responsive; a butcher's double hook; *káu ú²* united; *ú² séung oi²* a mutual love.

冱² Closed up by the ice, ice-bound, frozen, congealed; a glazed, icy appearance.

護² To aid, to deliver; to guard, to preserve; to save, to succor; to patronize; the flank of an army; *kau² ú²* to save; *ú² shan fú*, a charm, an amulet; *ú² fung*, safely sealed — written on the envelope of a letter; *ú² sung²* to convoy; *ú² fát*, to support Buddhism.

灌² Rain flowing in torrents, rushing rivulets and torrents; boiling, bubbling; *pò² ú²* diffused generally, as education.

崮² A hill covered with trees and vegetation; others say, a bare hill.

怙² To look to for care and help, as to a father; a father, a parent; a helper, a support; *ú² shí²* one's parents; *shat, ú²* to lose a father.

(660)

Ü.

於 } A preposition of relation-
 于 } ship, in, at, on, with, through,
 Yü } by; at the beginning of a sen-
 tence, it means respecting, relating to; it often denotes only the accusative, or particularizes the exponent of the verb; sometimes makes a passive form of the verb; after the possessive *chí* 之 it means respecting, in case of; forms the comparative degree, than, more than; before pronouns, as, as to, referring to; *ü sám nín*, in the third year; *ü kam* at this time; *ü sam ho 'yan*, where's your patience? *chí ü chí shín'* to rest in the highest good; *ü chiün' 'yau chí*, it is in the record; *man' ü 'ngo*, he asked me; *pat, sk' au ü 'yan* ask advice of no man; *lit. ü 'tso*, detailed on the left, i. e. below; *í 'ché chí ü peng' 'yá*, doctors are for sickness; *mok, tái' ü t'in fú'* nothing greater than God; *ü shí'* thus, here-upon; *'yau yik, ü 'yan*, it is advantageous to people; *üt, ü ts'an*, to gladden one's parents; *kún' ü 'hoi 'ché*, he who looks at the sea; *ü sman 'yá 'yan chí*, he treats the people humanely; *'sz' chí ü tò*, died by his sword.

于 } Constantly interchanged with
 Yü } the preceding; to speak, to say; to go; *ü ü*, self-satisfied, pleased.

如 } A conjunction, like; as, as-
 Jü } if, according to; if, perhaps;
 at the beginning of a sentence, means as it regards, but as to; like, seeming; to permit; to go to; after adjectives, it has an intensitive force; *sü 'ts'z'* as this, like, thus; *ü kam*, now; *sz' sz' ü i'* everything according to your wishes; *i' i' ü sz'* two into two make four; *smò sü chí ho*, could do nothing with him; *sü 'yau*, if any one has, if there should be; *smò sü*, nothing like, better so; *hung hung sü 'yá*, really nothing; *sü chí shò, sk' i 'ho 'yá*, if so, what can be done? *sü tso' chan chin*, like sitting on a carpet [filled] with needles.

洳 } To become moist, to soak
 Jü } in; to dampen; name of a stream; *'tsü sü*, watery, soaked through, as a bog.

余 } I, myself; we, ourselves;
 Yü } said in a humble style, and often put in a smaller sized type by the side. The first is also a surname; *sk' i sü ü cho*, what can he do to me?

餘 } Remnants of food; residue,
 Yü } an overplus; the rest, the remainder; a surplus of anything, superabundant; *sü tí* vacant ground; *slau sü tí* spare or lay by a little, as of wages; *'yau sü*, more than enough; *sü snai*, rubbish, debris left after building; *sk' i ü*, the overplus, what remains; *sü shán*, leisure days; *sü shing'* what is left over; *sü lik* spare moments and energy.

魚 A fish; fishy; *yat*, *t'iu sū* or *yat*, *'mi sū*, one fish; *'tá sū* or *'lo sū*, to fish; *sū lán*, the fish market of Canton; *muk₂ sū* the wooden fish, on which priests beat responses; *háu puk₂ sū*, to beat the divining fish, as is done by Táu priests; *ch'ung muk₂ sū*, to sing ditties and ballads; *sū sch'i*, shark's fins; *sū 't'ò*, fishmaws; *sū ch'un* spawn; *sū muk₂ wan² chū*, fish eyes mixed with pearls; *sū ch'á*, a fizgig; *sū ngá*, sea-horse teeth; *sū shū*, a letter; *shat swan sū*, all in a fright; *ch'ut sū tang*, a procession of fancy lanterns, many of them shaped like fish.

漁 To fish; to seize; immoderate, indiscriminate; *sū shik*, inordinate lust; *sū ch'i lí* selfish desire for gain; *sū fú*, a fisherman.

輿 The box or body of a cart; a chariot; a barrow; to hold, to sustain, to bear, as the earth does; the earth; a substratum, a foundation; to carry; many; *slün sū*, the imperial carriage; *sū yan*, a carriage-maker; *hòm sū*, heaven and earth; *hòm sū s'in shang*, a geomancer; *tí sū t'ò*, a general map of a country or the globe.

歟與 } A final particle, indicative of surprise and admiration; an interrogative or dubitative particle; a sign of the vocative; to breathe easy; *kwan 'tsz' yan sū*, is he a philosopher? *'ho pat shan' sū*, must we not be careful? *ch'i 'tsz' ch'i war' sū*, this is as I say.

昇 To bear up, to raise aloft on the hands, to sustain with all the strength.

禺 A term for quadrumanous animals, more especially gibbons; the hour from 9 to 11 A. M.; things beginning to develop; *q'ün sū*, the district of Pwányü.

隅 A mountain where the sun rises; *sū sí*, the orient, the land of the sun.

愚 Having a monkey's wit; simple, uninstructed, rude; silly, unwise, confounding right and wrong; used for "I," "your's humbly," &c., at the end of letters; *sū 'ch'un*, stupid; *sū chüt*, unskilled, foolish; *sū man*, the common people, the mob, the canaille;—used by officials; *chéung sū*, rustics; *sū kín* in my humble opinion; *sū tai* your humble servant; *há' sū*, the vulgar; *yéuk₂ sū*, appearing foolish, but not so; sapient; *shau' yan 'sho sū*, deluded, taken in.

隅 An angle, a corner; a nook, a secluded spot; a cove, a bay, an inlet; a part, a little; accurate, rigid, as a corner; *'hoi sū*, a lagoon; *sū tso'* to sit at the corner [of the table]; *yat sū ch'i tí* a parcel of land.

儒 Literary men, philosophers, scholars, the learned; scholarly; *sū káu'* the literati, Confucianists; *shon sū*, an indigent scholar; *ming sū*, a renowned scholar; *sū hok₂* a director of graduates, name of an office; *chan hai' fú sū*, he's a complete pedant.

孺 Yü A suckling, an infant at the breast; attached to, intimate; a surname; *sü 'tsz'* a child; *sü yan*, wives of the seventh rank of officials.

蠕 Yü To crawl like a snake, the wriggling crawl of worms; a tribe or horde of Huns. Also read *'ün*.

虞 Yü A fabulous benign white and black tiger, called *tsau sü*; it is said to have appeared in Wan-wáng's day; to consider, to be anxious about; to expect; an impediment, mishap, accident, damage; a designation of Shun's reign; prepared for, vigilant, provided against, waiting, ready; to help; to select; a period of seven days' mourning; pleased; *smò sü*, nothing to fear; *pat. sü*, an unforeseen accident; *fong sü*, on guard, watching; *sho sü*, remiss, unprepared; *'i p' pat. sü*, to guard against casualties; *sü yan*, warden of the parks and ponds.

娛 Yü Joy, pleasure; to amuse, to divert, to please one's self or others; relaxation, diversion; *fün sü*, pleasure; the nuptial act; *tsz' sü*, to enjoy one's self; *sü ts'an*, to please one's parents; *kik sü*, extreme joy, in an ecstasy.

好 Yü A sort of female chamberlain in a palace called *tsip. sü*; known in the Táng dynasty.

臿 Yü A moment of time; *sü sü*, momentary, presently, in a little while. Read *kwai'* a basket for grass.

庾 Yü A receptacle for grain in the field, a stacking-floor; a pile, a stack; abundant, affluent; *'yé 'yau sü tsik*, shocks piled in the field; *tái' sü 'ling*, the Great Stack Mts., between Kwángtung and Kiángsi, better known as the Mei-ling.

榦 Yü A kind of tree, whose wood is tough in dry weather, and brittle in wet weather.

腴 Yü Fat on the belly; corpulent, fat, soft and flabby; savory; rich, fertile; entrails of dogs and pigs; the belly; *fi sü*, fat, in good condition; *khò sü*, fertile, rich, as land.

萸 Yü A bitter, warm sort of umbelliferous seed, called *chü sü*, prescribed as an alterative.

諛 To flatter, to praise, to adulate; to caress; adulation; a flatterer, a sycophant; *ch'im sü*, to flatter; *sü shik*, a simpering, ogling, countenance; *o sü fung' shing*, to cajole and flatter.

榆 Yü The elm, of which ten sorts are reckoned; *song sü*, mulberry and elm, *met.* the evening of life, because these trees grow firm with age.

愉 Yü A contented, happy, pleased air; joyfully, willingly; self-satisfied, well brought up; to please, to rejoice; *sü shik*, a happy, delighted countenance.

渝 Yü Name of a stream near the eastern end of the Great Wall; water becoming muddy; to grow worse, to deteriorate.

窬 Yü A small door cut in a large gate, or in the wall near it; a hole in a wall; to bore a hole;

a row of bricks in a wall: *sám sū chūn*, a wall three bricks thick; *ch'ün sū*, to cut through a wall to steal; *tán sū chūn*, a wall of one brick.

蝸
Yú

A garden slug, a limax; *á ū*, a garden snail; others say a garden spider.

盂
Yú

A basin, a dish of wood or metal; a vessel for holding food or liquids; a clasp; *pút, ū*, a vegetable dish; *t'án sū*, a small spit-box; *fo sū*, a dish cooked by spirits; *ŭ lán shing' ú*, the All-souls' festival in the first half of the 7th moon.

竽
Yú

A sort of organ, having 36 tubes of different lengths meeting in a bulb, and played by suction; it is called *tó' ū*, the thieving *ŭ*, because it leads the choir.

孚
Yú

To pray for rain; name of a sacrificē to implore rain. Read *ŭ* the rainbow.

濡
Já

Name of a river in the east of Kwángsí. Usually read *sū*. Also read *'nūn*, sediment, dirty water.

嫗
Yú

A mother; *ŭ' ū*, the fructifying effects of the sun; *'lò ū*, an old granny; *t's'ün ū*, a village dance.

雨
Yú

Rain, water from the clouds; a shower, a rain; to come fast and furious like rain; the 173d radical of characters relating to meteorology; *'ch'í shek' ū há*, the darts and stones came raining on us; *mí sz' ū*, a mist, drizzling; *'p'ing t'in ū*, a general rain; *'ŭ 'shui to*, too much rain; *lok' ū*, it rains;

kwo' wan' ū, a passing shower; *pák, chong' ū*, a sun-shower; *tsat' ū*, a smart shower; *'au' ū*, dark, rainy, weather; *fung ū pat, 'koi*, he never minds the weather; *'pi' ū tap' shap*, wet through by the rain.

Read *ŭ* to rain, to descend from the sky; *'ŭ kam sám yat* it rained metal three days.

宇
Yú

Sides of a roof; to cover, as the eaves; to shelter, as a bird; to protect, to regard; wide, extensive, reaching everywhere; the canopy of heaven; the world, under the canopy; *'ŭ há* under the roof; the world; under one's protection; *'ŭ noi* in the universe; *'ŭ chau* the wide world; *tung' ū*, a roof, a house.

禹
Yú

The name of an insect; to expand, to feel easy; name of the founder of the Hiá dynasty, called *Tái' ū*, B. C. 2205.

瑀
Yú

A pebble which resembles a gem.

予
Yú

Similar to the next; to give, to confer, to transfer to, to grant.

與
Yú

A company, a band, a combination; to consort, to join; good, liking; a preposition, with, by, to; a conjunction, and, together, as, as if; when repeated, it has a disjunctive sense, either, or; when followed by *ning*, denotes a comparison; to give, to commit, to transfer to; to comply with, to promise, to agree; to grant, to permit, to wait, to delay

for; to concede to; to use, to employ; before verbs, often denotes the dative; after verbs, often merely marks a transitive sense; 'ü *yan pat, t'ung*, unlike other people; 'ü 'ní 'hí I'll rise with you; *pat, 'ü man* I will not ask him; *seung 'ü*, acquainted with; to treat kindly; 'hò *seung 'ü*, very good friends; *t'in 'ü chí*, heaven gave it him; *shuk 'ü 'ngo*, who is like me? *tong 'ü* a clan, a company, confederates; 'ü 'ngo *mò kon*, none of my business; 'ü *t'á tsok tú* I can match him; *káp, 'ü üt, shuk 'mí*, which is the finest, *káp*, or *üt*, this or that? *song 'ü sk'i i 'yá n'ing ts'ik*, in mourning true grief is better than show; *man í pat, chang 'ü pat, man t'ung*, to hear and not to do is the same as not to hear.

羸
Yü

A vase with a hole or flaw; defective, weak, feeble; sick, invalid; idle, vicious, useless, listless.

羽
Yü

Feathers, the large quill feathers; wings, plumes; having feathers, made of feathers, feathered; a feather banner or signal; quick, as if flying; the 124th radical of characters relating to feathers; 'ü *yik* feathers and wings; appendages; assistants; an excerpt or compilation; 'ü *mò shín* feather fans; *tong 'ü*, small predatory detachments; 'ü *shá*, English camlets; 'ü *tün* Dutch camlets; 'ü *ling*, lastings; 'ü *pò* bunting; 'ü *ch'au*, bom-

basin; 'ü *ts'é*, merino; 'ü *lu* birds; 'ü *slam kwan*, the emperor's body-guard.

囹
Yü

To detain, to imprison, to hold fast; *ling 'ü*, a prison, a lockup.

戛
Yü

To stop or keep time, as in music; an instrument resembling a tiger; struck to stop the music.

誨
Yü

To converse, to talk with, to tell, to inform, to discuss; words, conversation, speech; expressions, language, words, phrases, sentences; *pü* 'ü, double entendre; *òm* 'ü, whispering, talking low; *lun* 'ü, Conversations of Confucius; *ts'im* 'ü, oracular responses; 'hí 'ü *ts'z'* initial particles; 'chün 'ü, words which give a turn to the sentence; 'shing 'ü, proverbs, sayings; *tsuk* 'ü, a vulgar phrase; *siü* 'ü, triflings, chitchat; *ín sám 'ü sz'* loquacious; *ín 'ü*, words, conversation; 'ng 'ü 'ü I tell you plainly.

銛
Yü

Unsuited, unmatched, unfitted for each other, as a round handle into a square hole; *ch'o* 'ü, uncongenial, forced. Read 'ng; *kwan 'ng*, name of a hill, which produces steel.

齟
Yü

Distorted, ill arranged, as teeth; 'tsü 'ü, unequal, jaws not matching; contradictory, discordant, as reports.

圍
Yü

A groom, a stable boy, a hostler; to oppose, to defend; a prison; a frontier, a place where the territory ends; 'ü *yan*, a horseboy; 'shau 'ü, to guard the borders.

麋 Yü A buck, the male of deers ;
to herd together ; *yau luk* 'ü
'ü, stags and does in a herd.

乳 Jü The breasts, the nipple ; an
udder ; milk ; milky ; soft, ten-
der ; to suck ; to nurse ; 'ü 'tsz'
to suckle ; a suckling ; *ngau*
'ü 'peng, a curd cake ; *tün*
'ü, to wean ; 'ü *héung*, oli-
banum ; 'ü *kam*, liquid gold,
used for writing ; 'ü 'mò, a
wet nurse ; *syéung kò kwai*
'ü, the lamb kneels to suck.

俱 Yü Persons with large features ;
a large, imposing appearance.

汝女 Jü A tributary of the R. Hwái,
and an inferior department
in Honán ; a personal pro-
noun, you, your ; 'ü *sho yan*,
who are you ? 'ü *smún*, you all.

淤 Yü A muddy, sedgy bank ris-
ing in the water ; a bar which
stops the flow, a deposit of
filth in a stream ; 'ü *sak pat*,
éung, the mud stops the flow.

瘀 Yü Extravasated blood, the
black blood settled in a sore
or bruise ; a bruised place ; a
dull color ; 'ü *hüt*, effused
blood ; 'ü *shéung*, a bruise ;
'ü *hak shik*, a black and blue
sore ; no lustre ; *shik chák*
'hò ü there is no lustre to it.

飫 Yü To eat much, to gor-
mandize ; to give ; gluttonous ;
satiated, glutted, filled, sur-
feited ; loathing, saturated ;
'ü *shau*, full fed, loathing ;
shik tò ü eaten to the full ;
'páu ü eaten too much ; *mat*
kòm ü why do you loathe the
food ? *tsuk mat pat ü muk*
vulgar things never satisfy the
eye.

酗 Hu Mad with drink, raving
drunk, furious ; 'ü 'tsau, de-
lirium tremens.

煦 Hu The genial warmth of the
sun ; hot, vivifying, nutritive ;
soothing, kind, gracious ; to
steam ; to heat, to warm ; to
mature ; to vivify ; a red,
warm color, carnation ; *wo ü*
genial, warm, as the weather.

俞 Yü To answer, to assent ; to
respond ; to reply willingly,
yes, good, well, quite so ; 'ü
'wan, to promise, to agree.

喻 Yü To make known, to pro-
claim, to manifest ; to declare,
to explain, to instruct, to teach,
to compare, to illustrate ; to
understand the import of ; in-
structed ; manifested ; instruc-
tion ; 'hiú ü to cause to know ;
to comprehend, to appreciate,
as teaching ; 'sham ü 'chí, to
explain fully ; to see through,
as a subject ; *káu ü* instruc-
tion ; to teach ; 'ü 'án, an illu-
stration, a parable, an allegory.

諭 Yü Interchanged with the last.
Orders, commands, injunc-
tions, edicts, official notifica-
tions ; to signify, to proclaim
to the people, to order ; to re-
prove ; to compare ; a com-
parison ; *shéung ü* His Majes-
ty's commands ; *shing ü* the
Emperor's orders ; *chát ü* a
mandate ; *p'ü ü* a comparison ;
for instance ; *káu ü* a district
superintendent of colleges ;
'shau ü a letter ; *ming ü* your
instructions.

愈 Yü To surpass, to exceed, to
overcome, to prevail ; to get
the better of ; to cure ; to get

well, healed, convalescent, cured; getting well; more, better, in a further degree, still more; *peng' ü'* disease cured; *lap' ü'* an immediate cure; *st's'ün ü' shau' tsé'* no pay no cure; *yau sam ü' ü'* lamenting more and more; *ü'* *to ü' pat. tsuk,* the more he has the less he is satisfied; *ü'* 'hò, mending, recovering.

瑜² *Yü* Lustre of gems; a beautiful stone; excellencies, good qualities; 'kan ü' a fine gem; *ü'* 'há are opposites—virtues, defects.

覩² *Yü* To desire, to long for, to covet; *ki' ü'* to wish earnestly, to hope for.

踰² *Yü* To pass over, to cross; to advance, to get beyond; to exceed; to go beyond, to pass by, as time; *ü' ts'éung,* to leap a wall; *ü' tsít,* to exceed a limit, as in expenses; *ü' chán,* to overpass the mark; *ü' üt,* next month.

豫² *Yü* A large elephant; easy, contented, idle, indulgent, taking one's pleasure; a jaunt, an excursion; to pre-arrange, to get ready for; beforehand, already; prepared for; provided, ready; to confer with; *ü' pi'* ready, early arranged; *yan ü'* irresolute, undecided; *ü' s'in,* previously, beforehand, 'm ü' *tò'* unexpectedly; *ü' teng'* well fixed; *ü' fong,* guarded against; *ü' sman,* I let you know before; *ü' s'in,* prediction, prophecy; *kan ü'* to interfere in, to meddle, to go out of one's line.

蕷² *Yü* A tuber or esculent root, called *shü ü'* resembling the yam, but with a coarse fibre; it is used as a stomachic.

裕² *Yü* Rich in clothes and chattels; to enrich, to leave to; plenty, superabundant, in excess; supererogation; liberal, generous; *fün ü'* magnanimous; having enough, well off; *ü' kwok,* to make the state prosper.

潁² *Yü* Name of a stream in the east of Sz'chuen.

鵲² *Yü* The blackbird, pie, or jay; small birds of this sort, which assemble in flocks.

茹² *Jü* Also read *ü.* Roots inter-twisted and tangled; joined by the roots; interlaced; to take, to receive; to eat, to gobble down, to eat and drink much; to conjecture; soft, pliant, flexible; putrid; dried, as herbs; things dying of themselves; *'ám ü'* a great appetite; *put mau s'in ü'* to pull up stem and roots.

譽² *Yü* To praise, to extol, to laud, to eulogize; to cajole, to flatter; to overpraise; *hò' mín' ü'* *yan,* fond of flattering people to their face; *kü meng tü' ü'* to seek people's praise by one's deeds; *ü' ch' ü'* delight received from flattery; *ch'ing ü'* to bespatter with praise.

御² *Yü* To drive horses, to act the charioteer; to manage all, to govern, to superintend; to rule, to break in, as a horse; to extend everywhere, as imperial power does; an epithet

applied to the emperor and whatever belongs to him, imperial, royal; to wait on, to help; to urge to drink, as to a guest; the management, the rule; *ü' ts'in*, in court, in the emperor's presence; *ü' chái'* the emperor's composition; *ü' shü*, imperial autograph; *ü' kü*, to drive a chariot; *ü' sz'* censors; *ü' shon*, to stand the cold; *ü' ngai'* charioteering; *slam ü'* to begin to reign; *ü' ká'* the emperor himself.

馭² Interchanged with the preceding. To drive a chariot; to rule, to oversee; to rely on; *ká' ü'* to guide, as a chariot; to direct, to govern; *sin ü'* or *ü' thok*, to ride to the genii, or to stride a stork—phrases for dying.

禦² Similar to the above. To withstand, to resist, to stop; to forbid, to cause to desist, to bring to an end; to sacrifice; *ü' kí*, to satisfy hunger; *sfong ü'* to guard, to watch against.

寓² To lodge, to sojourn in, to dwell at; to attach to, to hang on; a lodging-place, a shelter, a temporary abode; a house, a home; to pertain, to belong to; to borrow, as a metaphor; a hidden meaning; *tsám' ü'* staying at for a while; *tsé' ü'* to use a dwelling; *ü' 'sho*, a house, dwelling; *tsün ü' ho ch'ü'* where's your home? *kü' ü'* attached to, as a parasite; lodging at; *hák. ü'* a hotel; *clau ü'* people who are not yet entered as citizens, their re-

gister being in another prefecture; *ü' sin*, a metonymy, metaphorical.

遇² To meet, to come upon one; to occur, to happen; to entertain, to intreat; whenever, happening; *ü' shí yat, 't'ò hí'* always sour, ever cross; *ü' sz' 'kóm wai*, he's ready for anything; *ü' ts'an, 'ní* I met you; *ü' 'ngo hau'* he treated me well; *ü' 'yau sz'* I happen to be busy; *ü' hòp*, it happens, it fits very nicely; *pat, ü'* not to meet; unlucky, unsuccessful; *ü' chéuk*, to happen, to encounter; *ü' shí tái' kat*, fortunate if you go at any time; *ü' sin kóm' ü'* like an angel's visit—to see you.

(661)

Üi.

榘 The pivot or projection on the top and bottom of a door on which it turns.

隈 } A bend or cove in a shore; a winding stream; *ü' 'üi*, a deep bay, a sinuous shore.

煨 To put fire into to warm things; to cook in the ashes; to burn under ashes; to roast; *'pi' fo 'üi*, roast it in the embers; *'üi' aung*, roasted brown; *'üi' t'an'* to burn charcoal; *t'ong 'üi*, to bury in ashes so as to roast slowly; *koi' 'üi*, to be roasted; *i. e.* unlucky, a mishap; *'üi' fán' shü*, roasted potatoes.

喂 A colloquial word. A word of address, when calling out to a man; *á üi*, halloo! here!

猥 Dogs barking; a slut whelping three puppies; many, plentiful, accumulated; mixed up, ill assorted; low, rustic, vile; *pi üi*, vulgar.

回 To revert to, to revolve, to turn around; to return back; returning, repenting, changing the mind; crooked, deflected; a time, a turn, an effort; a chapter in a novel; *üi sun*² an answer; *ní üi*, this time; *shéung² yat, üi*, the previous time; *üi tsz*² *smún 'hau*, a framed gateway; *üi yam 'ní*, to answer you; *üi 'chün*, to return; *üi t'ong*, lost its sweetness, as fruit; *fung² üi*, to give back; *'yau üi m²* it long retains a relish; always pleasing, as fine writing; *üi luk* a fire, incendiary; title of the God of Fire; *shun üi*, transmigration; *üi üi káu*² Mohammedanism; *üi 'tsz* the Mongols, or Ouirgours; *üi lò*, to send back, as useless; *loi üi*, come and gone, coming and going; *üi sam 'chün ?* to change one's mind, to forgive; *t'üi² üi 'kí to*, how much do you send back (or reject)? *üi smún*, the first visit to the bride's parents; *üi nám*, veering to be a south wind.

迴 Interchanged with the last. To curve, to bend; to turn round, to double, as a fox; *üi p²* to skulk off, to avoid one's sight.

徊 To pace to and fro; to hover, to go and return; *sp'üi üi*, irresolute; back and forth.

洄 Water flowing round and round; an eddy, a whirlpool; name of a lake in Húpeh; indistinct, as eddying water.

茴 Fennel, or caraway seed; *'siü üi héung*, a small fragrant seed like dill; *tái² üi héung*, star aniseed.

噲 A colloquial word. To know how to do; skilled in, expert at; apt, likely to cause; a form of the future tense; *'m 'üi mong kí* I shall not be apt to forget it; *'üi shang peng²* it will probably make you sick; *'ngo 't'ai tak, 'k'ü 'üi 'sz* I think he will die; *sé s'ü 'üi tik*, I can do it a little; *'üi 'm 'üi*, do you know how to do it? *hok² 'üi*, learn to do it well; *'üi 'au long²* apt to be seasick; *'üi 'tá 'h*, knows how to manage it; *'üi 't'au 'yé*, he's apt to steal; *'üi 'tá s'ün* he can contrive; *'k'ü 'üi shing t'in*, he will go to heaven.

會 To collect, to assemble, to convoke, to bring or call together; to make a compact, to unite by agreement; a blending, a joining; an association for any purpose, a club, a society; a meeting, a cabal; a church, a congregation; a joint stock company; to meet, to visit; an occasion, a meeting; to communicate, to let all know; to understand, to know; a seam in a cap.

A colloquial word. To stew, to simmer in flour and water;

úí² *shū kai*, an Irish stew; úí² ín² *wo*, stewed birdsnests; *ch'ut*, úí² to get up a procession; úí² *king*, a fine procession; pái² úí² to visit one; to join an association; úí² *tsui*, members of a company; *sám hòp*, úí² the Triad Society; úí² *hák*, to receive a guest; ín² úí² a dinner party; úí² *tán*, a letter of credit; *tsáp*, úí² *hí* a sort of joint theatricals; *hò k'í* úí² a good opportunity; úí² *hong* the funds of a company; to give an order for money on another; *man* úí² a literary club; *hoi* úí² and *shau* úí² is to form a company, and to wind up its affairs; úí² *t'au*, manager of a company; úí² *fi*, banditti.

匯 Hwui Water gurgling and eddying; a whirlpool; a vase; *shá* úí² quicksands, the sand stirred up by water; *sz*² *shū* úí² *ts'ám*, an edition of the Four Books with all the comments.

(662)

Uk.

屋 Uh A house, a dwelling, a habitation; a building; covering or tent of a carriage; *yat*, *kán uk*, one house; *hí uk*, to build a house; *uk*, *shé* habitations; *uk*, *ch'éung*, a house lot; *tsói* *uk*, *k'í*, at home; *uk*, *púí* a roof; *smò uk*, *yam* no house to be rented.

圖 Uh To put to death privately, to execute a criminal in his own house.

(663)

Ún.

垣 Hiuen A low wall, such as surrounds a yard; *tseng ún*, the curb of a well; *sháng ún*, a city wall.

桓 Hwán A tree which produces hard black seeds used for beads; sign-boards placed between two-posts before a hong; pillars before graves; posts to steady a coffin on trestles; a title of defunct grandees; *ún piú*, tablet pillars; *p'ún ún*, to advance with difficulty; *ún ún*, warlike; mournful.

涇 Yuen Name of a small branch of the R. Wei in the northeast part of Honán, near Cháng-teh fū.

爰 Yuen To lead on, as to another subject, for which the next is also used; therefore, on this account; at, in, up to; even to, arriving at; to deduce; to remove, to change; sad; *ún ún*, slowly.

援 Yuen To take by the hand; to draw out, to pull up higher; to assist, to rescue, to relieve; to put forward, to elevate; *ún yan*, to lead on; *kau ún*, to come to the rescue; *ún ping*, a relieving force; *kít ún*, to bring one forward, to draw together; log-rolling; *p'án ún*, to combine for mutual help; *shau ún*, to help out, as from the water.

洑 Yuen Water flowing or drawn off; the purling noise of a rapid current.

碗 A bowl, a dish; a wooden
 盃 trencher; the quantity in a
 碗 bowl; 'ún *típ* plates and
 碗 dishes; *fán' ún*, rice bowls;
 Wán 'pò 'ún, to clamp or mend
 dishes; 'ún 'hau kòm' tái² big
 as a bowl; tái² 'hoi 'ún, a
 punch bowl; shí 'shé 'ún fát,
 ts'oi fán² give me a bowl of
 your surplus rice—a beggar's
 cry.

腕 The wrist; to grasp, to twist;
 Wán 'shau 'ún, the wrist; kéuk 'ún,
 the ankle-joint; ak 'ún, to
 take by the hand.

皖 Bright, brilliant, as a star;
 Wán real; large, rolling, lustrous
 eyes; to see clearly, to look
 around; beautifully formed,
 finely moulded; pared nicely;
 to wheedle.

滌 To wash clothes; to bathe,
 洗 to purify one's self; a decade
 Wán of days; 'ún í, to wash one's
 garments; 'ún shá 'k'ai, a
 stream in Chehkiáng.

奐² Great; beautiful, handsome;
 Wán at ease, leisurely; variegated;
 to take one's pleasure.

換² To change one for another,
 Wán to interchange, to commute;
 to move from one place to
 another; 'cháu ún² to ex-
 change, as coins; ún² 'chün,
 to interchange; to transpose;
 'koi ún² to make in another
 style; ún² kwai² to change the
 [official] garb; súi ún² to send
 back; ún² 't'ip, hing tai² sworn
 friends; pín² ún² exchanged as
 wanted, as coin; tái² 'ún² to
 barter; páu ún² I agree to
 change it (if bad); 'mò tak, ún²
 I'll not take it back; 'm 'shai

ún² need not change it; ún²
 'shám, to change one's clothes;
 tái² 'ún² to exchange; ch'ut,
 smún pat, ún² it will not be
 taken back; ún² 'ying ngan,
 to change Mexican dollars.

煥² A branch of the R. Hwái
 Wán in east of Honán; to spread
 abroad, to expand, to dissi-
 pate; the 59th diagram, denot-
 ing dispersion; ún² lán² varie-
 gated, elegantly decorated.

煥² The brilliance of fire; re-
 Wán fulgent, splendid; ún² sú 'k'i
 'yau man 'chéung, how ele-
 gant it is! ún² 'sín yat, san,
 how fine and new it all is!

玩² Gems for playing; to play
 Wán with, to toy with; to practice
 with; to trifle with, to de-
 light in; to ramble and divert
 one's self, to linger around;
 a child's play; 'yau ún² to
 recreate and ramble; 'kú ún²
 articles of virtue; ún² mí² to re-
 lish, as a book; ún² 'hí' tóys,
 delectable things; ún² lung²
 to trifle with, to laugh at.

翫² Similar to the last; to study
 Wán till weary of; to look at or do,
 till disgusted with; tsáp: ún²
 perfect in; prosperously.

緩² Slow, tardy, leisurely; care-
 Wán lessly; lax; easily, gradually,
 gently; to let things take
 their own way; to delay, to
 dawdle, to take matters easily;
 fún ún² easy with, to talk
 kindly to; not pressing; ún²
 kap, slow, fast; adverse, pros-
 perous; pat, 'ho ún² it does
 not admit of delay; ún² kap,
 séung tsai² to help each other
 in emergencies.

(664)

Ün.

冤 } To injure, to ill use, to
 冤 } oppress; to make one stop,
 冤 } to force one to crouch; to
 Yuen implicate; a grudge, enmity;
 injury, wrong, ill-treatment,
 oppression; *sò' ün*, to state a
 grievance; *ün 'wong*, to false-
 ly accuse; unjustly implicat-
 ed; *shòm ün*, to bear a grudge,
 he cherished the injury; *shan*
ün, to get redress, to have
 justice; *ün wan pat sik*, the
 injured ghost is unappeased;
'sai ün, to be revenged; *kit*
ün, to become at variance;
ün it, vengeance of heaven,
 sudden destruction.

鴛 The drake of the mandarin
 Yuen duck; *ün yéung*, mandarin
 ducks, (*Anas galericulata*)
 an emblem of conjugal love.

鸚 A strange bird, which may
 Yuen perhaps be intended for the
 peacock or Tartar pheasant.

淵 An eddy, a whirlpool; a
 Yuen deep pool; a deep, an abyss,
 a vortex, a gulf; *sham ün*,
 the vast deep, unfathomable;
t'in ün séung kák, as far
 apart as the sky and the abyss;
ün ün, a concert of drums.

完 To finish, to conclude;
 Hwin completed, done, finished,
 brought to a satisfactory ter-
 mination; strong, well done;
 wholly, entirely; *yák sün*,
 done eating; *sün sün ts'ün*
ts'ün, it is all completed; the
 whole is in good order; *yung*²
sün, all used up; *sün shò'* set-

tléd the account; *'kong sün*,
 done speaking; *tsò' ün 'shau*
'mi, finished throughout.

玄 } Dark, sombre, blackish,
 玄 } like the deep sky; to man-
 玄 } age; deep, still, silent; ab-
 Hiuen struse, profound; the name
 of Kiáking, for whom alone
 the first form should be used;
 the 96th radical; *sün ming*
'fan, glauber's salts; *sün tsing*
shek, carbonate of lime;
shéung' sün, heaven; *sün sü*,
 old fox-fur garments; *sün shik*,
 blackish; *sün t'in shéung' tai'*
 the highest Shángtí.

泣 Glistening dewdrops, pend-
 Hiuen ent dewdrops; falling tears;
 deep flowing water, a wide
 sheet of water; name of a
 river in southwest of Shánsí.

眩 Also pronounced ün². Con-
 Hiuen fused vision, dizzy, wander-
 ing eyes; defective, squint-
 ing sight; confused, mixed,
 out of order; unable to see
 clearly, mistaken.

銜 Bragging, puffing, vaunting,
 Hiuen boasting; to display for sale;
tsz' sün, to praise one's self;
sün yuk, *k'au shau'* to offer a
 gem for sale, *met.* to seek a
 market for one's talents.

員 A classifier of officers; round;
 Yuen a round thing; a dollar; to
 circulate, to reach all around;
kún sün, officers, grandees;
yat sün kún, an officer;
shang sün, a *siútsái*; *fuk sün*,
 the area, the superficies, as
 of a country; *snang sün*, a
 clever officer; *sün ch'ai*, a
 policeman; *sün ngoi' slong*,
 clerks in the Tribunals.

圓 } Round, circular; a circle; a round lump, a globe; a ball, a sphere; to interpret, as a dream; to make round; to cut off corners, to accommodate; *fong sün*, a square, a circle; *sün mung*² to explain a dream; *sün hün*, a ring, a circle; *t'ong sün*, forced meat balls; *ts'o sün*, to roll round in the hands; *sün 'mún* finished up, as a job; *yat t'ai' sün*, a whole dollar; *pún' sün* or *chung sün*, half a dollar, in which sense the next is also used.

元 } The commencement, the origin, the first cause, the incipient steps; the first, the head, the chief, the principal; original, primary; *sün tán'* or *sün yat*, new-year's day; *sün sin*, first year of a reign; *sün hi' 'm 'hd*, his constitution is bad; *sün shan*, the stamina, or the bodily powers, virility; *sün 'ch'i*, first cause; *sün 'pò*, gilt paper burned in worship; *shéung*² *sün*, *chung sün*, *há*² *sün*, festivals on the 15th of the 1st, 7th, and 10th moons; *kái' sün*, *úí' sün*, *chong*² *sün*, senior wrangler at the examination of the three degrees of *kūjin*, *tsinsz'* and *hánlin*; *sün sch'íú*, the Yuen (Mongolian) dynasty, A.D. 1280-1368.

剏 } To cut off the corners, to pare off, to round; to equalize, to trim; *sün kok*, to clip Yuen or rub off the corners.

芫 } A noxious plant, whose flowers kill fish; hemlock? Yuen *ün sai*, a vegetable, coriander or caraway.

鳶 } A kite or fish-hawk; its scream heard at night indicates rain; *fung sün* or *'chí sün*, a paper kite.

沿 } To flow along; to follow a stream; to go along a shore, to sail with; continuous, successive; accommodating, obsequious; to conform to the wishes of others; to make a tour, to go through; *sün ló'* through the whole way or journey; *fung tsuk₂ séung sün*, the custom has been perpetuated; *sün ngon*² along the shore.

鉛 } Lead, the *ts'ing kam*, or blue metal: leaden; *hak sün*, lead; *sün kún'* lead canisters for tea; *sün 'fan*, white lead; *sün 'má*, a leaden bullet; *pák₂ sün*, pewter; *wo sün*, pig lead; *teng sün* or *káp sün*, bored or leaded dollars; *k'au sün*, alloyed with lead; *sün pat*, a lead pencil.

懸 } To suspend, to hang down; to be anxious; in suspense, undecided; anxiously; *sün kwá'* to hang up, as on the lintel; *sün mong*¹ anxiously looking for; *sü 'kái 'tò sün*, like letting down one hung by the heels; *sün tsüt*, very unlike; *st'au sün léung*, tied his head to a beam — lest he should fall asleep.

丸 } To be distinguished from 丸 all. A small ball, a pellet, a pill; *yéuk sün*, a medicinal pill; *láp sün*, pills inclosed in wax; *t'an sün*, to swallow a pill; *mái sün*, to concoct pills; *ts'o sün 'tsai*, to roll pills.

芄 ün slán, probably an orchid-
Hwán eous sort, of which mats can
be made.

紬 ün shín
Hwán A plain white sort of sars-
net; plain, not figured; fine,
close, white, as silk; *ün shín*,
silk fans; *ün fú' tchi tai'* a
fellow with white breeches,
i. e. a rich fool.

椽 héung ün (or ün)
Ch'uen A round plate in a roof,
serving to support the heavy
eaves; a round rafter; a
classifier of houses: *héung ün*
(or *ün*), dried citron; *uk ün*,
a round plate; *shò ün*,
several houses.

緣 ün pò
Yuen A binding on the hem of a
dress, a trimming or facing:
to correspond with, to harmo-
nize with something previous-
ly existing; a recondite in-
fluence, sympathy; because,
since, therefore, for this rea-
son; a cause, a circumstance;
an account; to climb; a con-
nection, an affinity; connected
with, a relationship; *yan ün*,
a marriage; *ün yau*, causes,
reasons; *yau ün*, there are
reasons, underhand causes;
t'in ün ts'au' háu, a provid-
ential or fortuitous meeting;
yau mat ün kú' what's the
reason? *shò ün fan'* no sym-
pathy for, no fitness with;
ün pò a subscription book;
ün ling, the collar of a coat;
ün muk, k'au sü, to climb a
tree to catch a fish—a useless
search; *sléung ün*, a harmo-
nious union; a good chance;
ün fan' ts'in, not much inti-
macy; *ün hai' kòm*, it is thus.

園 met. a fine shop
Yuen A garden, a yard, an orchard,
an inclosure for flowers or
vegetables; *met.* a fine shop;
imperial sepulchres; *fá ün*,
a flower-garden; *ts'oi' ün*,
a kitchen-garden; *ün t'ing*,
a gardener; *hi' ün*, a play-
garden, public grounds where
amusements are seen; *li ün*,
the pear garden—theatricals;
kú' ün, the old garden—one's
native village.

袁 ün
Yuen Long robes; a prefecture
in the west of Kiangsi; a
surname.

轅 ün
Yuen The thills of a chariot; a
whipple-tree; a tongue or
shaft of a wagon; the side
gates of the yard of a yámun
or a general's marquee; *ün muk*
the thills; *ün mún*, gates
of an office; *ün mún pò'*
the provincial court circular;
ün ün, a constellation of 12
stars in Leo; the Yellow Em-
peror.

猿 ün
Yuen A monkey, as distinct from
apes; *ü ün*, a black monkey;
pák ün, a white monkey;
st'ung pí' ün, a monkey
that stretches one arm as he
shortens the other.

龜 ün
Yuen A fabulous tortoise which
was made at the creation; *ün pí'*
a tortoise, ten feet across.

原 ün
Yuen A plateau, a terrace, a high
level space; a waste, a com-
mon; an origin, a source,
a beginning, a foundation;
natural, proper, innate; the
true condition or account of;
originally, primarily; really,
honestly; to trace a matter to
its source, to examine into

the origin; to retrace, to repeat; again, a second, another, a repetition; to forgive, to remit; *sp'ing ün*, a common; *t'in sün*, a plain; *sün 'pün*, at first, originally; *t'üi sün*, to analyze, to infer from premises; *sün 'chü*, the first owner, the proprietor; *sün kau'* like the old way; *sün loi ü 'ts'z'* it was so at first, it is really so; *ts'ing 'yau 'ho sün*, there are extenuating circumstances; *sün pat' séung tsò'* I really did not think of doing it; *yat' sün' 'ho sün*, there is the least reason for pardoning him; *sün léung'* to excuse, to be lenient; *sün 'yau*, the causes of, circumstances; *sün 'ch'ái*, a police-runner; *chung sün*, Honán; also by extension, China; *sün loi t'au*, the original lot, the genuine article; *sün tsik* one's family seat, a native place.

源 A fountain, a spring; a source,—in which it is like the last; *'shui sün t'au*, headwaters; *ts'oi sün 'kwong tsun'* money rapidly coming in; *sün sün sí loi*, incessantly coming, as customers; *ts'am sün*, to seek the cause; *'yam 'shui sz' ün*, think of the fountain when you drink.

嫫 A woman, named *Kéung-sün*, the ancestress of Wan-wáng and Duke Chau.

緋 A reddish color, or a pale yellow carnation tint, made by once dyeing.

驪 A bay horse with a white belly.

蜥 A species of small lizard; *sün ts'am*, wild silkworms, which produce no silk.

苑 A pasture, a paddock; a menagerie, a park; a collectanea; a college, for which the second is used; luxuriant, fine herbage; delicate, soft; *hon' ün 'chí ts'oi*, the talents of the Hánlin; *man ün*, a library; a cyclopedia.

A colloquial word. The thing in which articles are weighed, the tare; *ch'ü ün 'mò 'shün*, there are no eels when the basket is gone, i. e. I've nothing left, as no profit; *'kí chung' ün*, how much tare is there?

宛 To hide or screen one's self in the grass; to yield, to give in; obliging, accommodating, in which senses it is like the next; *'ün sün*, as if, accordingly; *'ün sù*, as, like.

婉 Yielding, obedient, docile; beautiful, youthful; winning, complaisant; *'wai ün ün 'chün*, a trimmer, an obliging person; *'ün 'yung*, obliging, kind.

腕 The wrist; to bend with the hand; to lift up and carry a thing.

琬 A round or oval shaped tablet or sceptre given to princes, made of jade or gem.

阮 Name of a hill; a feudal state in the days of Wan-wáng in the southeast of the present Kánsuh.

捫 To rumple a thing, to rub between the hands, as in washing; to push or shake.

軟
軟
奕
Yuen
Muffled wheels, which go softly; soft, weak, pliable, tender; pliant, limber, lithesome, yielding; *syau* 'ün, flexible, giving; *hi* 'ngo 'ün, he takes advantage of my weakness; 'ün *yéuk*, he is infirm, not strong; 'ün *kéuk*, a soft leg, i.e. a ninny; *nam* 'ün, soft, tender, said of cooked dishes; *nam* 'ün *kwong kwan* a smooth faced villain; *tsam* 'ün *tik*, soak it softer.

遠
Yuen
Distant, remote, far off, in time or place; to consider as distant. Read ün²; to keep at a distance, to put away, to remove, to send off; 'ün *kan* far, near; to put far, to bring near; *lò* 'ün, a long way; 'wing 'ün, for ever; *ch'á tak*, 'ün, very unlike; 'mò 'ki 'ün, not very far off; *pat*, 'ün *ts'in* 'li, not regard a thousand miles as far; 'ün *sin*, a long time ago; 'ün *hák*, a friend from afar; *li* 'ün *tik*, keep away from it, take it off; 'ün *tak*, *tsai* very far.

蕙
Yuen
Wei
A leaf bud, the buds which come in spring. Read 'wai; grass, plants; a surname; *ch'ut*, 'ün, the buds are starting; *fá ch'au* 'ün, the flowers are budding; *song* 'ün, mulberry buds, a medicine.

怨
Yuen
To hate, to dislike, to feel resentment; dissatisfied, murmuring, repining; inimical to, hating; wrong, injury, cause of hate; ill-will, hatred, malice; ashamed, regretting; to hoard up; ün² *han* to hate, to dislike; *kit*, ün² a mutual ani-

mosity; *pò* ün² *yan*, to be revenged on; 'i *tak*, *pò* ün² to requite injury with kindness; *smái ün* to charge home one's wrongs to their cause; *tsz*² ün² to blame one's self; 'hò ün² *ch'éung* always grumbling at him; 'm 'shai ün² don't murmur; *sam ün* hating; 'yau ün² *sin*, bitter words.

媛
Yuen
A beauty, a Hebe; beautiful, winning, attractive; *shuk* ün² a chaste and pretty woman; *ling* ün² your daughter.

瑗
Yuen
A ring of gem-stone, which two princes clasped as they approached the throne to show their friendship.

縣
Hien
A district, the fifth in order of territorial divisions; a district magistrate; the district city; *chí ün* or ün² *chü*, the district magistrate; ün² *sheng*, the capital of a district; 'm *st'ung ün* *fan* not in the same district; 'háu ün² *shí* district examinations for *siútsái*; ün² *shing*, a deputy magistrate; *tsik*, *yung* ün² temporarily acting as magistrate; *shán ch'au ts'ò ün* a poor district; ün² *tsün*, his honor the district officer.

Read sün; same as **懸** to suspend.

院
Yuen
A walled inclosure, in which a house is placed; a court yard; an office of a magistrate; any public establishment; a court, a hall, a college, a monastery, a hospital; the body of officers in a court; *tò ch'át*, ün² the censorate; *shü ün* a college; *kung ün*

public examination; 'lò *yan ün*' asylum for the aged; 'fát, *fung ün*' a lazaretto; 'kú muk, *ün*' asylum for the blind; 'pò' *ün*' or 'fú *ün*' the governor of a province; 'hok, *ün*' the literary chancellor.

愿² Sincerely devout, reverential, moral, virtuous, respect for morality; thankful, sensible of mercies; attentive; faithful; 'hü *ün*' to vow, as when in distress; 'sch'au *wán kau ün*' to fulfill a vow; 'p'ing *on léung ün*' thankful for peace and prosperity. Used for the next.

願² A large head; to stretch the neck in looking; to expect; to desire, to wish; to hope; the object of desire, a wish; a preference; a vow; a conscientious promise; every, each; 'ts'ing *ün*' voluntary, willingly; 'ts'ing *ün*' 'sz' I'd rather die; 'tsz' *ün*' 'tsò' a wish, a willing act; 'shai' *ün*' a compact on oath, applied to bandits; 'wán 'liú *sam ün*' it has gratified my heart's wish; 'sui' *ün*' favorable to my wishes; 'suk, *ün*' 'i *sch'au*, my long desire is gratified.

(665)

Ung.

壅 To manure; to put earth to the roots of plants; 'ung *t'in*, to manure a field; 'ung *fá*, to pour manure to plants; 'p'i *sp'i ung kwò t'au*, to cover the head up, as from wind.

擁 A colloquial word. To push, to shove; 'ung *chü*' 'k'ü, push him out; 'ung *hoi tik*, push it away a little; 'tái' *fung ung 'tò yun*, the gale will throw a man down; 'ung *mún*, push open the door; 'ung *hò t'au*, shove off.

甕² } A jar, a water amphora, having no handles or spout; }
瓮² } a round window; ung' *hün*, }
Ung } a small arched gate; ung' }
kong, a standing water-jar; }
'tám *tái kwò ung' kong*, }
gall bigger than a jar — a }
braggadocio; 'tá *mún lung*' }
'shui, fill up the jar; 'mai }
ung' a rice jar.

鼈² A disease in the nose; a stoppage of catarrh in the nose.

(666)

Üt.

活² A river in the southeast of Sh'ansi; running, like water; lively, living, moving, active; bright, cheerful; to vivify; life, motion; 'fuk *üt*, to revive; a resurrection; 'ts'ing *üt, kòm' ts'ing*, all nature green and bright; 'lám *üt, üt*, a bright blue; 'üt, *p'üt*, kind, bustling, generous; 'kwò' *üt*, in active life; 'üt, *shan*, the living God; 'üt, *tsz'* verbs; movable types; 'fai' *üt*, joyful, pleased; 'üt, *kai*' an employment; 'ün *üt*, tractable, accommodating; 'm *chi 'sz' üt*, careless of life, heedless of consequences; 'üt, *tung*' handy, movable, quick.

(667)

Üt.

乙, Bent, curved as a bud; the second of the ten stems; related to wood; one; the 5th radical; 't'ai' üt, the first cause; 't'ò üt, to erase and correct, as a manuscript; káp, üt, first, second; good, inferior; this, that.

曰, To speak, to say, to talk; called, termed, designated, said, denominated; the 73d radical; 'túi' üt, answered saying; yat, üt, one says; one is called, as in a list; 'kong mat, 'tsz' üt, what smart saying has he now?

鳧, A house-martin, with bluish plumage; the twitter of a swallow.

月, The moon; a moon, a lunar month; monthly; the 74th radical of characters relating to the moon; üt, 'tái' a month of 30 days; üt, 'süü, a month of 29 days; 'ngo smi üt, moon a few days old; üt, 'shik, an eclipse of the moon; 'hò üt, 'shik, bright moonlight; üt, 'king, menses; üt, 'peng, cakes made to Diana; üt, 'nán, to die in childbed; 'chü' üt, the month after delivery; 'tsò' üt, 'mún üt, to get over confinement; 'lun' üt, reckon it by the month; üt, 'lun, moon's disk; 'sín ko' üt, last month; 'hü' üt, next moon; 'on' üt, by the month; üt, 'lò, a male go-between, a marriage broker; 'shui üt, 'kung, temple of Kwányin;

'shui 'tai cláu üt, to seize the moon in the water — unreal pursuits; 'múi üt, monthly; üt, 'mún, full moon.

別, To cut off the feet at the ankles; to disable from walking.

粵, An initial particle, see, behold, now then, implying attention to the subject; in; an old name for the south of the Meiling; üt, 'hoi kwán, the hoppo at Canton; 'léung üt, Kwángtung and Kwángsí; üt, 'swá shü ün, a college under the governor's care.

輓, A bar across the tongue of a carriage, by which it is drawn.

悅, Contented, gratified, feeling happy; delightful, gladdening; to agree willingly; 'm üt, displeased; 'm to üt, it is not very gratifying; üt, 'muk, pleasing to the eye; 'fün üt, delighted with.

閱, To look at the notice on a gate; to examine, to inspect, to review, to pass in review, to take an account of; to look over, to read, to criticise; to compare so as to vouch for; üt, 'ping, to review troops; üt, 'kún or 'p'ing üt, to revise compositions; üt, 'lik, sham, well versed in, seen much of the world; 'p'í üt, to look over, as a book; üt, 'ts'ò, to inspect the condition of troops; 'tái' üt, a general review.

越, To pass over, to exceed, to overstep; to jump over; to go beyond one's place, to overpass, to transgress; far, re-

mote; to waste, as one's bodily powers; more, a sign of the comparative; hole in a lute; a feudal state once in east of Chehkiáng; a name of Annam; üt₂ wai² to intrude into another's place; üt₂ lai², to overstep propriety; ch'ëuk, üt₂ syan kw'an, to surpass the multitude; üt₂ fai² üt₂ 'hò, the sooner the better; üt₂ suk, pat, hau² I'll not wait for you beyond tonight; üt₂ fat, 'hò, still better; üt₂ tsò² üt₂ syai, your wares are constantly depreciating; üt₂ nám, Annam, called Vietnam by the people; sü üt₂ tsit, a name for the passover.

戊₂ } A military, crescent-like
 鉞₂ } axe, a battle-axe; a licitor's
 Yueh } axe, a sign of authority; the
 star η in Gemini and ↓ in
 Capricorn; fú üt₂ a long
 handled hatchet.

穴₂ } A cave, formerly used for
 Hiueh } dwellings; a den, a cave, a
 hole, a grotto; underground
 cavities; a grave; a lurking-
 place for men or beasts; a sinus
 in the body; to bore a hole, to
 dig a hole; to dig through;
 empty; the 116th radical of
 characters relating to holes;
 yat, üt₂ shán, a single chair-
 shaped grave; s'ung üt₂ in
 same grave; mò üt₂ a grave,
 the open grave; 'tim üt₂ to
 point out a good burial spot;
 üt₂ st'sing 'hò, a lucky ori-
 fice; üt₂ kù, to live in caves,
 as troglodytes; 'hung üt₂ a
 cavity, a recess, a hole; 'wai
 sk'i sch'áu üt₂ burn out their
 dens — as of banditti.

(668) Wá.

呱 } To cry out, as children do
 Wá } when in distress; wá wá sí
 Kú } yap, crying and screaming.

A colloquial word. A final particle implying doubt, as 'tá syeng lò' wá, I think we've beaten; also an intensitive, as shika fán' lò' wá, straight come in to dinner.

哇 } Wanton, affected sounds,
 Wá } lascivious music; a droning
 tone; to vomit, to retch; sob-
 bing, whining; ch'ut, sí wá
 chí, he went out and vomited
 it up.

娃 } A beautiful woman; a pret-
 Wá } ty girl; 'nū wá 'tsz' pretty lit-
 tle girls; 'siu wá wá, small
 children; 'nū kiú wá, a fine
 woman.

蛙 } A frog, green and striped,
 龜 } with a line down the back;
 Wá } exciting, wanton sounds; nò'
 wá, the enraged frog, refers
 to the story of the king of
 Tso; 'tseng 'tai wá, a frog
 in a well — inexperienced.

窪 } A deep ditch; a puddle, dir-
 Wá } ty water collected in footsteps;
 deep, clear water; tai wá, a
 low puddle.

窞 } The bottom of water; a de-
 Wá } pression in a plain, a puddle,
 a low muddy spot; a hoof-
 print; wá slung, low, high;
 contemptible, elevated.

騮 } A yellowish or cream color-
 Kwo } ed horse with a black mouth;
 Kwai' Wá, one of Wan-
 wáng's statesmen.

嘩 } Clamor, noise, hubbub, vo-
 嘩 } ciferation; *hün wá*, a noise,
 Hwá } as of a row; *wá sín*, hurrah,
 a simultaneous shout; *and*
wá, don't make a noise.

驍 } A fine shaped steed; of eight
 Hwá } belonging to Muh-wáng B. C.
 980, one was called *wá lau*,
 or Beauty.

華 } The elegance of flowers;
 華 } abundance of flowers, bloom-
 Hwá } ing, flowery, charming, orna-
 mented, adorned; splendid,
 glorious; a designation of
 China; to cut a melon in
 quarters; *ying wá*, glory,
 splendor; *wá kwong*, the God
 of Fire; *wá 'mi*, beautiful;
 showy; *wá 'ts'oi*, flowered,
 colored; *wá 'piú 'ch'ü*, carved
 pillars before tombs; *chung*
wá or *wá há²* China; *wá sín*,
 Chinese language; *wá clam*
tsz² a Buddhist monastery in
 Canton; *nín wá í 'lò*, his
 years are waxing old; *wá*
'shau, hoarheaded; *sün wá*,
 white lead; *kwong wá*, fine,
 brilliant, as a show. Occurs
 used for *fá*, a flower.

划 } A boat, a pinnace; *wá 't'eng*,
 Hwá } a lorcha, such as are used at
 Macao. The preceding is
 often used for this.

樺 } A tree, of whose resinous
 Hwá } bark, links are made; caps
 are made of its wood.

剗 } To cut a man in pieces, to
 Kwá } punish by cutting the flesh
 off; *man² 'wá 'chí tsú²* the
 punishment of quartering.

𠵹 } A distorted mouth, a wry
 Kwá } mouth, either born so or dis-
 eased.

攙 } To scratch a thing in pieces,
 Wá } to grab it out, to grasp or
 haul, to claw a thing; to seize
 a handful of; to grapple, to
 pull back; *'wá lán² mún²* to
 scratch the face, to lose one's
 character; *'pi 'shau 'wá*, grab
 it; *'wá 'hoi chung*, to expose
 the breast; *'wá 'ngán*, a wry
 eye; *'p'á 'p'á 'wá 'wá*, pulling
 and hauling, the strife of life.

話 } A colloquial word. A ru-
 mor, report, an *on dit*; a final,
 which indicates that the pre-
 vious affirmation is public ru-
 mor; *'hò 'to 'ts'ák² 'wá*, they say
 there are many robbers; *wá²*
'k'ü 'shüü 'k'ü 'ngan 'wá, they
 said each had the other's
 money.

畫 } A picture, a drawing, a
 Hwá } painting; a mark, a division,
 a line, a boundary; to mark,
 to draw; *wá² 'kung*, paint-
 ers, as house-painters; *wá²*
'sz² an artist; *'shán 'shui wá²*
 landscapes; *'t'ung 'chí wá²*
 pith pictures; *'yat 'fuk wá²*
 one picture; *'sé 'chan 'tsok*,
wá² to paint a portrait with
 background.

話 } To speak, to converse, to
 Hwá } say, to talk; to narrate, to tell;
 to speak well; to talk loud, to
 clamor; to put to shame; lan-
 guage, speech; words, dis-
 course, conversation; *'hò wá²*
 thank you; *wá² 'shüt*, now it
 is said, — an initial phrase;
'tái wá² a lie, a brag; *wá² 'kwó²*
'ní 'chí, I tell you plainly; *'sí*
wá² an answer; *'kún wá² 'm*
'kau², *'pák² wá² 'ts'au²* if you
 don't know the court dialect,

help it out with this patois ; *shüt wá' sch'éung*, it's a long story ; *'m tsoi' wá'* you need not speak of it ; *fát; ngám' wá'* what a lie ! *'m wá' tak, ch'ut*, I won't (or can't) say it ; *wá' pat, st'au kí*, you don't speak to the point ; *wá' ping'* no reason (or clue) for speaking of it ; *mung' wá'* nonsense ; *tsuk' wá'*, popular talk ; *mat, 'yé' wá'*, what's the matter ?

(669)

Wai.

威
Wei

The stern composure, suitable to an office ; dignity, majesty, pomp ; awful, intimidating, august, grave, overawing ; the bravery of a new dress ; *wai 'máng*, ferocious, terrible ; *tsok, wai*, to feign power ; *wai shai'* authority, power ; *wai fung 'lam 'lam*, awfully overawing ; *há' má' wai*, instant severity, prompt reprisal ; *'hd wai*, finely dressed up ; *'ní kóm' wai*, you are finely bedecked ; *wai fung 'tsz'* a slap on the table, to command attention ; *fát, wai*, threatening ; *kún wai pat, sū ngá 'cháu wai*, the officer himself is not so fearful as his minions ; *wai sím*, sternly severe.

葳
Wei

Flourishing, luxuriant ; *wai yui'* a medicine, the roots are sudorific.

透
Wei

To walk awry, to reel, unable to walk straight ; tortuous ; *wai í*, swaggerin', reeling ; an affected strut.

偎
Wei

Attached to, loving ; to love women, to be fond of, to be attached to females. Also pronounced *úi*.

爲
Wei

To do, to effect, to make, to act ; at the first of a sentence, the substantive verb ; to manage, to attend to ; to administer ; for, because, on account of, for the sake of, to cause ; *wai 'yan tsoi' shai'* he is in active life ; *'sho wai*, that which is done ; *'sho wai*, what will he do ? *'sho wai 'sho sz'* what are you doing ? *'sm' 'sho pat, wai*, he is ready for anything ; *wai sz'* *wai nang*, only wise men are able ; *wai kún*, to act as a magistrate ; *'hd wai nán*, very difficult to effect ; *wai shan pat, í'* it's not easy to be a magistrate ; *wai fi tsok, 'tái*, the wicked act wickedly ; *wai kam, chí kai'* a plan for the present juncture ; *'sm' nang wai*, no way of effecting it ; *'ngo 'm wai*, I'll not do it ; *yam' sk'í 'sho wai*, let him do as he pleases.

惟
Wi

To think on, to consider, to plan ; to have, to be, is, consists in ; just, precisely ; but, only, only that ; *'hí wai*, only one ! *wai shí'* but that ; *wai tong*, indispensable, it is proper ; *wai yat* but one.

唯
Wi

Used for the preceding, as a conjunction ; but, only ; simply, merely.

維
Wi

A carriage curtain ; attached to, connected with ; to tie, as a boat ; a boat's painter ; a net ; a curtain ; a conjunction like the two preceding, and

used for them; but, only; is, belongs to; *swai sshi*, at that time, then; *swai kam*, now, just now; *sz² swai*, the four cardinal virtues (propriety, right, integrity, and modesty); also, the four cardinal points; *tsoi² sz² sz² swai*, to pander a subject in all views; *swai hai²* to tie up.

帷
Wei
A curtain, a cloth screen; a tent; a veil; an apron, a skirt; *sch'ong swai*, a bed curtain; *swai mok²* a cloth partition; *swai pok² pat² sau*, the curtain became thin, *i. e.* women lost their modesty.

幃
Wei
Used with the last; a mother's apartment; *met.* a mother; a bag to hold perfumes; *sts'z² swai*, the loving curtain — a mother.

濰
Wei
A river near Shántung promontory; a district on its banks.

韋
Wei
Tanned leather, soft leather; the 178th radical of leathern articles; leathern thongs or straps; perverse, refractory, rebellious; a surname; *i swai*, in concord; *p'úi² swai*, a girdle thong, used by Símun Páu.

圍
Wei
To inclose, to surround; to limit, to circumscribe; to besiege, to hem in, to invest; to encircle, as at a hunt; to confine, as a mold does its casting; an inclosure, a snare; measure of half a cubit; an embankment around fields, a mound, a dam; a circumference, a periphery; a party around a table; *swai chü² k'ü²*, keep them close, as prisoners; *kuk swai*, a tem-

porary bin for grain; *swai kw'an²* besieged; *chau swai*, everywhere, all around; *swai sts'éung*, an inclosing wall; *ki füt, fü swai*, what is the rondure [of the stick]? *st'oi swai*, a table valance; *tá swai*, to drive animals into a circle; *choi ki swai*, how many tables shall you set? *swai sk'i*, squares on a chessboard; *smái swai sing²* buying graduates' surnames—a mode of gambling; *swai tau² hau*, to surround a rendezvous of thieves or smugglers; *swai hóm²* keep them in safe, as crabs; *swai pok² a dam*; *pang swai*, the embankments are broken away.

違
Wei
To oppose, to disobey, to give no heed, to turn the back on; to leave, to give leg-bail; to relinquish, to vacate; to avoid; perverse, seditious, obstinate; *swai pui²* contumacious, ugly; *smò swai*, let none disregard this [edict]; *syhung fung² yam swai*, to agree to one's face and oppose in his absence; *sm' kóm swai meng²* I dare not disregard the orders; *swai wò*, indisposed, out of sorts; *kw'ai swai*, at antipodes, long sundered, as friends; *swai káu²* I've been heedless of instruction, *i. e.* I've not seen you for a long time.

闈
Wei
The door of the harem; side doors of the palace; the examination hall; *met.* a *küjin* or *tsinsz²*; *yap swai*, to try at the examination; *kü héung swai*, to lift the village gate,

to be a *kūjin*; *ts'au wai*, the examination for *kūjin*; *ch'un wai*, the examination for *tsinsz*; *wai mak*, essays of graduates; *mò wai*, military examinations.

桅
Wei
The mast of a vessel; a javelin; *sám chi wai*, three masts; *tái wai*, the mainmast; *hi wai*, step the mast; *wai kon*, a mast; *wai káp ts'ong*, hold where the mast is stepped; *wai mi*, the masthead; *wai s'au sk'i*, a pennant; *sai wai*, the great mast; *fi wai kwo' tau*, to leap over the main truck—clever; *wai sp'un*, the tops on a mast.

遺
Wei
To leave, as at death; to leave behind, to forget, to lose; to emit; to lose unconsciously; to omit, to keep back; to will, to entail, to bequeath; a will, a testament; a residue, leavings, surplus; *wai há* left to me, bequeathed; *wai smong*, forgotten; *wai lok* left behind; *wai sín*, dying words; *wai ch'au* notorious, detested, as a Nero; *wai shat*, lost; *kwai wai*, presents; *wai chuk*, dying behests; *wai shkū*, a will; *siu wai*, to urinate; *wai t'ai*, the body left—by my parents.

墼
Wei
A low mud wall, a low dyke around an altar; *wai kung*, a mud wall house.

偉
Wei
Great, extraordinary, admirable, rare, surprising; *wai snám tsz* a brave, fine fellow; *sk'i wai*, curious, remarkable.

煒
Wei
A raging blazing fire; light, bright, glowing; lurid, colored.

緯
Wei
The woof of cloth; degrees of latitude; cross, transverse lines; to weave, to entwine; *king wai*, warp and woof; *wai mò* a fringed ceremonial cap; *ng wai*, the five planets; *ti wai*, geographical divisions.

瑋
Wei
A gem of a red color; valuable or curious gems; a rarity, a plaything.

葦
Wei
A reed, a rush; sedge grass, tall like the arundo; *ld wai*, reeds, grass fit for tying things; *yat wai hong chi*, crossed [the river] on one reed.

韙
Wei
Right, proper, correct; to praise, to commend; to show the right; *pat wai*, an impropriety.

韘
Wei
Flourishing, luxuriant, many flowers and leaves; showy, bright, splendid.

喟
Wei
To lament, to sigh, to groan from regret; *wai sín sí l'an* groaning.

唯
Wei
To answer smartly, to echo, as in answering; an answer; *wai wai*, aye, aye! Yes, Sir! *wai sí hi*, to answer and come quickly.

卉
Hwai
A general name for plants; herbs, plants, vegetables; *fá wai*, flowers and plants.

委
Wei
Bending under a burden; to sustain, to bear; to reject, to send off; to confide to, to put in charge of, to trouble, to commit to; to depute; to delegate; deputed, delegated, commissioned on public service; a grievance, a wrong, injustice; the end, the last; really, indeed; *wai sün*, a deputed officer; *fung wai*, to

get orders; 'wai shat' 'hò, very good, first rate; 'ki' 'wai, a corporal; 'wai im' sent to examine goods; 'ün' 'wai, first and last, the circumstances; 'wai k'am, to send the betrothing presents; 'wai huk, a grievance.

痿
Wei

Rheumatism or paralysis of the legs arising from dampness; numbness, or stiffness of the extremities; weak, lame, impotent, crippled; 'wai pi' no use of limbs, as from gout; 'yam' 'wai, loss of virility.

萎
Wei

A creeping cucumber-like plant, called 'wai' 'yui, having small white flowers; the roots are used; a momordica? leaves falling; withering, blasted, dried, wilted; rotten, dying; 'wai lok' plants withering; drooping, failing, as from illness; 'wai tsé' flowers drooping.

誣
Wei
Jui

To involve others, to implicate, to lay the blame on others; to repeatedly apologize and decline; to give over to another, to shirk one's duty; 't'üi' 'wai, to evasively excuse, to retract from an engagement; 'wai tsé' to ceremoniously decline; 'wai t'ok, to lay on another, to shirk off.

毀
Wei

To break down, to throw down, to level, as a house; ruined, destroyed, dilapidated, fallen; abolished; cast down; to vilify, to defame, to reproach, to slander; to deprecate calamities by prayer; to shed the teeth; 'wai p'ong' to backbite; 'ch'ák' 'wai, to

pull down; 'pat' 'kóm' 'wai shéung, you must not injure your body; 'oi' 'wai, sick from grief; 'wai lán' destroy it.

燬
Wei

Fire; blazing, flaming; bright, splendid; 'shiu' 'wai, burned up.

虺
Hwui

A large snake, with a huge head and small neck; 'shui' 'wai, a sea serpent; 'fuk' 'wai, a viper.

尉
Wei

To press smooth; tranquil, at ease, quietly settled down; military officers.

Read 'wat, a smoothing iron; 't'ai' 'wai' an ancient officer, like a lieutenant-general; 'wan' 'k'i' 'wai' a major.

慰
Wei

To soothe, to console, to comfort; to tranquillize the feelings; 'on' 'wai' to appease, to calm; 'wai' 'man' a visit of condolence; 'tiu' 'wai' to mourn with; 'shau' 'wai' comforted; 'wai' 'nim' comforting reflections.

蔚
Wei

A large sort of southern-wood; luxuriant, rank foliage; finely veined, close grained, as wood; numerous, as population; elegant, classic, as composition; 'sau' 'wai' beautiful, flourishing; 'man' 'yan' 'wai' 'sui' people in numbers came forth.

蟻
Wei

The perfect ant with wings, usually called 'fi' 'ngai, or winged ants.

噦
Hwui
Yueh

To eruct, to belch; to keck, to retch; deep or retired parts of a mansion; wind on the stomach; 'wai' 'wai' voices of birds, tinkling of bells, rumbling of carriages.

薺^{Wei} A pot-herb, a sort of leek or garlic; to screen, to ward off; to rise, as vapor or clouds.

濊^{Wei} Deep, vast, like the abyss; name of a river in Honán; dirty, turbid; *wong wai*² deep; numerous.

穢^{Wei} Plants growing in disorder, weeds; dirty, filthy, unclean; licentious, obscene, indecent, lewd; to disgrace, to defile, to debauch; *mo wai*² overrun with weeds; *ú wai*² dirty; *wai*² *hi*² a stench, effluvia; *wai*² *lün*² *kung chung*, the harem in lewd disorder; *kái wai*² to make a lustration in a house after a death; *ch'án wai*² to weed; *ú wai*² *pat, hò*, noisome, intolerably dirty.

颯^{Hwui} The sound of flying, the clapping, rushing noise made by a flock of birds.

畏^{Wei} To fear, to venerate, to stand in awe of; to respect and dread; fear, awe; devotion, submission; the carefulness of fear and respect; *'ngo wai*² *'k'ü*, I am afraid of him; *sham wai*² very dreadful; *wai*² *'shau wai*² *'mi*, I wish to have nothing to do with it; *wai*² *'ch'au*, bashful, retiring; sensitive to shame; *wai*² *'it*, afraid of the heat; *wai*² *shuk*, shrinking, cowardly; *mong*² *'í shang wai*² afraid when they see him, as truants a teacher; *wai*² *kü*² apprehension.

喂^{Wei} A colloquial word. To feed, to rear, to give to eat; *wai*² *chü*, to feed pigs; *wai*² *'tsai*, feed the baby; *wai*² *'páu 'k'ü*, give him all he wants to eat.

位^{Wei} To sit erect, as in a gateway; a place, a seat; a throne; a post, a trust, a dignity, a situation; to begin to reign, to enthrone; right, proper, what is correct; established, placed; the room which a thing takes up, the place it ought to be in; a classifier of gentlemen; *tang wai*² to ascend the throne; *shat, wai*² dethroned; *lung wai*² the dragon's seat; *shan wai*² the shrine; *'ki wai*² *p'ang 'yau*, how many friends? *'mái teng*² *ts'ong wai*² engaged freight room; *chai kwai wai*² *'k'ü*, put it back in its place; *hák, wai*² the guest's seat; *lit, wai*² you, sirs; gentlemen! *tái*² *ti*² *wai*² a high situation; *sám wai*² *yat, 't'ai*, three persons in one, triune; *tsoi*² *wai*² reigning; a reign; *wai*² *ts'z'* placed in order; *ts'uk, wai*² a nobleman.

爲^{Wei} For, because, wherefore; a motive, a reason; to help, to give; to receive, to suffer, a sign of the passive; reputed, reckoned, is esteemed; *hok, wai*² *'yan*, to study for others; *tái*² *mo wai*² surely there's no occasion for it; *wai*² *sho*, why? *'yan wai*² because, on account of; *wai*² *kwok, chí* *meng*² to risk life for one's country; *wai*² *'ngo 'k'i 'tò*, pray for us; *mo wai*² unnecessary, quite useless; *wai*² *mat, sz*² *kon*² *dai*, what have you come for? *wai*² *mat, 'm 'hò*, why will it not do? *wai*² *sho sū 'ts'z'* why is this so?

胃² Wei The stomach; the appetite, the digestion; the 17th zodiacal constellation, the three large stars in Musca Borealis; 'fán wai² turns the stomach; 'sp'í wai² the stomach; wai² mak the pulse in the right wrist; smò wai² 'hau, no appetite; 'sháng wai² to settle the stomach; 'hoi wai² to take bitters to excite the appetite; wai² 'fo shing² a morbid stomach; hū² wai² 'fo, to cool the blood, to remove bad humors; wai² 'ch'ung worms in the bowels.

渭² Wei A large tributary of the Yellow River, flowing through Shensi, famous for its turbid waters; roaring, hurrying, as a torrent; perplexed.

猬² Wei A hedgehog, whose spines are said to be forked, and its skin stomachic; it is perhaps a species of tenrec, as it is likened to a rat in size.

謂² Wei To address, to inform, to speak to, to report on something to a person; to say, to speak of; to send with a message; designated, refers to, termed; 'yau wai² to have a reason for, commendable, excusable; sham² smò wai² really inexcusable, speechless; of no use, unavailing; wai² 'chi üt, addressing him said; sho wai² what do you say? what do you call it? how is this explained?

筭² Wei A besom, a brush, for which the next is used; wai² 'sing, a comet, also called lák, 'sch'á 'sing or sò 'pá, 'sing, i. e. a broom star.

簞² Sui A broom made of the end twigs of the bamboo to sweep fields of stubble; a bamboo broom; 'yung wai² to sweep.

噤² Hwu A sweet, clear, low sound; harmony of flutes; wai² wai² 'sin, a sweet melody, as a concert of instruments.

慧² Hwu Perspicacious, intelligent, wise; clever, shrewd, quick-witted, subtle, ingenious, adroit, skillful; 'ch'í wai² ready, discerning; 'yau wai² 'sing' he has a bright mind.

志² Hwu Rage, anger; to hate, to dislike; irritated at, indignant, angry.

惠² Hwu Kind, gracious, forbearing; benevolent, liberal, charitable; to show kindness, to give in charity; compliant, complaisant; to give, to concede; to adorn; benefit, grace, charity; presents; 'mung wai² obliged for your kindness; 'kin' wai² exhibit your kindness, i. e. pay your debts; 'shing² wai² thanks for kindness; 'yan wai² kindness, mercy; 'hū wai² mere show of kindness; 'hau² wai² continued favors; 'shing mung hau² wai² thanks for your many favors; 'ling wai² I am obliged for the favor.

諗² Hwu To investigate; to discern; ingenious, full of plans and shifts, knowing, successful.

蕙² Hwu A fragrant species of marshy orchid, like a Habenaria, called 'lán wai² with many flowers on one stalk.

蟪² Hwu A species of insect, a sort of cicada or beetle, which lives only half a year.

衛² } To escort, to go with and
 衛² } protect; to guard, to defend,
 Wei } to restrain; a military station,
 an outpost, a frontier town;
 an ancient feudal state, in
 south of the present Chihl
 and east of Honán; *wáí*²
 to protect; *hon² wáí²* to oppose,
 to withstand, as rebels; *shí²*
wáí² the household guards;
syng wáí² a garrison or can-
 tonment; *wáí² shang sūn*,
 life-protecting pills; *wáí² shau*
fú, a captain.

(670)

Wái.

歪² } Out of the perpendicular;
 Wái } aslant, askew, awry, distorted;
 depraved, wicked; *t'au wái*,
 a wry neck; *wái tsui*, a wry
 month; *pán² wái sz²* to spoil
 a business; to live high and
 dissipated; *wái, wái mé mé*
tik, crooked, tilted; *wái fo* a
 rascal; *wái sam sz² ké* a bad
 business, hurtful.

懷² } To cherish in the heart, to
 懷² } dwell on, to think of; to car-
 Hwái } ry in the womb; to embrace,
 to favor; to come to, to re-
 turn; to put in the bosom, to
 store up, to lay by; to re-
 member, to cherish, as ill will;
 wounded feelings; private,
 selfish; the heart, the affec-
 tions, kind thoughts of; the
 bosom, the lap; *k'ü wái sz*¹
 to seek selfish ends; *wái nim²*
 thoughts of, to long for; *wái*
cyan, to remember one; *hoi*
kwo² wái 'm ts'ang, has she

a child yet? *hoi wái ch'éung*¹
'yam, throw off grief and re-
 create a little; *wái ok*, *t'* to
 harbor ill will; *wái kwai*
t'oi, to conceal a dreadful
 secret, to scheme rascality;
kò wái tak, a beggar; *fong*¹
wái, to relax the mind; *wái*¹
p'ò, to carry, as a babe; *hung*
wái, the bosom.

槐² } A species of cassia, resem-
 Hwái } bling senna (*Cassia sophora*
 and *Cassia alata*); the yellow
 flowers are used as a dye; *sám*
wái, three cassia trees, *met.*
 high statesmen.

淮² } Even, equable flow; a large
 Hwái } affluent of the Yellow River,
 which drains the provinces of
 Honán and Ngánhwui, empty-
 ing into it through the Hung-
 tsih Lake; *léung wái sim ün*²
 superintendent of the gabel in
 Kiángnín.

壞² } To spoil, to injure, to de-
 Hwái } stroy, to ruin; broken down,
 fallen in ruins; dilapidated,
 ruined, injured, spoiled; rotten
 useless; *au wái²* mildewed,
 sour, spoiled; *wái kwat*, ut-
 terly depraved; *hok wái²* or
lín² wái² dissipated, vicious;
mò 'nan wái² don't spoil that;
t'ò wái² a diarrhoea; *p'ò wái²*
 broken down, ruined; *ní wái²*
'ngo sz² you have spoiled my
 affair; *wái² sai²* totally spoil-
 ed; *t'ai kan 'ní wái²* I have
 watched you learning bad ha-
 bits; *wái² kwai kéuk shik*,
 acts the rascal in everything;
mat, kòm² wái² how came this
 spoiled? *lung² wái²* to misuse;
'ching wái² to break, to mar.

(671)

Wák.

畫₂ To draw a line, to mark; to line off, to divide by a line; **Hwáh** to paint, to sketch a picture, to draw; to devise, to draw a plan; a mark, a line; *yat wák*, one line; *'m tak wák yat*, not even, incongruous, not up to the mark; *'m ts'ang 'yau wák áu*, he has no son yet; *tái' wák*, a heavy mark; *yat wák wák*, marks and lines; *pat wák kòm' tsing chí'* handsome as a picture.

劃₂ To carve, to engrave, to cut with a graver; to cut glass; **Hwáh** to cut open; a graver, a burin; *wák choi*, mark it; cut it in two; *wák p'ó' tí' sp'í*, just scratched the skin open.

耨₂ The ripping sound heard when tearing the skin off the bones. **Heih**

澗₂ The sound and roaring of waves dashing and breaking on each other; name of a stream. **Hwáh**

或₂ A place that needs defense; uncertain, doubtful; perhaps, if, perchance, it may be so; a certain person; when repeated means either, or; this, that; *wák 'ché*, probably, perhaps; *yik wák hú' 'm hú' ní*, are you going or not? *wák 'yan*, a certain one, somebody; *kán' wák 'yau chí*, see whether there are any? *wák 'wong wák loi*, comes and goes, to and fro; *wák mí' teng'* not yet settled, doubtful. **Hwóh**

惑₂ To lead in error, to delude, to blind the mind; to excite **Hwóh** doubt, to lead astray, to unsettle other's opinions; suspicion, doubt; deceived, blinded; *'i wák*, suspicious of; to excite doubt; *'kú wák*, to deceive and inveigle; *shau' wák*, deluded, led astray; *mai wák*, besotted, befooled; *mo wák*, instigated by the devil.

鰾₂ A sort of seal; in Canton, **Hiueh** the *wák sū*, or *wák st'au*, is a species of perch (*Corvina grypota*) which is dried for stockfish.

(672)

Wan.

溫₂ A river and district in **Wan** Hónán; warm, temperate, genial, tepid, lukewarm; placid, gentle, mild, kind; bland, soothing; to revive, as a passion; matured, acquainted with; *wan soo*, benign; tepid; *wan soo shí hau'* temperate weather; *wan shū*, to review lessons; *wan kú' chí san*, be thorough in what is learned, and then go ahead; *wan 'páu*, filled and clothed; *shon wan*, adversity and success; small talk, as about the weather; *wan kau' st'ing*, the old affection revived.

烟₂ Smoke without any blaze, **Yun** a smothered fire; soot; warm steam, vapor.

Read *wan'*; to stretch things by a fire; to make a stiff thing limber or longer by heat.

瘟 A pestilential or epidemic disease; a slight pain, giddy; *wan yik*, a plague, a distemper; *wan wan tun² tun²* dizzy; blundering, as if sick; *wong wan peng³* plague take you! an execration.

氤 Vapor; the genial life-giving influences of nature; procreative aura or power.

緜 Interchanged with the last; raveled silk; confused; a dark red or purple color; hempen; *wan p'ò*, a tattered, or hempen robe.

鱖 A little fish, like a minnow, called *t'in wan*, taken in shallow water at Whampo.

云 To say, to declare; to speak; to move around; *'kú 'ü wan*, the old saying is; *'ü pat wan*, why don't you say so? *wan wan*, thus and so, this thing and that; &c., &c.; abundant; *'yan wan yik wan*, what is said, I will say; I'll not dispute it.

紕 Confused, raveled; mixed up, embroiled; *'fan wan*, all in disorder.

耘 To weed, to remove nuisances from fields; to take away harmful things.

芸 Used for the preceding; a fragrant herb like rue or smallage; its leaves are thought to keep insects out of books; *wan héung*, a perfume like benzoin, or sandarac; *wan ch'éung*, a library; a student.

雲 Clouds; fog on hills; a cloud; shaded, cloudy; numerous, like the clouds; a fructifying principle; *'fau wan*, the

clouds; *'mún t'in wan*, the sky is overcast; *wan mò²* a fog; *wan t'ai*, a scaling-ladder; *met.* literary promotion; *'mún mín² 'ü wan*, sour-looking, morose from disappointment; *wan mò² hok*, mother-o'-pearl shell; *'tá wan 'pán*, to "strike the cloudy board," *i. e.* to announce that mourners have come; the meal gong in a yámun; *wan í*, robes of priests; *wan 'ü*, clouds and rain, to copulate.

魂 The soul, the spiritual part of the ghost, the ethereal manes, which ascends; *'ling wan*, the spiritual soul — a foreign term; *wan p'ák*, the manes; *wan mung²* dreaming; *shat wan*, lost your wits; *'yan wan*, to invite the spirit to return home; *'üi wan*, the soul rejoining the ghost; *shat wan sü*, a sodomite; *'kau shang wan*, to "hook live souls," to invoke ghosts.

勻 Equal, even, alike; a time; a little; *'yat wan*, once, on one occasion; *'ki wan*, several times; *'m sch'á tak wan*, not rubbed on evenly; *'káu wan*, stir it up thoroughly; *'k'au wan*, mix them evenly or together, as molasses and water; *'kwan wan*, equally divided.

畝 Cultivated land laid out in regular plats or fields; to till the land.

餛 A sort of pork balls, called *wan t'an*, rolled in flour and boiled in soup of fat, soy and onions.

穩 To tread out grain on the floor; to bind faggots of grass; firm, constant; trusty, sure; well placed, steady, immovable; to rest, to put down securely; repose, confidence; assured, implicit; *on 'wan*, quietly settled; placed securely; *tiú 'wan*, put it down safely; *'wan tong'* out of danger, no fear now; *'m to 'wan*, not quite solvent, as a merchant; riskish; *tso' 'wan*, sit in the middle; *tápi 'wan tr' pò* stand firm on your feet; get good backers; *'wan 'p'o*, a midwife; *'wan 'wan chan' chan'* good credit, as a firm.

媪 An old maid; an old woman; I, the old dame. Read *wat*, a fat child.

搵 To place the hand on; to dip or thrust in the water, to immerse, as in a dye.

A colloquial word. To search, to look for, to hunt after; to seek, as for a lost thing; *'wan r'm kin'* I can't find it anywhere; *'wan chéuk*, found it; *'wan p'at, d'im*, get me out another piece; *'wan kai'* looking for employment.

尹 To hold, to grasp; to govern, to rule; to advance; true, faithful; dried meat used in offerings; *fú 'wan*, the mayor of Peking; *I'wan*, a celebrated statesman, B. C. 1700.

允 To permit, to assent to, to promise; permitted, allowed; really, guilelessly, honestly; *'wan 'chun*, granted; *ying' 'wan*, liberty given; *'m 'wan*, disallowed; *'wan hip*, to co-

operate, goodwill has been restored; *'wan hòp*, it is wanted just so; *shí' pít, 'wan*, you'll certainly get it allowed.

犹 A tribe of Huns or Scythians, called *'him 'wan*, which was troublesome to the emperors of Chau.

殞 To die, to give up the ghost; to perish, to fall, to fail, to become extinct; *ts'ün ká 'wan mit*, the entire family is extinct; *'wan meng'* to die. Interchanged with the next.

隕 To fall from a height; to roll down, to crash down; to fall or go into utter ruin; *'wan lok*, to fall as a meteor; *'wan cü sham ün*, to go to utter ruin.

愠 Suppressed anger, indignant feelings; wrathful; *wan' nd'* angry; *wan' shik*, flushed with anger; *yan pat, chí í pat, wan'* not to feel angry at men's slight—is to be a great man.

醞 Fermented spirit; liquor which has fruit soaked in it to give it flavor; *wan' tsik*, to ponder on, to excogitate, to keep in the mind.

藎 A sort of water vegetable; luxuriant; collected, assembled; profound, as learning; heaped, like plants when cut; to hoard; *wan' kit*, irritated, oppressed at heart; *wan' 'ts'ò*, the clumpy tussocky grass.

韞 To guard carefully, to lay up, to conceal; to keep quiet; an orange color; a bow-case.

A colloquial word. To shut up, to catch, to entrap, to lock up,

to imprison; *wan*² *chū*² keep him fast; *wan*² *mái*, drive them in, as pigs for the night.

暉² Liberal, kind in feeling; to deliberate, to devise the best plan; sincere.

渾² A roaring, dashing torrent; the noise of many waters; turbid, foul, polluted; sordid, dirty; great; confused, blended; the mass, the entire, the whole of; *wan*² *ká*, my wife; *wan*² *shan* *láng* *hon*² my whole body is cold; *wan*² *t'in* *sk'au*, the heavenly spheres; *wan*² *chuk*; turbid; *wan*² *ín*, undistinguished, formless, undeveloped.

Read *'kw'an*; to revolve; to circulate, as goods; to roll along in a continuous stream.

暈² A halo around the sun or moon; the obscurity of a fog; thick, as smoke; to condense; *wan*² *hí* foggy vapors; *üt*, *wan*² halo round the moon; *'tsau wan*² flushed from drink; *t'au* *hok*, *wan*² vertigo, dizziness.

運² To revolve, to turn, to move around or make a circuit; to go in an orbit, to gyrate; to travel around; to transport, take from place to place; a revolution, a circuit, a period of 5 or 10 years; constant use; length from north to south; turn, chance; calculations, a conjunction, as in a horoscope; what is done in succession, the course of nature; luck, lot, a run, times; *sp'un wan*² to make certain as by recounting; *wan*² *lò*² a circuitous route; *yat* *üt*, *wan*² *shang*, movements of

the sun and moon; *wan*² *kéuk*, traveling expenses, freight; *wan*² *kau*² to take a coffin home; *wan*² *sho*, the Grand Canal; *t'in wan*² course of events; motions of heavenly bodies; *shang tái*² *wan*² to get rich, highly prosperous; *'m* *'hò* *shí wan*² hard times, unfortunate, as from sickness; *yap*, *wan*² had a turn of affairs; *wan*² *úi*² hap, times; *tí* *wan*² nature or luck of land; *wan*² *yung*² one's usual expenses; the usage of words; *'mán wan*² succeeded at last, as an old student; *'yau* *tí* *shan wan*² somewhat ill, ailing; *tsz*² *wan*² times of one's horoscope; *shun*² *tsz*² *wan*² a lucky conjunction; to drink a cup around a table from the right; *slau nín wan*² *hán*² the conjunctions of a year.

鄆² A city in ancient Lú, now the district of Yunching in Shantung; a village in Shansi.

混² A chaos of waters; roiled, turbid, muddy, as a torrent; foul, confused; mixed, ill assorted; dark, underhand.

A colloquial word. To make game of, to diddle; to trouble; *wan*² *tun*² chaotic; acting like a fool, muddled; *wan*² *smeng*, a nickname; *smung wan*² to put off on, as bad money; *wan*² *chéung*² *tung sai*, a confounded fool; *wan*² *p'i*² *chéung*² a troublesome fellow; *mok*, *wan*² *'ngo*, don't play off your fun on me; *wan*² *shai*² *kái*² in the turmoil of life; *'lá wan*² to confuse; *snám* *'nū wan*² *tsáp* men and women mixed up.

濁² Like the preceding; confused; dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy, foul, like a sewer; a privy.
Hwan

慙² To disgrace, to dishonor, to distress, to bring reproach on; grieved, ashamed, mortified; to excite, to trouble; wan² kwan, to dishonor the prince.
Hwan

韻² Sounds which rhyme in their tones; an even and an oblique tone are not rhymes; the rhyming syllable; a line of poetry; the tone, the rhyme; a harmony, a musical chord; yam wan² a chord; úp, wan² to make the rhyme; sp'ing wan² rhymes in the even tone; chak, wan² oblique rhymes; t'ung tsz² wan² perfect rhymes; t'm hòp, wan² a discord; unlike in disposition; hip, wan² rhyming.
Yun

諢² Low jests, vulgar mirth, lewd allusions, scurrilous merriment; tá wan² to joke; wan² í, a harlequin dress, a masquerade.
Hwan

(673)

Wán.

彎 To draw a bow; to bend, to curve; bent; curved, bowed; wán kung, to bend a bow to shoot.
Wán

灣 A cove, a bay, a winding bank; a bend, a corner; a low, sandy beach; an anchorage; to anchor, to moor; snám wán, the Praya Grande at Macao; wán wán huk, huk,

winding, serpentine, tortuous; wán cháp, or wán pok, to anchor; 'chün wán, to turn, as a corner; wán wán tik, rather bent; shá wán, a sandy beach.

儼 Ingenious, clever, expert, smart, nimble; wán 'tsz' a useful ready fellow. Not read hün in these senses.
Hwán

環 To encircle, to go around, to environ; to start, to look alarmed; wán 'iú, to surround; wán shí' í 'hí, he started up and looked around.
Hwán

寰 A wall around a palace; the emperor's domain; a circuit; wán 'ü, the world; wán noi² in the emperor's land.
Hwán

環 A ring, a circlet, a bracelet; to surround, to encircle, to ring; sám lín wán, a three-link ear-ring; í wán, an ear-ring; wán 'p'ò, to embrace; 'kau lín wán, a chain-puzzle; wán p'úi² girdle chatelaines or jingles; ts'un wán pat. tün² an unceasing revolution.
Hwán

還 To return, to revert, to come back; to restore, to give back, to repay; to regard, to look at, to give attention to; to look back; still, furthermore, even to this; now, forthwith, immediately; or; wán iú² more are wanted; wán ká, to return home; wán ngan, to repay money; wán shan, to thank the gods; wán tsoi² he is still here; wán 'shau, to return the blow; sp'úi wán, to indemnify, to make good a loss; wán chung, to invite to dinner in return; chung

P 'lò, wán shí chung t' nūn² which do you like, the hard or the soft [eggs]? wán 'yau, there are more; shau wán, got them back; wán fán kuo 'k'ū, he has been paid back; wán fuk, á fuk, redyed clothes; 'yau fuk, á wán tsoi² I shall have better luck next time; ts'ing wán or sp'úi wán, to pay up in full.

環 An iron or gold ring; a ring, a link; mún wán, a door ring, by which to pull it.

緩 Used for the preceding; a ring of iron; also a weight of six taels.

闌 A market-place; the gate or wall leading into it; wán 'fui, entrance to a market.

鬟 To dress the hair in rings on the crown; a tuft, a knob; the rounded tops of mountains; á wán, a slave girl, a maid-servant; wan wán, a lady's coiffure; shui wán, falling tresses.

頑 A simple, stupid person; immovable, impassable, obstinate, mulish; to push with the head, to butt; to play, to sport with, as a fool or a child does; wán sp'í, doltish, incapable; kán wán, a sly rascal; 'yau mat, wán t'au, that is a silly sort of a play; wán 'shá, play, sportive dalliance; h'ò wán, fond of play; wán 'kang, stupid; wán smín, the rude people; wán lung² to play with, to toy with.

婉 Used for 'mín, 挽 to bear. Flattering, obliging, complaisant; trying to please, agreeable.

挽 To draw, to pull, as a bow; to lead, as a child; to carry on the arm; to draw back, to restore, to make good; 'wán sch'éung 'i slám, to carry a long-baled basket, i. e. to beg; 'wan chū² to grasp; 'wán t'úi fung, to reform the degenerate age; 'wán syau sp'ing, to carry the oil jar, i. e. to live at a stepfather's; 'm 'wán tak, s'ui, can not be restored, lost wholly; 'shau 'wán, take it in your hand; 'wán kai² to dress the hair; 'wán kai² to lay the hand on the bier.

輓 To drag a hearse, to pull a carriage; ropes to drag a bier; 'wán ko, songs sung by the hearse-men; tsai² 'wán, elegiac sayings; 'wán chuk, funeral scrolls hung in the hall.

統 To wrap around, to bind, to tie up. Also read sún; a weathercock, a wind vane.

縮 Like the last; to sew, to hem; to tie, to bind together; to keep securely, to hold fast, to see that there be no loss.

鯨 The tench, (*Leuciscus idella*) with dark green fins, spinous ventrals and dorsals; hak, 'wán, (*Leuciscus piceus*) has no cirri, lateral line white; hak, shek, 'wán (*Leuciscus curriculus*) red-green finned tench.

宦 One who serves; an officer, a servant of the crown; héung wán² one of the gentry; kún wán² officials; wán² kún or 'm wán² an eunuch; wán² ká 'tsz' tai² of an honorable family; wán² 'nong, salary, perquisites of office.

患² Evil, trouble; distress, calamity, misfortune; grief, sorrow, affliction; sad, unhappy, vexed, distressing, fearful; to grieve, to sorrow for or with; *wán² peng²* a distressing malady; *pi² wán²* to escape from calamity; *wán² nán²* troubles, distresses; *ho wán² chí² yau²* why do you lament it? *wán² tak wán² shat* hard to get it and hard to lose it, as money; *wo² wán²* calamities; *'yéung 'fú wai wán²* [like] rearing a tiger to make yourself trouble.

豢² To rear and feed domestic animals, to bait; to befriend, to give presents to, as if to get favor or kindness.

幻² A trick, a sleight of hand; magical arts, sorcery; apparition, dream, vision; false, deceptive; to delude; *wán² 'king* a trance, visionary things; *mung² wán²* dreamy, unreal.

(674)

Wang.

宏² The echoing noise in a large hall; wide, vast, extensive; ample; grand, as a prospect; *wang 'ün*, very prosperous; *hoi chéung wang fat*, may we have good prospects, for a fortune; said by shopmen.

弘² Like the preceding; great; to enlarge, to act liberally; the twang of a bowstring; the flapping of curtains.

闕² The gate across a street; gate of heaven; the bar of a gate; wide, vast and vacant.

(675)

Wáng.

橫² } A cross-bar; transverse, crosswise, athwart, across; }
衡² } perverse, grim, unreasonable, }
 Hung } mulish, disagreeing from }
 others; the narrowest width; }
 unlucky, untimely, unfair, dis- }
 respectful; to cross, to go }
 athwart; *tsung wáng*, agree- }
 ing and disagreeing; along and }
 across; by fair or foul means; }
wáng hon² to look across, as }
 at silk; *'tá wáng 'kong*, to }
 talk unreasonably; *wáng ts'oi* }
 unfair or unjust gains; *wáng* }
shún, a side door; *wáng lau*, }
 flower boats; *wáng p'ai*, tab- }
 let in a room, stretched along; }
ká' lá' wáng, lengthwise, lay }
 it along; *wáng wo²* an unex- }
 pected or great calamity; *'tá* }
wáng, place it across; *wáng* }
'shau 'mái to buy underhand }
 through another; *wáng léung* }
 measured across, as a lady's }
 foot; *wáng chong ch'ong*, }
tím² 'k'am 'p'i, a long bed must }
 stretch the coverlet — it's as }
 long as it's broad; *wáng p'ang* }
p'ang² dogged, impertinent; }
 put in wrong or crisscross; }
wáng 'shui tò ferry-boats; }
wáng tak tsai² crabbed, im- }
 practicable; *wáng fút*, the }
 length and breadth; *wáng* }
shang, a cross presentation }
 at birth; *wáng kwó' s'am kán*, }
 he passed over three houses; }
'pái wáng, spread them along; }
mat, 'kóm wáng, what makes }
 him so uppish?

(676) Wat.

屈, Bent, turned down; to stoop, to crouch; to kneel, to bend over; to submit, to give in to necessity; to adapt to circumstances; to invite to one's house; to subject; grievance, wrong; affliction; *nang wat, nang shan*, he can stoop or resist; *'chí put, shing wat*, the fingers can't count them—innumerable; *dai d'au wat, wat*, to stoop in walking; *ti² fong wat, chat*, a contracted, cramped place; *wat, sat*, to kneel; *wat, shiú chü p'un*, to trice up by the hands and feet tied together; *wat, shan*, to bend to circumstances; *wat, hi²* crouching, meanspirited; *ün wat*, oppressed, forced; *wat, ká²* I invite you, Sir—i. e. you must bend to come to my house.

訕, Like the preceding; forced to act against one's will; to conceal; a stammering; to rumple.

鬱, } Fragrant herbs used in offerings; bushy, close-growing trees; irritated, vexed; feelings which cannot be uttered; careworn, desponding; mildewed, putrid; *wat, hi²* repressed feeling; steam kept in, vapors smothered up; *wat, tsung*, flourishing, like a fine crop; *yik, wat*, secret grief; *wat, 'lúi*, a door divinity, whose effigy is pasted on gates.

煙, Smoke; to close up a hole and fumigate it; to bleach with brimstone; *wat, pák₁* to bleach, as straw; *wat, 'lò 'shü*, smoke the rats out of their holes.

苑, Used for 'Ün 苑. Luxuriant, abundant; *'tsz' wat*, a root, used as an expectorant.

鵝, To fly swiftly; a water bird, which knows the time of rain, and appears to be a species of kingfisher; an oyster-catcher; *wat, 'p'ong séung ch'i*, when the oyster-catcher and oyster caught each other,—the fisherman profited.

鵓, A sort of turtle or wild pigeon, having a short tail; perhaps a francolin; also a kind of kite or glede; a sort of war-boat; *wat, tat₂* dirty, disgusting, filthy—a colloquial phrase.

核, The stony seed of fruits; nodules in soft stone or clay; hard ganglions in flesh; *lung 'ngán wat*, the nuts of the lungyen; *d'ò wat₂* peach-pits; *yat, 't'ò wat₂* a schemer, a shrewd lad; *shang wat₂* to have a hard lump grow up.

(677) Wát.

挖, To dig out a hole with the hand, to feel in a hole; a deep hollow a hole in a hill.

挖, To scoop out, to excavate, to dig out a hole; to gouge; to dredge, to clean out; to stir

up, as an old grudge; *wát*, ⁵*i*, to clean the ear; ⁵*i wát*, an ear-pick; *p'á wát*, to scratch a hole; *wát*, ²*ngán tsing*, [like] plucking out my eye, I am so disappointed; *wát*, *yuk* & *ch'ong*, to gouge out flesh to cure an ulcer — to have one's labor for his pains; *iú wát*, *sho páu*, you must fork out the money.

幹
Woh
A handle, a winch; a grain-striker; to turn round by a handle; to circulate, to move about. Read ²*kún*; to rule.

滑
Hwáh
Smooth, slippery, polished; glassy, glairy, soapy, sharp, knavish, oily, flattering, cunning; *lò wát*: a slippery street; *lò wát*: an old stager, up to all the quirks; *wát lut*, to slip off, as a thief; *wát kwan*: a knave; *kwong wát*, shining, smooth; *ono tò wát*, grind it smooth; *wát shek*, soapstone.

猾
Hwáh
A boneless animal which is fabled to get inside of tigers and gnaw them; crafty, tricky, deceitful; treacherous, lying; clever, artful, as children; to disturb, to cause trouble; *káu wát*: or *kán wát*: traitorous, false; *wát ts'ák*: a slippery rascal.

(678) Wik.

域
Yih
A frontier, a boundary; a place; a region, a country, a territory; lands, states; the borders of a grave; *sai wik*: western regions, states over

the western frontier; *shing' wik*: Confucian groves; *tsüt, wik*: remote regions.

緘
Yih
A seam in fur dresses; to stitch, to hem, to sew fur garments.

罟
Yih
A drag net having nine satchels woven in it, which is drawn along by boats.

蜮
Yih
A marine animal, fabled to spurt sand at people or bite their shadow, and so injure them; crafty; a masked enemy; *wai kwai wai wik*: plotting, traitorous.

闕
Yih
The threshold of the door, not to be trod on; *smún wik*: the bar at the bottom of a door.

(679) Wing.

Wing. A colloquial word. To throw away as useless; to throw aside, to throw down; *wing cho' s'm iú' lok*, heave it away! *wing mái yat, í kok*, throw it into a corner; *wing hoi*, throw it away; *wing loi wing hū* taking it up and throwing it down.

榮
Yung
Beams of the *ng tung* tree; king-posts for turned up corners of temples; glory, fame, honor; splendid, glorious; beautiful, as flowers; prosperous; *wing wá*, glorious, famous; *yan wing*, honored, distinguished; *wing ts'ü* to get married; *k'au wing fán yuk*, to seek fame yet be disgraced.

瑩 Lustre of gems; a pebble like unto a real gem; bright, lustrous; intelligent.

Yung

永 Ever flowing water; perpetual, enduring, everlasting; final, complete, as a cure; distant, long continued, for ever; 'wing ün' eternal; yat'wing, long days; 'wing shai' tò kwán' I've never had any practice; 'wing 'chí, a final stop, as to a cough; 'wing pat, iú' never want it; 'héung 'wing fuk, to enjoy eternal bliss; 'wing pít, a final separation.

咏 } To sing or hum in a recitative, to chant or drawl out the words; melody of birds; wing' shí, to recite verses; yam wing' to sing; wing' t'án' sighing and singing.

Yung

泳 } To walk under water; to dive and seek under water; flowing, meandering.

Yung

穎 } A full head of grain; a spike of grain; awn of grain, a sharp point as of a pencil; an awl; a ring on a scabbard; a fine critical taste; t'üt, wing' to stick through, as a pin through a bag; smò wing' a ready pen—met. a well read scholar; wing' 'ng' versatile.

Ying

(681) **Wō.**

焗 A crucible of earth, used by goldsmiths; ngan wō, a crucible for silver.

Ko

窩 A nest on the ground or in a hole; a hole, a grot; a lonely house; a den, a retreat for robbers, a nest of thieves; to shelter, to harbor thieves, to receive plunder; wō ts'ong, to harbor, as thieves; in' wō, edible birdsnests; wō ká, a receiver of stolen goods; mái wō t'ò' fán' messes around their fires eating; sam wō, place over the breastbone; 'kwai wō, a devil's nest—an owl-hole.

Wo

媧 The Chinese Pandora, called 'nū wō, who is said to have repaired the heavens; some think it is Eve, others deny her to be a woman

Kwá

窩 A spool on a stand, called sz' tan, having sticks on the four corners and the spool in the centre; shallow trays; wō lám, bamboo trays; 'pái 'tò yat, wō wō, spread out the trays singly.

Kwá

鍋 A deep boiler, for frying; a sort of caldron for trying fat; the rim or tire of a wheel; 'nūn wō, a copper heater to warm food; t'it, 'fo wō, an iron broadish.

Ko

膊 The striæ on the ends of the fingers; usually pronounced slo; 'shau 'chí smò slo, have your fingers no marks,—that you let this slip and break!

Kwa

Lo

(680) **Wít.**

A colloquial word. The creaking of a door; to call; wít, 'sing 'k'ü, call him to wake up.

蝸 Kwá A garden slug; a snail; low, poor huts, or hovels; *wo ngau* a snail; *wo shé'* my snail shell of a house.

倭 Wó The Japanese; Japan; *wo yan*, a Japanese; the name is used by them.

Read *úi*; a yielding spirit; *úi sch'i*, coming from a distance.

禾 Ho Growing grain, especially paddy and wheat; grain, corn; occurs for the next; the 115th radical of characters relating to grain; *kol wo*, to reap rice; *wo 'mai*, paddy, grain; *wo sch'ung*, a worm like a Nereid, used for food; *wo 'kon*, rice straw; *wo smiú*, rice in the blade; *'tá wo*, to thresh grain; *yat wo shang 'kau sui'* one stalk bears nine heads — in a good year; *hon wo*, to watch grain; *wo shuk' k'òm t'au*, bent over like a head of grain; *wo kuk*, a paddee bird or ortolan.

和 Ho Harmony, union, concord, agreement, peace after strife; mild; kindly, agreeing with, as medicine; inclined to; to agree, to be at peace, to unite, to harmonize; to go with; to join, to accompany; to conform to; a preposition, with, to; *wo t'á shüt*, speak to him; *wo mí'* well flavored; *wo yéuk*, a compact giving peace, a treaty; *wo shéung'* a Buddhist priest; *tsò' wo t'au*, to be a peacemaker; *yat t'ün wo hí'* cordial harmony between them; *'kong wo*, to treat of peace; *wo ngán üt shik*, a pleasant

countenance; *sam t'im hí' wo*, cordial and gratified; *sp'ing wo*, mild, as food; *wo sp'ün t'ok ch'ut*, to make a clean breast, a cordial agreement; *t'án wan wo*, stir it to cool it; *wo í í shui'* to sleep in one's clothes; *wo 'k'ü hü'* go with him.

蝸 A colloquial word. To waste a thing, to apply it uselessly; to throw away, as for a fine woman to wed a wretch; *wat wo*, wasted, as energies or precious things; *wo t'o*, to spoil an affair.

Also read *'wo*; rotten, as eggs; *kai tán' wo ké'* this egg is ad-dled.

和 Ho To accord, to respond, as in singing; to conciliate; to mix up, to blend, as tastes; *wo' shí*, an anti-strophe; to respond, as in a refrain; *wo' fán*, to conciliate the barbarians; *wo' máí'* or *t'úi wo'* to compound, as dishes.

盍 Ho Like the preceding; to mix and season, as a cook does; dishes for mixing food.

禍 Ho Evil, misery, suffering, calamity, adversity, sorrow, judgment, woe, more especially those beyond one's control; unhappy, unfortunate; to curse, to injure; *wo' wán'* calamity; *pi' wo'* to flee from danger; *'yé wo'* to induce calamities; *ká' wo'* to implicate another for one's crimes; *wo' pat t'án ch'ang*, calamities never come alone; *wo' pat 'ün 'i*, sorrow is not far off; *chong' wo'* to meet an unlucky thing.

(682)

Wok.

獲 A sort of beast; to take in hunting; to catch, as a thief; to get, to obtain; to receive; an epithet for a slave, like slut; *wok, tsú²* to sin; *tái²* 'yau 'sho wok, he made large gains, has been very successful; *shá wok*, caught, as a thief; *shat wok, 'ngo sam*, he has just suited my wishes.

Read *wá²*; to strive to obtain.

獲 A measure, a marking-line; to adjust by a line; to measure by a rod or line.

獲 To seize or grasp in the hand, to secure, to lay hold of. Read *ú²*; to divide.

獲 To cut grain, to reap the fields; a harvest, a reaping; *wan wok*, at the last extremity, distressed.

獲 Geometrical worms, which curl up and stretch out as they go; hampered, repressed, cowed down; *ch'ek wok*, a worm called a looper, or geometrician; to span with the thumb and forefinger.

鑊 A boiler, flat and without feet, like the segment of a sphere; a grave; *t'it wok*, an iron pan; *'ní'úi fú wok*, you're smart enough to hoop a frying-pan; *wok²* 'ch'án, a shovel to stir up the frying food; *ch'é tái² wok*, to wheel a great pan—a feat of tumblers; *'chū tái² wok²* fán² to cook a great dinner; *wok²* 'tai kòm' hak, black as a boiler's bottom.

(683)

Wong.

汪 A deep, wide expanse of water; vast, still, as a deep; great capacity; a lake, a pool, a pond; *wong syéung*, the wide ocean; *'léung lui² wong wong*, two deep tears in the eyes.

尢 Feeble, weak; a person with crooked legs, deformed; emaciated, diminutive; the first is the 43d radical of contorted things.

黃 Yellow, ochreous, the color of clay; the imperial color; the 201st radical of characters relating to yellow; *wong fát*, an old man; *wong 'hau*, a child; *tái² wong*, rhubarb; *wong kéung*, turmeric; *wong sho*, the Yellow River; *wong pò²* Whampoa; *wong 'hūn*, an earthworm; *kai tán² wong*, yolk of an egg; *wong kéuk kai*, a yellow foot cock—is a hanger-on; *wong 'má kwá²* a yellow tabard—given to high officers; *ngá wong* ivory yellow; *wong shau²* cadaverous, jaundiced; *wong wong shuk² shuk²* sickly, pale; *wong sp'í*, the whampee; *wong sū*, a kind of herring; *wong ngau*, a domestic cow; *wong syéung muk²* mango wood.

潢 A lake having no outlet; a pool; a dyke; name of a river flowing into Chihlí Gulf, the Sira-muren R.; *'t'in wong*, the stars μ , ξ , σ and λ

in Auriga; *chong wong*, the cushion to lay jewelry in a box; *t'in wong yat, p'ai'* of the same imperial generation.

Read *wong'* to dye paper yellow.

璜 A gem shaped like a semi-circle hung at the girdle, called a half-signet.

瘡 The jaundice or icterus; *wong t'an*, the jaundice, but forms of dropsy are also included; *tai' wong shik*, yellow-skinned, jaundiced.

磺 The gang or ore of copper or iron; strong; *slau wong*, sulphur.

簧 The mouth-piece of the reed organ or *shang*; the reed of a flageolet; *wong hau sin*, *ü*, gibbering, mumbling, as a witch.

鯨 The sturgeon, the species found in the Yangtsz' kiang of great size.

皇 High, exalted, supreme, honorable, imperial; an autocrat, a monarch, a potentate, an emperor; heaven; to act right; *wong tai'* the emperor, of whom there can be only one in the world; *wong shéung'* his Majesty; *wong hau'* the empress; *wong t'in*, high Heaven; often used like the petition, Good Heaven! *wong hau'* (or *pi'*) my departed father (or mother); *wong t'in shéung' tai'* the perfect high Shángtí.

凰 The female of the Chinese phoenix, or *fung' wong*, a fabulous bird; *fung' wong smò' pò pat, lok*, phoenixes alight only where jewels are

found; i. e. he only comes where money's to be made.

惶 To sob; *wong wong*, bitter crying, wailing, as a child; harmony of drums and bells.

徨 Hesitating; *fong* (or *sp'ong*) *wong*, timid, irresolute, going back and forward, as if one had lost his way.

惶 Fear, apprehension; tremor, respectful dread; *hung wong* afraid, trembling with alarm; *wong wong*, scared.

湟 A river in Kánsuh, a tributary of the Tá-t'ung and Yellow rivers, near Sining fú; cold water; a turbulent torrent.

煌 A great blaze; splendid, bright, luminous, glorious; a brick bed-place; *wong wong*, exceedingly brilliant; *fai wong*, shining bright.

橫 A dog.

篁 A field of bamboos; a grove of bamboos; a sort of bamboo with a white skin.

蝗 The locust; *wong sch'ung*, the locust; *chá' wong*, the migratory locust — is a plague.

隍 A dry moat or fosse around a city; an empty ditch; *shing wong miu'* the palladium or municipal temple in every walled town.

遑 Leisure, vacant time; disengaged, indifferent; *pat, wong há' shik*, not even time to eat; *mok' kòm wák, wong*, I dare not have any idle time.

王 A king, a ruler, one who is looked up to by all; a title of emperors before the Tsin dynasty; royal, princely; imperial uncles and brothers; a regulus, a beg; *wong fú* a deceased grandfather; *kwan wong*, the prince; *wong yé*, emperor's uncles; *fán wong*, Tartar chiefs; *shik yan wong* a mere beefeater; *pá wong*, a tyrant; *wong tò* the royal road, the path of honor; *fát wong*, Budha; *shán tái wong* a blackamoor devil in theatres.

枉 To rule with club law; to force; compelled; bad, illegal, not upright; crooked, awry, distorted; needlessly, to no purpose; *án wong*, to implicate or accuse unjustly; *wong wat*, needlessly wasted; *wong ká* you must force or humble yourself to come — a polite invitation; *wong fai sam kí*, lost all my pains; *wong kú yan shai* you are of no sort of use in the world; *wong tsak siú yan*, he has maligned him for nothing.

往 To go, to go away, to depart; to send by; formerly, gone, past; *wong loi*, going and coming; *yau loi wong* intercourse with; *wong nin* or *wong yat* formerly; *wong fán*, gone and come back; *wong wong sú ts'z* constantly so, it frequently happens; *wong tsú* past offenses; *héung wong*, hitherto; *sho wong*, where are you going? *md wong pat lí* he makes money with everything.

王 To rule, to reign, to govern, as a king; to rule properly; a reign; *yau wong* exceeds, it superabounds, more than others of the same class.

旺 The sun becoming glorious; brightening into full day; to illustrate a house with fire; rising, prospering; brilliant, flourishing; good, in a high degree; *wong séung f'ong*, the shrine of Plutus; *ting ts'oi léung wong* prosperous both in family and purse; *chong wong* fat and hearty; *wong uk*, to purify a house by rites; *wong üt*, the best business months; *hing wong* flourishing, rising.

迂 To go about; to fear; to deceive; *wan wong wong* he was nearly scared to death.

(684) Yá.

咄 A colloquial word. An exclamation of surprise or of pain; *ái yá*, whew! *ái yá, tung lé* Oh! you hurt me! *yá yá sheng*, the cry of pain.

也 A final particle, difficult to translate, and serving to close the idea and round the period; after a proper name, makes the vocative; a connective, beginning a sentence, even, also, and, likewise, further; before a negative, it makes a question, or implies an alternative; before the substantive verb *shí* merely intensifies the expression; when repeated

with 'yau, means too, also; often used after verbs to arrest the attention; 'yá 'yau 'sho, 'yá 'yau má, there were open places and also denser parts; 'hon' d'á 'hang 'yá pat, 'hang, is he willing or not? 'mí' 'chí 'yau' 'yá, there's no such thing; pat' t'eng' 'yá 'yau 'ní, the consequences of neglect will all lie with you; 'shan' 'kwai' 'yá pat, 'chí, even the spirits don't know it; 'yá pat, 'kong 'yá pat, 'sé, he neither would speak nor write; yat, 'sé 'yá pat, 'ch'á, there is not the least error; yat, 'kin' 'sz' 'yá 'kòm 'sam, I would willingly die if I could see him once; 'yá 'ch'á pat, 'to, you have nearly hit it; 'yá pá' is used after an assertion, like "that's all," 'yá 'ts'ang, already; yat, 'yá, just alike; 'tái' pat, 'ho 'yá, it certainly will not be permitted; 'ho 'yá, why? what is meant?

廿² } Twenty; 'yá' 'sám, twenty-
 廿² } three; 'kam yat, 'yá' 'ki, what
 Jih } twentieth day of the month is
 it? 'yá' 't'au 'slai, come between
 the twentieth and thirtieth
 days of the month; 'tá 'yá' 'pán
 give him twenty strokes; 'yá'
 'to 'kó' more than a score.

(635) Yai.

吟 Read í; yes, it will do; let
 it pass.

í A colloquial word. Poor, inferior, as goods; ungarbled, in a bad condition; not to

speak up, timid; 'ch'ai 'yái, acting silly; 'down in the mouth; 'yái fo' inferior goods.

曳² } To trail, to drag after one;
 拽² } to leave a trace; to saunter;
 í } to drag the heels after; to
 take by the hand; 'ün 'yái'
 limber, flimsy, as crape; 'sü
 'yái' supple, like a rope.

泄² } A tributary of the R. Hwái
 í } in Ngánhwui; to disperse, to
 spread abroad, to scatter;
 easy, leisurely, many; 'yái'
 'yái' gently, gracefully, as a
 hawk's flight; numerous and
 busy, as workmen in a factory.

柁² } A long oar. Read sí, a
 í } machine for adjusting a bow.
 or crossbow.

滴² } Rough water; 'yung 'yái'
 í } the troubled or ruffled water;
 many, crowded, as people.

(686)

Yák.

喫² } To eat, to drink, to take
 K'ih } food; to swallow; to suffer,
 to bear; a form of the passive;
 'yák, 'kan 'fán' eating; 'yák,
 'swong 'mong 'fán', 'tsó' 'Lau
 'Sau' 'kung 'fú, eating the
 emperor's rice, and doing Lau
 Sau's work — a traitor; 'yák,
 'wái' injurious, if eaten; 'tái'
 'yák, 'shau' a great glutton;
 'yák, 'hiú 'mai, a rice-eater, a
 lazy fellow; 'yák, 'kan, urgent,
 necessary.

吃² } To stammer, to stutter.
 K'ih } Interchanged with the preced-
 ing; 'yák, 'fán' 'm 'ts'ang, how
 are you?

(687)

Yam.

陰 } Obscure, dark, sombre,
 } shady; the shades; the lesser
陰 } of the two dual powers, the
 Yin } female or recipient in nature;
 matter quiescent; the inferior of two states or things in contrast, as the moon, earth, water, night, female, secret, shady, rear, private, &c.; to cover; *ts'ün' yam*, a moment; *kwong yam*, lime; *yam kán*, hades; *yam 'shau*, secretly, underhanded; *yam 'hi*, effeminate; *yam séung*, chilly, shady; *t'in yam*, cloudy; *yam kon*, to dry in the shade; *t'ai' yam*, the moon; *yam chat*, secret blessings; *tong yam*, declining, failing; *yam yam sch'am sch'am*, gloomy, dank; *yam tuk*, to harm slyly, to injure; *há' yam*, the privates; *yam mat*, the female organs; *yam ling*, the departed spirit; *yam 'ying*, a shadow.

音 } A sound of any kind; a
 Yin } musical note or tone; news, reply, order, an intimation; the 180th radical, relating to sounds; *ch'éung' nám yam*, to sing southron ditties; *shat yam*, speechless; *'úi yam*, an answer; *'mò yam*, no sound, no reply; *yam wan'* the initial and final in Chinese spelling; *pát yam 'tsai*, eight children playing as a band; *'pi yam 'ngo*, return me an answer; *yam sun'* news of or from; *'tò yam*, local pro-

nunciation; *kái yam*, sweet sounds; *hò ngá yam*, loquacious; a fine spoken man.

音 } The wailing, incessant crying of a child; dumb from sobbing or grief.
 Yin }

音 } Tranquil, peaceful; *yam yam*, harmonious; solemn, as slow music; still.
 Yin }

音 } To receive the savor of offerings, to accept the fumes of incense; to enjoy food, to relish; to desire, to extol; *yam sín'* to covet, to long for.
 Yin }

欽 } To stretch, to yawn and gape; thoughtful, respectful; to respect, to reverence; that which is to be respected and revered; imperial, governmental; to consider as from or by the emperor; *yam ming'* a ukase; by order of government; *yam ch'ai*, an imperial commissioner; *yam ts'z'* a present from the crown; by royal grant; *yam fung'* respectfully received from the throne; *yam 'ts'z'* let this be regarded as from the throne; *yam 'tim hon' lam*, to designate academicians.
 K'in }

欽 } A high peak, shooting up on high; the peaks of mountains; gaping, yawning.
 K'in }

髻 } Pronounced *tám'*, but used for the colloquial word tresses, curls on children; a fringe of hair along the crown; the hair falling on the forehead or cheeks; *lau yam*, falling tresses; *'chéung t'ong' yam*, a long fringe on the crown.
 T'an }

Also pronounced *yam*, a fringe or valance; ornamented carv-

ing under the eaves; a fathom; *man chéung* 'yam, a curtain round the tester; *yam* 'hau, the eaves; 'ching yat, *fuk* *yam*, make a valance; *kí do yam* 'shui, how many fathoms deep?

吟 } To hum, to sing; to repeat
唸 } over, to say over quickly, to
Yin } talk very fast; to sigh, to
groan; mournful voices; *yam*
shí, to hum poetry; *siú* 'hau
yam yam, smiling and hum-
ming; *dün yam*, a concert.

The second is also read *kam*;
closed up; shut, as the mouth;
congealed, dormant, torpid.

壬 The ninth of the ten stems,
Jin } connected with water; great;
to flatter, to adulate; *nau luk*
yam, to lay a scheme.

嫿 Luxurious, going about for
Yin } amusement; theatrical, stage
plays; debauched, lewd, ob-
scene, lascivious; to commit
adultery; *kán yam*, adultery.

淫 Interchanged with the last.
Yin } The rising of water; to soak,
to drench, to go to excess; to
lust after; lewd, immoral,
licentious; lewdness; excess
in calculations; very, great,
as faults; to incroach; a long
time; *yam lün* debauchery
and anarchy; *yam fung*, de-
praved manners; *yam tsz*²
smò fuk, there's no good got
by excessive or superstitious
worship; *yam yan* 'nü, to
debauch people's wives; *yam*
shü, lewd books.

霪 Excessive showers; to rain
Yin } for more than ten days, long
drenching rains.

飲 To drink; to suck in, to
Yin } draw in the breath; to rinse
the mouth; drink, drinking; to
receive, a sign of the passive;
concealed, secret; *yam pui*,
take a glass; *lán* 'yam, drink-
ing to excess; *yam hi* drink-
ing vessels; a chamber-pot;
'tsing 'yam, please drink;
'yam han² to have a cause for
hatred; *héung yam tai*² pan,
the village banqueter; *yam*
san 'p'ò 'tsau, to attend a
wedding; *yam* 'páu shik tsúí²
he does nothing but stuff and
swill; *t'ung* 'yam yat, *sch'éung*
a mad drinking bout; *yam*
yá 'kún a tavern, a grogshop;
'hò 'yam, good to drink.

Sometimes read *yam* to give to
drink; *yam* 'má t'au ts'in,
he watered the horse, and
threw down some cash.

妊 Pregnant; *shan wái* 'yam,
Jin } with child; 'yau 'yam, to con-
ceive.

恣 To consider, to think, to
Jin } dwell upon with satisfaction,
delightful, gladsome; thus, in
this way.

紵 To lay the warp of a piece;
Jin } to weave, to make a fabric of
cloth.

荏 A kind of large oily bean,
Jin } like windsor beans; kindheart-
ed, gentle, kind; *yam* 'im, to
and fro, a gradual advance;
twisting, flexible; *shik*, *lai*²
ci noi 'yam, stern looking but
kindhearted.

飪 To season and dress meats
Jin } very thoroughly; *yam shuk*
cooked through; *shat*, 'yam,
done to rags.

衽 } The lappel or flap in front
衽 } of a coat, buttoned under the
 Jin } right arm; the skirt; a single
 mat; 'lim 'yam p'ái' to make
 a curtsey; sz'' 'yam ts'ai', the
 four points of the skirt are
 even; *met.* to indulge in four
 kinds of excess.

滌 } A colloquial word. To dip,
 to immerse, to rinse in the
 water; 'yam 'há, souse it in.

蔭 } To shade, to overshadow,
蔭 } to protect, to shelter; shade;
 Yin } shadow; shady, cool; the he-
 reditary care of the state;
 'ché yam' to shade; p'í' yam'
 to protect; tsáp, yam' to in-
 herit a title; yam' shang,
 born to a title, nobly born.

任² } Sincere, worthy of trust,
 Jin } sure; friendship, confidence;
 trusted, relied on; trust, office,
 a responsibility; to bear, to
 sustain, to execute, to under-
 take, to be responsible; that
 which is imposed on one;
 'shéung yam' to enter on an
 office; yam' 'ni í' as you please;
 yam' yung' to engage, to em-
 ploy; yam' p'ang, to allow;
 yam' chung' responsible trust;
 lau yam' to detain in office;
 tsíp, yam' to receive the office;
 in' yam' in office; sün yam'
 former post.

賃² } To rent, to lease, to hire,
 Jin } to charter, said of houses,
 furniture, vessels; ch'ut, yam'
 to lease to another; tsò yam'
 to take on lease; chiú' yam'
 for rent.

鴛² } A bird with a crest, likened
 Jin } to a woman's headdress; per-
 haps it is a species of hoopoe.

(688)

Yan.

因
 Yin } A cause, a reason; to avail
 of, to take occasion; because,
 for, why, wherefore; for the
 sake of, on account of, the
 circumstances from which;
 often makes a participial form
 of the following verb, or an
 ablative absolute; as an illa-
 tive particle, then, next, and,
 so; 'yau yan, there's a rea-
 son; yan mat, 'yé sz'' what's
 the cause? yan 'ts'z' shik, 'pí,
 to infer this from that, to
 learn one from the other; yan
 sho, why? yan sün, a latent
 cause, reason, sympathy; yan
 shing, to multiply; yan 'siú
 shat, tái' to miss the great for
 the less; yan tik, sz'' kon' on
 account of some business; mi'
 pit, smò, yan, doubtless there's
 a reason; 'yau mat, yan yau,
 what were the circumstances
 or causes?

姻
 Yin } A bride; connection, affinity,
 relationship on the female
 side; yan ts'an, relations by
 marriage—the phrase is used
 by a man; kit, shing fan yan,
 to betroth, to have a wedding;
 yan tai' your relative, said
 to one's son-in-law's father or
 uncles; yan ká tai' your
 relative's brother, said by the
 brothers of the last.

網
氣
 Yin } The elements; wan yan,
 the genial, productive stimu-
 lus of nature, which brings
 forth things; the first also
 means the male hemp.

恩 Favor, kindness, mercy, grace; benefits, obligations; gracious, as from the emperor; kind, charitable, compassionate; to favor, to be kind to, to oblige, to enrich; to love, to be partial to; private, concealed; *shau²yan*, benefited; *yan ts'ing*, fond of, lusting after; *wong yan*, royal favor; *yan tak, ü p'ak, sing²* kind towards the people; *wong yan*, ungrateful; *yan tséung sch'au pò* to requite evil for good; *kòm yan*, feeling grateful; *hoi yan*, to show favor, easy with.

茵 The padded mats used on floors; cushions or mats in a carriage; a commodious seat; a tiger's skin cured to sit on; *yan sch'an chò*, a medicinal plant like marjoram; *ts'ò sū yan*, a cushion-like turf, a thick greensward.

褥 Used for the preceding; a mattress; lining of a garment; plaits of a garment; *lui yan s' tso²* to sit on piled up mats, i. e. rich; *sch'ung yan*, doubled cushions.

駟 A piebald horse, spotted white and black, with brindled streaks.

堊 } To stop up, to close; to
堊 } raise an earthwork before a
 wall; to dam or turn a water-
 course; the second also means
 a mound within the city raised
 to overlook the enemy.

漚 To dam up, to dyke; to fall into the water, to be drowned, lost in the water; *yan müt*, drowned.

闔 The wall which surrounds the gates of cities inside; the gates of the inner wall; to stop, to shut off, to hem in; impeded, in straits, poor.

殷 An adjective denoting the highest degree of, as full, flourishing, complete; many; a full band; a name for part of the Sháng dynasty, B. C. 1401 — 1137; *yan shat²* trustworthy; *yan ú²* a substantial family. Used for the next.

慇 Mournful, melancholy; *yan yan*, sorrowful; *yan k'an*, anxiously diligent, tremblingly careful.

禋 Worship made with sincere heart, a pure sacrifice made to heaven by the emperor; *yan tsz²* a sweet smelling sacrifice to the Highest.

忻 Joy, delight, happiness; gay, jolly, delighted, pleased at doing or getting something; laughing, merry; *yan sin*, with pleasure, readily; *fün yan*, with joyful heart; *yan wai²* satisfied; *yan hang²* in ecstasy.

昕 The morn; the dawn, the sun rising in brightness; *tái² yan*, very early, too dark to see plainly.

昕 Joy; to be pleased; to see indistinctly; *t'ai yan 'ngán*, to look at fixedly, as nearsighted people do.

贛 Similar to the next; to respect; to advance, to get on; a money girdle; a colleague; *yan sün*, to get a cause by bribery, to intrigue; *yan yé²* eventide.

寅
Yin

To reverence, to respect; a colleague, a fellow officer; the third of the twelve branches, from 3 to 5 A. M., denoted by a tiger; *yan shí*, in early morning; *t'ung yan*, a colleague; *yan pan*, to treat a guest well.

人
Jin

A man, a human being; a person; human, belonging to mankind; placed after many nouns indicates a laborer, an artist, a person engaged in a calling; the 9th radical of characters relating to humanity; *snám yan*, a male; *'nū yan*, a female; *noí yan*, my wife; *tsūn fú yan*, your wife; *yan 'kí*, you and I; *ká yan*, slaves, domestics, official retainers; *'hò yan ká*, a good man; *tái yan*, a compellation like Excellency, given to officers above prefects; *'k'ū hai' tái yan*, he's a full-grown man; *'siú yan*, a boy, a waiting lad; *chung yan*, a midsmen, a broker; *yan shang 'm hai' 'kóm*, people in life don't act so [badly]; *shing yan 'chéung tái* he is now of age; *d'in shang yan*, *d'in 'yéung yan*, heaven gives mouths, and finds food for them; *yan ts'oi* the animal strength, vigor; *yan tí 'tsang 'k'ū*, people hate him; *hò 't'ai yan*, he likes to gaze at people; *'hí mang wai yan*, how can he look after another? *yan 'pan*, a man's disposition; *' yan*, one's parents; *yan yan*, everybody, all; *yan shang cū mung* life is as a dream; *hán*

yan, an idler; *yan mat*, men, people; *fán' máí yan 'hay*, to traffic in human beings.

Pronounced *'yan*, in the colloquial phrase *tái yan*, a lady.

仁
Jin

Humanity, regard for others, fulfilling one's social duties; benevolent, kind, considerate, merciful; numb, insensible, paralyzed; a kernel, a pit, a small seed; *yan tak*, charity, kindness; *yan sam*, a kind heart; *pat yan sham' 'í*, exceedingly malevolent; *pat yan*, unkind, unfeeling, shortcoming;—a phrase of wide application; *hang yan sch'á*, almond milk tea, an emulsion; *'kwo yan*, the meat of a seed; *'shau tsuk pat yan*, hands and feet withered or senseless; *yan í 'lai chí sun* humanity, integrity, courtesy, wisdom, and truth, are the five virtues.

忍
Jin

Patience, endurance; fortitude; able to sustain; to bear, to repress, to endure, to suffer or support patiently; to allow, to give way to, as anger; hard, severe, harsh, hardhearted; *'yan noi* patience; *'yan hí* to keep in one's anger; *'yan noi 'há*, don't fret, wait awhile; *'yan siú* to keep one's countenance; *shóm yan*, to curb one's feelings; *'yan yuk pò' sch'au*, to bear the disgrace in order to revenge the insult, as a violated woman; *'m yan tak, chí* I can't bear it.

忍
Jin

A stream in the southeast of Shánsí. Also read *'nin*; muddy water; perspiring; horribly drunk, dirty and drunk.

隱 Small, minute; retired into privacy; screened, covered, hidden, obscured, put away; private, secret; in private life, not in office; to keep out of view, to withdraw, to keep back; fixed, settled; sorry, sad; to compassionate; to lean down the head; 'yan tun' shán lam, to hide away in obscurity; 'yan chū' kō' kū' the sentence is elliptical; 'yan sz'² a retired officer; 'yan mūt' unknown to fame; 'yan sz'² a secret; kwai 'yan, to retire from active life; 'yan shau, to refrain from; 'yan 'yan shuk, shuk, undecided.

隱 The hidden framework of a roof; 'yan kūt' a machine for straightening wood, perhaps by steaming and pressing it.

蚓 An earthworm, the lumbricus; 'yau 'yan, a worm; also called tū' lung, or earth-dragon.

癰 A blister, a pimple, a boil; 'yan 'ch'an, little sores, pustules.

引 To draw a bow; to lead on, to show; to induce, to point out, to precede; to introduce, to recommend, to bring forward; to seduce, to influence to wrong; confirmed, in for it, as a habit — for which the last is also used; to quote, as in proof; a halter for a cow; a prefatory notice; a fuse, a match; a measure of 100 feet; 'yan 'shui, to lead on water; 'yan 'shui ũ' tseng, to draw water; á p'in' yan, a confirm-

ed opium-smoker; 'shéung 'yan, besotted, victimized; 'yan 'hi, an opium sot; 'yan tō' to show the way, to lead on; 'yan t' au, a leader, to take the lead, as in subscribing; 'hō 'yau 'yan, very entertaining, pleasant; 'chí 'yan, to point at; p'áu' yan, match of a cracker; 'yan 'fo, to light at; huk' yan, a tune; 'siú' yan, a recommendatory notice; 'yan sín' a spy, a guide; tūn' yan, to reform a sot.

癡 Used for the last, a sot, but erroneously; a disease or grief of the mind.

印 A seal, an official signet, a stamp; a stain, a spot, a mark; to seal, to stamp, to affix the credentials; to print, to take off an impression; to trace, to write over a copy; 'tá yan' to put a mark on; to chop, as dollars; k'ap' yan' to affix a seal; fung yan' and hoi yan' to close and open the offices ten days before and twenty days after newyear; yan' shū to print books; chá shui' yan' to act as generalissimo; yan' shik, red pigment for sealing; 'yau yan' stamped, as dollars; yan' tsz'² kák, to trace characters; yan' t' ong, the frontal sinus; yan' tsik, a dirty stain; yan' chū' kú' pán, to reprint from the old blocks.

孕 } Pregnant; wái yan' with
娠 } child; sz' t'oi kwái' yan' a
Ying } strange birth and illicit conception. The second character is used for the first, but is properly read shan.

胤² A succession of descendants, a line of posterity; heirs, generations, ages; accustomed, practiced; *Chiú² Hong-yan²* the founder of the Sung dynasty.

刃² A sharp weapon, a knife, a sword, the edge or point of a knife; sharp, strong, to cut, to kill; *ping yan²* warlike weapons; *shau yan² k'i 'tsz'* with her hand killed her child.

仞² A measure of eight cubits or ten feet English; to fathom, to measure the depth of; full, to fill.

物² Filled, stuffed, crammed, made solid; overflowed; *shat yan²* stuffed solid.

訥² Slow of speech, unready, hesitating lest he speak unadvisedly; to stammer, to speak with difficulty; cautious remarks; *yan 'ché k'i 'án 'yá yan²* the words of the humane man are well considered.

韌² To stop a carriage, to block a wheel; a chock, a catch; a length of eight cubits; *fát yan²* to remove an obstruction or catch, as of a windlass; to commence, to set agoing, to begin, to unstop.

韌² Same as *ngan² 韌* tough; soft and flexible, but tenacious; *ngau p'i kóm' yan²* strong as leather.

贖² To offer blood in sacrifice; to smear and sprinkle sacrificial vessels with blood; to consecrate with blood, as temples are; an offense, a wrong, a cause of quarrel between nations; a presage, a

pretext, a handle for a quarrel; to perfume one's self with oil when worshiped as an ancestor; to fumigate; excited; a tiger's skin to wrap arms in; *'hi yan²* to give cause of offense; *'i hüt, yan² chí,* to rinse or smear with blood; *yan² kwik,* a slight, a pretext.

認² To recognize, to know well so as to know it again; to acknowledge, to confess; to act as one knows.

(689) Yap.

泣² To weep, to shed tears; *huk, yap,* to cry silently; *yap, hüt, k'ai 'song,* to weep bitterly and knock the head; *yap, shò' chong há²* tears coursed down her cheeks.

揖² To make a bow with the hands on the breast, à la Chinese; a bow, a salutation, to give way to, to cede, to resign, to yield; to bow in; *tsok, yap,* to make a bow; *sh' éung yap, pat, pái²* a low bow is not worship; *'kung yap,* a formal bow, hands to the forehead; *swán yap,* to return a bow.

挹² Used for the last; to bale out, to pour out, to lade, to transfer liquids; *yap, 'tsau 'tséung,* pour out the wine.

悒² Discontented, disquieted; looking sad and feeling forlorn.

浥² Damp, dewy, moist, soaked through; to steep, to soak; water running down.

邑 } A city, a place where
Yih } many people assemble; a domain, a feudal state, a principality; a fortified camp; a capital city; a district or its walled city; a stoppage of the breath; the 163d radical of characters denoting places, contracted on the right of the primitive; *paí yap*, — *shing yap*, my district — your district or town; *yap tsoi*, the district magistrate; *shik yap*, to eat the district, i.e. to enjoy the revenue from it; *shau yap*, the chief district in a prefecture; *yap ts'éung shang*, a *siúts'ái* graduate of the district.

呬 } A sobbing, a catching of
Yih } the breath; *sam yap*, a palpitation of the heart; *ú yap*, a hiccup, asthmatic breathing.

翕 } To reassemble, to unite, to
Hih } collect; to rise up; to loll out, as the tongue; to revile, to slander; *wo yap*, in union; *yap hóp*, joined; to reunite, as diverging streams.

滄 } The noise of flowing water;
Hih } running, gurgling, murmuring, as a torrent.

熠 } Brilliant, splendid, glistening;
Yih } to sparkle; *yap ú* shining, as fireflies; resurgent.

入 } To enter, to go into, as a
Jih } house, to penetrate; to become a member of; to enter a family; to recede from view; to receive, to take in; to put into; receipts, income; the 11th radical; *ch'ut yap*, outlays and income; to go out and in, to and fro; *yap hau*

fo imports; *'hò yap*, *t'au*, easy of access, as a friend; *yap tak*, *'ngán*, agreeable, takes one's fancy; *shau yap*, received; *mò yap*, *lò* not making any money; *yap shuk*, *'ní* wishes to make your acquaintance; *yap sch'éung*, to become a scholar; *yap yé* by night; *ngau yap*, *'m ngau' ch'ut*, he's stupid enough when he gets, but sharp when he pays out; *pat séung yap*, discordant, incongruous; *sham yap chung' t'í* to penetrate the country; *yap hū' lá*, go in; *yap shò* put it in account; *kú yap yan tsui* to charge guilt on one; *'ní ú yap shong mé?* do you wish to learn this trade? *yap fo*, a house-warming.

(690)

Yat.

一 } One; the first; the same,
壹 } as one, alike; the whole, at
弋 } once; a few; a, an; sincere,
Yih } real, honest, perfect; to harmonize; to unite, to even, to make one or uniform; the 1st radical; *tai' yat*, the first, the best; *yat tik kòm' to*, only a very little; *yat yat ts'at ts'at*, not to my liking, very ordinary; *yat yat ning lai*, bring them singly; *yat chik hū'* go straight on; *ts'ung yat sí chung*, faithful to one [husband] till death; *yat há*, presently, in a minute; *fong' smái yat há*, put them in one

place; *pat yat*, unlike; *wák yat*, make them alike; *yat t'ong*³ a horizontal row; *yat kú tsau yat kú*³ a word is a word, there's no retracting; *ngáng yat*, dead, stiff; *chün yat*, devoted to, single minded in the pursuit of; *mán yat p'á*² 'yau, most probably there is; *yat yat*, *i i tsò*² do them all in order, methodical; *yat swán yat*; *i swán i* let one be one and two two, the things are not alike; *yat pò pò*² step by step; *yat tik tò hai*² *hü*² every single one has gone; *yat tsung*, the whole; *yat ts'ai*, at once; *yat ch'ü ch'ü*² *yan*, people of different places [have their peculiarities]; *yat m*² one taste, one feeling, pertinacious; *yat sam*, the whole heart; *yat t'eng tsik táp*, replied as soon as he heard; *pin yat ko*² which one? *yat loi*, *i loi*, firstly, secondly; *yat ting*² certainly; *yat min*² 'yam, *yat min*² 'séung, while drinking he was pondering; *hák yat t'ü*² scared him dreadfully; *hü kin yat kin*² go and take a look.

日
Jih
The sun; a day, daily, daytime; days, time; the emperor, his day, his reign; sorcerers; *yat t'au*, the sun, in the sun, noontide heat; *yat ti t'au*, daytime; *kam yat* today; *tsok yat* yesterday; *yat yat* every day; *pat yat* ere-long; *yat slun*, the sun; *hau yat* day after to-morrow; *sming yat* to-morrow; *wong yat* a while ago; *shang yat*

a birthday; *kí yat*, the anniversary of a deceased friend's birth; *ní chan hai ngo yat*² *üt* I am the head now; *ko ko tò 'yau sám chiú 'séung yat* every body has ill turns; *mat 'yé yat tsz* what is the day? *chá k kat yat* to choose a lucky day; *yat yung*² daily use; *yat ch'éung*, days are lengthening; *yat lok* sunset; *yat tü ts'in kam*, a day is worth a thousand pieces; *yat chung yat yat* daily becoming worse; *yat tsik üt 'lui*, [hoarding like] the days and months multiplying.

逸
Yih
To escape, to get off; to let loose, to get loose; to retire, as into quiet; to run to excess; ease, leisure, idleness; to indulge one's ease or temper; kind, easy, careless about; *hü kwai yan yat* gone home and retired from active life; *on yat* quiet leisure; *yat lok* pleasant retirement.

佚
Yih
Interchanged with the last. Ease, leisure, repose, idleness; crime; sinful; luxury, voluptuousness; to omit, as a duty; *yam yat* vicious indulgence.

佚
Yih
Overflowing waters, rising floods; *tong yat* excessive, unrestrained, as a spendthrift; *yam yat* licentious, immoral dissipation.

溢
Yih
Full even to overflowing; still, as a full vessel; to overflow, to run over; to spread abroad; a handful; *yéung yat* to extend, as into neighboring regions; to overflow; *yat ch'ut* an overplus, a good

measure; *mò tak yat*: nothing over; *yat shò*: the overplus.

軼
Yih Racing of chariots; carriages rushing by; rushing into battle; to make an irruption, to invade. Used for the last.

鷁
Yih The sea eagle or hawk drawn on the sterns of junks, to denote their swift sailing.

鎰
Yih A piece of gold in the Chau dynasty weighing 30 taels; in the Hán dynasty 24 taels, and 20 taels in the days of Liáng.

聒
Hih Sound reverberating and spreading; a buzz of flies; a soughing among trees; a report going abroad; *fat yat*: great, disproportional.

佾
Yih The arranging of musicians, a band of eight musicians, a player; *yat shang*, a musician; graduates who could not be entered as *siúts'ái*, and are reserved.

(The three next are often read *yik*.)

掖
Yih To throw one down; to sustain or support by the arm, to lead or raise up by the arm; side apartments, like retiring rooms; *sfú yat*: to uphold; *fung yat*: scholars' robes; *yau yat*: to persuade and lead on.

液
Yih Fluid secretions, as saliva, sap, sweat, pus, milk; thick dregs; *án yat*: saliva; *kò yat*: rich juices; *yuk yat*: the pearly secretion, i. e. pure water.

腋
Yih The armpit; the side; the part under the forelegs of animals; *tsap yat shing k'au*: to collect fox's shoulder pieces to make a fur coat; *yat há*: under the arm.

(691)

Yau.

憂
Yú Sorrowful, grieved, mournful, sad; thoughtful, anxious; to think of with sorrow; to act so as to bring disgrace; grief from neglect or dispraise; low spirited, melancholic, nervous; grieving for parents' death; sickness of pregnancy; *yau mún*: sad, heartsick; *ting yau*, in mourning; — said by gentry; *mat kòm yau sam*, who do you feel so cast down? *yau yau shau shau*, afflicted, disappointed; *tám yau*, to sympathize with, to condole with; *smò yau*, had no sorrow; *pat yau*, careless of grief caused to others; *kák yé yau* to borrow trouble; *'m yau 'm 'hò lok*, don't fear they'll not be good; *'m chí yau*, stolid, indifferent to sorrow; *'yan yau*, concealed grief.

優
Yá Abundant, extra, excessive, an overplus; satisfied, tranquil, joyous; leisurely, easy, unconcerned; to excel, more than able for or competent; supererogatory; to trifle, to play, to dally; to be on free terms with; *yau yan*, comedians, play-actors; *hok yau*, very learned; *yau yau 'yau cū*, enough and more than enough; *yau lüt*, capable and incapable, too much or wanting; *yau 'lai séung toi*: to treat with extraordinary politeness; *yau yau*, to enjoy one's self.

耨 A harrow to turn in the seed; to harrow in seed, to cover seed when sown.
Yú

休 To cease, to rest from; to desist; to resign; to repudiate; a negative, don't, stop, let that alone, don't trouble yourself; to praise, to commend; to felicitate; to forgive, to let off. A colloquial word. To move off, as a table; to tighten, as a waistband; *yau ts'ai*, to divorce a wife; *yau sik*, to rest from; *yau chí* to remove from office; *shai² pat, kon yau*, I swear I'll not forgive you; *kau² sz²² yau ts'ai*, don't rake up old scores; *yau káu' ts'á tsau' líú*, don't let him escape; *kò' yau*, to request leave to resign office; *yau yau*, to retrench, to give up; *yau shau*, to desist from work; *yau hoi*, to move off; *yau fú* to hitch up the trowsers.

咻 To call out, the confused cries of a crowd; the shriek of pain.
Hiú

庇 Shade, shelter; protection, kindness from superiors; to protect, to sustain; a place for sheltering; *shan yau*, divine care and assistance; *shing' yau*, imperial or celestial kindness; *shung yau*, your great favor.
Hiú

貅 A powerful beast, said to devour tigers; *pi' yau*, a ferocious monster; [valiant as] lions, said of troops.
Hiú

鴞 An owl; *ch'í yau*, a horned owl, regarded as a bird of evil omen.
Hiú

馮 Name of a certain war-horse; a fine, high spirited steed.
Hiú

丘 A low hill, a hillock, a hollow-top hill; a leveled hill for worshiping, a high place; to collect; great, empty; a plat of land; the infantile name of Confucius, for which the first only is used; *ün yau, fong yau*, round and square places for adoring heaven and earth; *sám yau*, hills of the immortals; *yat yau*, a plat.
K'íú

邱 Used for the preceding; a tumulus; *yau lung*, a high mound; a wasteful deed or work, which gives trouble to others, a useless toil.
K'íú

蚯 An earthworm; *yau yan*, a worm; it makes humps as it crawls.
K'íú

麀 A doe, the female of the stag or of any other deer.
Yú

呦 The bleating or cry of deer; *yau yau*, the baying or bleating of deer.
Yú

幽 In a ravine or shady dell; dark, shady; solitary; secret, retired, far back, deep, hidden from view; obscure, mysterious; the shades; the spirits gone to the shades; to go or be sent into retirement, to rusticate; *yau ngá*, elegant, retired and tasteful; *ch'íú yau* to deliver spirits by masses; *tsai' yau*, to appease the ghosts; *yau kwai*, you imp of darkness! *yau òm* dark; *tsai' yau fung*, a gust that blows burning paper clothes about, *i.e.* an object of scorn; *yau sham*, wild, deep, dis-
Yú

mal; *yau mún*, gates of hades; the pylorus; *yau kú*, in retirement.

游
Yú The scollops on the edge or end of a flag; a fluttering of flags.

遊
Yú To ramble, to roam, to walk, to take a jaunt, to idle, to saunter; to travel incog., to go about for information; to go on a circuit; voyaging, traveling, absent; *yau ún* to take a play-day; *káu yau*, a friend, a chum; *wan yau sz* fong, to go on a begging trip, as priests do; *yau wan*, wandering, uneasy ghosts; *p'ò sát, ch'ut yau*, an idol taking an airing, a procession; *sin yau*, dead; *yau yau*, ramblers, idlers; *yau 'tsz'* traveling merchants, or scholars; *yau kik* or *yau 'fú*, a lieutenant-colonel; *yau 'shau hò 'hán*, the idler loves leisure; *ts'ing yau*, to follow about, as a teacher.

游
Yú A tributary of the R. Hwái; to float, to drift, to swim; used for the last, to travel, to rove, to go abroad; to go with the crowd; to take pleasure in, to enjoy one's self; satisfied, self-pleased, an air of content; *yau man*, lazy people; *yau yau tong² tong²* dissipated; *yau yau tsz² tsoi²* at one's ease.

由
Yú The antecedents of a thing; a preposition, through, by, from; a way, a means; cause, instrument by which a thing is done; from or by permission of; to let, to permit; at

liberty; to enter by; to pass through, as the hands of; to follow; to serve of; *pat, chí k'i yau*, I don't know the reason; *yau 'ts'z' mún tsun'* go in at this door; *yau loi*, heretofore, from the first; *tím loi yau*, why was it so? how came it about? what were the reasons? *mò loi yau*, there really was no reason for it; *yau tak, 'k'ü*, let him alone; *yau tak, 'ngo tsz² pin²* let me do as I like; *yau tsoi² 'ní*, it lies with you; *king yau 'ní ch'ü* it will pass by here; *sün yau*, a cause; *yau 'ts'z' 'i loi*, from this to the next, hence, therefore; *yau t'in pat, yau yan*, it depends on heaven, not on man; *yau yau 'pái pò* let them put them as they like; he lets people turn him round as they like; *yau sheng chí' ò'* from Canton to Macao.

油
Yú A branch of the R. Pá, which flows into the Yángtsz' east of Wúcháng in Húpeh; oil, fluid grease; paint; oily, unctuous, greasy; fat, shining, sleek, glossy; easy, gliding; thick weather; cordial, agreeing; to oil, to paint; *chü yau*, lard, pork fat; *yau 'tsüi kwong kwan'* an oily tongued rascal; *fú shang yau*, or *ts'ing yau*, ground-nut oil; *sh'á yau*, tea nut oil, *múi kwai² yau*, attar of roses; *pok, cho yau*, essence of peppermint; *t'ung yau fúi*, chunam for calking; *ngau yau*, butter; *yau ts'ut*, oil paints; *lok yau wok* to fall into the oil caldron -- in

hell; *shang ts'oi' syau*, sweet oil; *yat' ch'ing syau*, a jar of oil; *shek' syau*, petroleum; *'mang' fo syau*, naphtha; *syau kòm' wát*, smooth as oil.

鼬
Yú

A kind of weasel or ferret, of a yellowish color, which destroys rats; perhaps a polecat.

柚
Yú

A pumelo or shaddock (*Citrus decumana*), called *luk syau* or *syau 'tsz'* a pampelmouse.

蓀
Yáu

Luxuriant, as vegetation, plants growing thick and abundantly.

攸
Yú

To go on the water, to dart through the water; a place; a relative pronoun, what, that which, who; a euphonic particle; *fuk' syau syau kwai*, whence the felicity comes; *syau ín*, instantly, cheerfully; *séung' syau*, to seek a son-in-law.

悠
Yú

To think of, to grieve for; discontented at, mournful, sorry; boundless, remote; to go far; leisurely; *syau syau*, vast, as heaven; prolonged, perpetual; *syau syau chí lun'* common talk; *syau tsoi*, think over it.

漉
Yó

Water flowing along with rapidity.

泗
Tsiú

To swim; *syau 'shui*, to swim in the water; *syau kwó' hoi*, to swim across the river; *'ngo 'úí syau*, I can swim.

儻
Yú

A suspicious monkey; a lapdog, a puppy; doubtful, suspecting; still, even; as if, like, alike, rather, same, resembling; thus, so; used for

the next; *syau ín mí' teng'* it seems unsettled; *syau 'ch'é*, still further; *syau 'tsz'* a nephew; *syau 'yau*, still more are to be had; *syau 'í' mí' k'út*, it looks still undecided.

猷
Yú

Similar to the last; a scheme, a plan; a drawing; to plot, to contrive; to draw, to make a likeness; a rule, a way, a mode of action; cheerful; *ká syau*, a fine plan; *mau syau*, a plan; *tái' syau*, a great scheme.

齷
Yú

A bad smelling plant; stinking, fetid plants; the heavy smell of rotten wood.

蟪
Tsiú

The larvæ of a beetle; *syau ts'ai*, long and white grubs, which eat trees, to which a graceful neck is likened.

蜚
Yó

Used with the last; ephemeridæ, flies which collect about offal; *fau syau*, dung flies.

輶
Yú

A light carriage, like a curricule or chaise; light, trifling; *tak' syau cū' sòd*, virtue light as a feather; *syau í*, a trifling present—said in depreciation.

尤
Yú

Extraordinary, remarkable, exceeding; singular, strange; odd, differing; an adverb of comparison, very, excessively, still more; to exceed, to surpass; to dislike, to resent; *hán' syau*, to surpass one's example; to go beyond, as in crime; *syau í'* surprisingly odd, very singular; *syau mat'* a beautiful woman; *pat' syau cyan*, don't hate people; *syau sham'* vastly more or greater.

疣
Yú

A protuberance, a gathering, a swelling; a tumor; ganglionic swellings in the neck.

誅 Yü A fault, a crime, an error; wickedness; *ok, yau*, guilt, crime.

虺 Yü Occurs used for the last in the name *Ch'i yau*, a prince in the days of *Hwángtí*; worms in the belly, and also read *üi* in this sense.

褒 Yü Elegantly dressed, embroidered garments; the blade of grain springing up; easy, quiet enjoyment; plenty. Also read *tsau* a sleeve.

郵 Yü A post-house; a place for getting relays of horses and sending on dispatches; lodge for watching fields; to err; very, exceedingly; *yau ch'ün*, a post for transmitting letters.

柔 Jau Wood that is pliable, easy to bend; easy, flexible, not stiff; complaisant, condescending; bland; compliant, meek, soft, gentle, mild; fawning, flattering; tender, as budding plants; to show kindness, to be gentle with; to cause to submit, to subdue by kindness; *yau ün*, mild and easy; *yau ün yan*, to act benignly to strangers from afar; *kong yau ping² tsai²* to temper severity with kindness; *yau yéuk* soft and weak.

揉 Jau To bend, to make pliable, to twist, to work about, to contort; to make wood supple by heat; used for the last; to subdue, to bring under; *lán² yau*, to twist in pieces.

肉 Jau The step of a brute, which makes a roundish hole, as a fox's paw; the marks of a paw; the 114th radical.

蹂 Jau To tread, as a beast; steps of animals, foottracks, traces; to tread over; to dampen grain to free it from the chaff; to winnow; *yau lun²* trampling of animals; oppressive, harassing exactions; *yau ts'in*, to trample down, to tread in the mire.

朽 Hü Rotten wood; decayed, putrid, putrescent; failing, rotten, forgotten, out of mind; *yau lán²* decayed, as wood; *yau pai²* stinking, offensive; *yau ts'oi*, unserviceable, a useless officer or man; *tak yam pat*, *yau*, his virtuous reputation will not be forgotten; *yau muk pat ho t'ü*, rotten wood can't be carved.

黝 Yü A dark green, a sort of invisible green color; to smear and blacken.

優 Yü Relaxing from labor, and taking one's ease; grief; sorrowing.

有 Yü To have, to possess; to be, to be in possession; often forms the past tense; in replies is equivalent to yes, I have, it is; to attain, to get; farther, and, also, more, in addition; *yau san lok*, much obliged; thank you; *yau hán²* not many; *yau mò ní*, are there any or not? *yau mat, ch'ut, ch'ek*, I'll see what pluck you are of; *yau shan ká yan*, or *yau ká tong²* a man of substance; *tái² yau chí nín*, a very fertile year; *yéung² yéung² tò yau*, we have all sorts; *mí² yau*, not yet; *tsz² yau*, self-originating, is of itself; *shü*

'yau, there are few such; 'yau í' doi, I came purposely; 'sz' shang 'yau ming' life and death are determined; 'yau sz' engaged, busy; 'yau shí, sometimes; shap: 'yau sám, thirteen; 'yau shò' there are not many; 'yau tí, rather, somewhat, only a few; 'yau mat, 'ki sho, how many have I? i. e. only a few; 'yau peng' sick; 'yau ts'ü' chí' amusing, entertaining; 'ní 'yau 'mò? 'yau lok; have you any? Yes.

友 Yú A friend, a companion, an associate; attached to, fond of; to be friendly with, to unite cordially; to blend; to cotton with, to act as a friend; fraternal, hearty, friendly; friendship; sam 'yau 'kú' cyan, fond of the ancients; 'tsau yuk, 'p'ang 'yau, a mercenary friend; 'shü 'yau, a school-mate; 'lò 'yau, an old friend; 'üí' 'yau, a fellow member; 'hò 'yau, a good friend; 'liú 'yau, a fellow-officer; 'yau tò' rules or intercourse with friends; smong 'nín 'yau, friends who disregard disparity of ages; 'háu' 'yau, filial and fraternal regard.

漏 Yú A hole in a wall, a square window; a lattice, with sliding doors; to lead on, to instruct, to bring up; 'ch'éung 'yau, a window; 'yau sman, to instruct the people.

誘 Yú To speak to pleasantly, to advise; to allure, to entice, to draw on; to animate, to encourage; to tempt, to mislead; 'yan 'yau, to entice, to lead

on, usually to evil; 'yau wák, to seduce, to tempt; 'ts'un 'ts'un shín' 'yau, to lead one gradually into good practices; 'hung' 'yau, to befool, to diddle.

羨 Yú Used for the last; reason, right; just, proper; to lead in the path of rectitude; 'yau 'lí, place where Wan Wáng was imprisoned.

莠 Yú Useless grass among grain, like the panic grass; tares, darnel, weeds; riffraff of society; vicious, mischievous; 'má hí' 'léung 'yau, weeds form the horse's salary; 'yau sín, vile words.

尙 Yú An ancient sacrificial vessel, made with a cover and a bail, to hold fragrant wine.

酉 Yú Ripe, matured, finished; ripe, mellow, as grain for making spirits; elegant; satisfied; the tenth of the twelve branches, represented by a cock; the 164th radical of characters relating to liquors; 'yau shí, hour from 5 to 7 P. M.; 'yau üt, the 8th moon.

爨 Yú To collect fuel to make a sacrificial pyre.

幼 Yú Young, tender, growing, immature; small, delicate; youthful, under ten or twelve years; to treat kindly; 'yau' 'sín ké' a lad, a mere boy; during my youth; 'yau' tak, tik, rather small; 'yau' sai' delicate, fine, pretty; 'yau' hok, scholars, young pupils; 'ch'an kòm' 'yau' fine as dust; 'yau' tung' fine, smooth, as a polish.

ed agate; *ch'ung yau* old and young; *yau nün* smooth, sleek and soft.

右²
Yü

The right hand; on the right; to honor, to give the precedence to, as it once was the place of honor; to encourage, to aid, to support; high, honorable, noble; strong, violent, high tempered; a second in rank or command; *yau shau*, the right hand; on the right side; *lit, yau* as above written; *smò ch'ut, k'i yau* no one could excel him; *fan fú tso yau* ordered the attendants; *léung yau á* both of us to the right! — a street cry; *yau lai*, to the right! *tso yau* let this come to the right of your seat—used in letters; *yau tò i'ung*, a lieut.-general.

佑²
Yü

To aid, to help, to protect, to succor, to lend a hand to; *chò yau* to aid kindly.

祐²
Yü

Divine protection; assistance, care, and kindness of the gods; to protect, to shield, to assist, to defend; *pò yau* protection of superiors; *shan yan mak yau* secret blessing of the gods.

又²
Yü

An old form of the hand; a conjunction, more, also, further, moreover, and, and then, still again; in a higher degree; before a negative, answers to but, not yet; placed between two verbs, it makes the former a present participle; the 29th radical; *kam mán yau smò üt* there's no moon to-night too; *yau loi sú shüt* still you are talking nonsense; *má liú*

yau tá, tá liú yan má he rails and then beats, and then beats and rails again; *tso yau pat, on*, as he sat, he was not at rest; *yau yau*, there are more, or another; *mán kwo yau man* asked and asked again; *yau loi lok*, there you are again! *yau shi* still again; *yau loi tsò mat*, what have you come again for? *yau láng, yau lok, ü*, it is cold and rainy too.

宥²
Yü

To be indulgent to, to forbear with; lenient in punishing; to relax, to give scope to; to tolerate; to encourage; crimes of ignorance; a permanent benefit, a far-reaching advantage; *shé yau* to forgive; *yau tsú* to remit a punishment; *sün yau* a mitigating cause; *sám yau* three extenuating reasons; *k'i wai sün yau* I beg you to excuse the faults — a polite phrase.

侑²
Yü

Used for the last; to encourage guests to eat by music; to do the honors of a table, to urge to eat, to wait on; *yau tsau*, to take wine with; *yau shik* to invite to eat; *i t'oi yau* to invite an ancestor to accept offerings.

囿²
Yü

A park, an inclosure for animals; an aviary, a menagerie; a walled paddock; a limited acquaintance with, a superficial knowledge of; inclosed, confined, restrained, pent up; *luk yau* a deer-range; *ts'in yau* a partial knowledge of; *sün yau* gardens and parks.

(692)

Yé.

耶 耶 An appellation of a father; an interrogative particle, usually in regimen with 'hi; *syé sú*, Jesus, called in the West, according to Káng-hí's Dictionary, the Savior of the world; *shí² syé fí syé*, is it true or false? *'ts'z' 'hi á kan² syan ts'ing syé*, how can this accord with human feelings? *'kwo pat, lok² syé*, am I not pleased? *'ho syé*, what does it mean?

椰 椰 A cocoanut; *syé 'tsz'* a cocoanut; *syé 'shui*, cocoanut milk; *syé yuk*, cocoanut meat; *syé hok*, cocoanut shells; *syé á sò²* a coir broom; *syé fá 'tsau*, toddy; *slung fung² fá syé*, a cocoanut pulp halved and carved with a dragon and phoenix; *syé ts'oi²* a cabbage.

耶 Name of a place, *slong syé*, in the promontory of Shántung, now part of Ts'ingchau fú.

鄒 A celebrated two-edged claymore, called *mok² syé*, from its maker's wife.

爺 A father, a sire; a title of respect given to officers and gentleman; *á² syé*, father! *syé snéung*, my parents; *pák² syé*, an uncle; *kung syé*, a grandfather; *'lò syé*, Sir; your honor; *sz² syé*, scholars, a private teacher or secretary; *t'ai² syé*, style of address for district magistrates; *tái² 'lò syé*, your worship, said to prefects; *syé mún*, officer's servants; *shiu²*

野 Wastes, neglected places outside of a city; a moor, a common, a wilderness, a desert or wild; savage, wild; uncultivated, as plants; rustic, rude; *'yé yan*, a clodhopper; *'yé shang*, wild, growing spontaneously; *'yé 'tsai*, a bastard; *'lò 'yé 'tsai*, a cute chap; *'yé ngoi²* savage wilds; *'yé sing²* a wild disposition, skittish, restive; *'yé fá héung* fragrance of wild flowers; *'yé m²* game flavor.

A colloquial word. A thing, an object; any topic or subject; twenty; *mot, 'yé*, what? what is it? *'ní 'kong mat, 'yé*, what are you talking about? *'hò 'yé*, a good article; *kiú² tsò² mat, 'yé*, what's this called? what does he want me to do?

冶 To fuse metals, to melt; to compound or alloy; a furnace; a smelter, a founder; bedizened, false glitter; *siú 'yé*, to melt; *'yé tséung²* a fuser of metals; *'iú 'yé*, mincing, bewitching, as a woman; *'yé syung fú² syam*, meretricious arts incite to lust.

惹 To provoke, to irritate, to stir up, to excite; to produce, to elicit, to bring down on one; *'yé wò²* to bring evil on one's self; *'yé 'fo shiú shan*, to take fire to burn one's self; *'yé á tsò*, to contract dirt; *'yé sz²* to make trouble; *'yé 'ngo séung sz²* it sets me a thinking.

喏 ^{Jé} Respectful language; a word used in assenting or replying; *ch'éung' yé*, a profound bow.

夜 ^{Yé} Night, after daylight; late at night; *chau' yé* day and night; *kam yé* to-night; *tsok, yé* last night; *'hò yé* very late; *chang yé* abroad late at night; *yé' t'oi*, the night terrace, the grave; *'m tak, yé' yé' cün siú*, we can't have the lantern feast every night! *yé' mo*, a night prowler, a thief; *shing yé* the whole night; *kòm' yé* so late now! *yé' pat, shau*, never stops, even night don't stop him; *ngái' tiú yat, yé'* up the whole night; *yap, yé'* by night, as at work; *'m kák, tak, yé'* it will not keep over night; *yé' kán*, in the night; *yé' 'mán hak*, late, dark; *ch'á yé'* a night patrol; *yé' slán héung*, *Pergularia odoratissima*.

(693)

Yéuk.

約 ^{Yoh} To bind, to cord up; to bind by contract, to agree; to retrench, to moderate; to spare, to restrict, to economize; to restrain; to stoop, to bend down; to cause to submit; a confederation; a promise, contract, or agreement; a treaty, a compact; an association of streets; also in a restricted sense, a single neighborhood; agreeing with, engaging; poor, reduced; to divide, as in arithmetic; brief, condensed;

tái' yéuk, for the most part; *lap, yéuk*, to make an agreement; *yéuk, mok, luk, pák, ko'* about six hundred; *yéuk, sun'* a promise, a solemn engagement; *héung yéuk*, a village council-house; *yéuk, ting'* *'k'ü loi*, he agreed certainly to come; *yéuk, tán*, the contract; *t'ü' yéuk*, to withdraw from a contract; *pü' yéuk*, to violate a contract; *fü' yéuk*, to go or do as was promised; *pat, yéuk, sí t'ung*, to meet undesignedly; *shat, yéuk*, to forget an engagement; *ch'ü' sū 'yau yéuk*, the tide is trustworthy, — is like a compact; *k'ai' yéuk*, a mortgage or deed of sale.

躍 ^{Yoh} To hop, to jump; to leap for joy; to sport, to frisk, to gambol; *t'ü' yéuk*, to leap about; *cü yéuk, slung mún*, the carp has leaped the dragon gate — rapid advancement.

淪 ^{Yoh} To boil, to dress, to cook in soup; to wash, to cleanse out; boiling, bubbling; *sho yéuk*, to open and clear, as a sewer; to enlarge.

禴 ^{Yoh} Sacrifices offered in the spring season; a poor, mean sacrifice.

筩 ^{Yoh} } A reed or pipe with three or more holes, resembling a flageolet; the first is the 214th radical of pipes; a measure of 1200 grains of millet, two make a *hòp* or gill. Also used for the next.

鑰 ^{Yoh} A key; a bolt or catch of a door; to enter, to go in at; *yéuk, shi*, a lock and key; *'tsau yéuk*, a sort of tankard.

籲, 籲, } To invoke, to importune,
Yoh } to cry out in supplication,
to implore; to groan with
pain; *fú yéuk*, to call on;
yéuk 'tò, to pray to; *'han*
yéuk, to urgently invoke.

諛, } To trifle with, to jest with,
Hieh } to play; to mock, to ridicule;
to make sport of; *hí' yéuk*, to
laugh at; *yéuk, yéuk*, trifling.

鑠, } To melt metals, to fuse with,
Lih } found; to urge; impelled, as
by a multitude; handsome;
lustrous, shining, as gold.

藥, } Medicinal herbs; medi-
藥, } cines, physic; compounds,
Yoh } preparations; to heal, to give
medicines to; medical; heal-
ing; *yéuk, ts'oi*, medicine;
yéuk, ká, apothecaries; *pat,*
'ho kau' yéuk, incurable, unre-
formable; *yéuk, fong*, a pre-
scription; *sáp, yéuk*, priming
powder; *hòp, yéuk*, to put up
medicines; *yéuk, sing'* nature
of medicines; *yéuk, 'yan*, a
disguise given with a dose;
yat, tsai yéuk, 'shui, a liquid
potion; *yéuk, kuk*, a free dis-
pensing shop; *yéuk, ts'oi p'ò'*
a physic shop; *kwan 'shan*
yéuk, a preparation of differ-
ent qualities of physic, import-
ant and inferior; *shing' yéuk*,
an excellent remedy; *'lò 'shü*
yéuk, ratsbane; *chap, yéuk*
to compound a prescription;
yéuk, 'tsau, medicated spirits;
shang shuk, yéuk, raw and
prepared drugs.

若, } To select plants; to accord
Joh } with, to follow; according to,
as, like; then, as to; a con-
junction, if, perhaps, should

it be, supposing; denotes the
second personal pronoun, or
the person spoken of; a eupho-
nic particle; *yéuk, sū*, if, as,
since, it seems; *yéuk, 'án loi*,
if he come; *yéuk, hai' tak,*
swai kún, if I should become
an officer; *pat, yéuk*, the best
way; *yéuk, sman tsak, 'hi*, as
to the people, they are pleased;
'yau yéuk, smò, to possess as
if not having; *'séung yéuk*,
similar, probably; *'t'ong yéuk*
if; *yéuk, tsz' 'sho loi*, where
did you come from? *yéuk, sch'í*
pat, k'ap, if you are late you'll
not catch him; *yéuk, 'lò yéuk,*
yau' of old and young [scores
died]; *yéuk, üt*, some one said
so, it was said.

郛, } A feudal state, now the town
Joh } of Íching hien in Siángyáng
fú, in the north of Húpeh.

箬, } The cuticle of the bamboo;
Joh } a kind of grass, (*Arundo?*)
whose broad leaves are woven
into hats, or made into shoe
soles, or used to line tea-
chests.

弱, } Weak, feeble, languishing,
Joh } not strong; delicate, pliable,
slender, fragile; ruined, des-
troyed, decayed; *yéuk, kún'* a
young man; *'ün yéuk*, no
strength; *yéuk, chat*, a weak
constitution; a lady, a female;
yéuk, 'shui, a fluid between
air and water, found in fairy
land; *chan ching' shán yéuk,*
he is really very weak; *cháng*
mat, sk'éung yéuk, what's the
use of quarreling? let's try
our strength; *yéuk, pat, shing*
í, too weak to carry a coat.

蕩 A sort of rush, like a flag, of whose tender plants, mats can be woven.

虐 Unfeeling, tyrannical, harsh, cruel, fierce; to maltreat, to oppress; natural calamities; *yéuk₂ man*, to tyrannize over the people; *ts'an yéuk₂* inhuman; to ravage.

瘧 Fever; fever and ague; febrile complaints; *yéuk₂ tsat₂* an intermittent or remittent fever; *'mau yéuk₂* hot fits; *'p'an yéuk₂* ague fits.

(694) Yéung.

央 In the midst, as of night; the middle, the centre; the half; to finish, to conclude; wide, ample; *yéung k'au*, or *yéung 'múi*, to request, to intercede for a favor; *chung yéung*, the centre; *mí yéung kung*, a seraglio in the days of Hán.

殃 Misfortune, punitive calamity; a visitation, a judgment, a punishment, a retribution; to punish, to disappoint; unhappily, unluckily; *tsat₂ yéung*, a sickness; *tsoi yéung*, a calamity; *kong' chí pák yéung*, visited him with many calamities; *yéung tsun' pít*, *ch'éung*, prosperity will come after the judgments are done.

秧 The blade of grain; shoots, young plants; *ch'áp yéung* or *shí yéung*, to transplant rice shoots; *'tá yéung*, to bind shoots; *sát yéung*, to sow for shoots.

泐 Moving clouds; rapid, babbling, as a current; agitated; *Yáng* wide; *yéung yéung*, vast, as an ocean; violent, as a wind; *wai 'shui yéung yéung*, the wide and open sea.

鴛 The female of the mandarin duck; *wong yéung*, a yellow macaw; *'ün yéung 'ngá*, two sorts of roof tiles, the flat and semi-cylindrical.

揚 To raise and dash, as waves; to splash; to display, to spread out, to extend widely; to publish abroad, to render famous, to make known, to divulge; to raise, as the voice; to open, as the eyebrows; to stare, as at news; *syéung shing*, to cry out, to raise the voice; *syéung fán*, to make sail; *yat yik yat yéung*, now a loss and then a gain; now down, then up; *ying syéung* [brave as a] fluttering eagle; *'hoi pat syéung po*, no waves were on the sea [in Wan Wáng's day]; *syéung pín*, to flourish a whip; *syéung ch'ut ngoi'* to tell people; *syéung sch'an*, to raise a dust, to bluster; *syéung syéung tsz' tak* everything to one's wish.

颺 Similar to the last; driven about by the wind, tossed; whirled; sailing along; winnowed; *syéung ín*, loud, hasty words; *p'ó' syéung*, winnowed in a fan.

陽 The rising sun; the clear shining sun; serene; to dry in the sun; *syéung kuk*, the place where the sun rises, the orient.

楊 The willow; *yéung 'lau*, the willow; *yéung smú*, a tree which produces a fruit like an arbutus (a Myrica?) *yéung smú ch'ong*, a bubo; *yéung t'ò*, the sweet carambola; *yéung shü* a sort of alder or banian; *wong yéung muk*, a sort of boxwood.

煬 To roast, to scorch, to warm, or dry at the fire; opposite a fire; to refine, to assay, to melt and purify, as wax; hot, blazing, vehement.

瘍 Wounded, sore; a wound, an ulcer, a sore head; *lán' t'au yéung*, a scald head.

痒 Same as *'yéung 癢*; and used for the last. An itching; to itch; to scratch, to titillate.

陽 Lofty, clear, manifest; the greater of the dual powers, matter in motion; the pure, etherial, subtle parts of matter; the superior of two things in contrast, as the sun, heaven, day, male, open, front, sunny, light, &c.; the male member, virility; *tong yéung*, in the sun; *t'ai' yéung*, the sun; *tün yéung*, the 5th of the 5th moon; *sch'ung yéung*, the 9th of the 9th moon; *tsik yéung*, the declining day; *yéung mat*: virile member; *chong' yéung*, an aphrodisiac; *fú' yéung t'oi* gone to the land of dreams; *wan yéung*, hamadryads; *yéung kán*, this world; *ts'z' yéung*, to depart this life; *yéung 'shau*, the palm upwards; *yéung fung' yam wai*, to agree openly and secretly (or afterwards) oppose.

羊 A sheep, a goat; animals of this sort, as the gazelle; to saunter, to roam; *min yéung* or *yéung mé*, a sheep; *shán yéung* or *'ts'ò yéung*, a goat; *yéung 'tsai* or *kò yéung*, a lamb; *yéung smò*, wool; *yéung 'pi*, a shoulder of mutton; *yéung 't'úi*, a hind quarter; *ling yéung*, a gazelle; *yéung 'tsau*, a sheep and a jar of wine — are wedding gifts; *yéung lán*, a sheep-cote; *kon smín yéung*, to throw dice.

佯 To feign, to simulate; false, unreal, pretended; a feint, a ruse, a dodge; *yéung wai pat' chi*, he pretended not to know; *yéung tsui'* appeared to be drunk; *yéung kw'ong*, made believe he was mad.

洋 Two small streams in north of Shántung, also a stream in the southeast of Kánsuh; the ocean, the sea; vast, broad; overflowing, extensive; foreign, from over the sea, European; *yéung 'hoi*, the wide sea; *ngoi' yéung*, the outer seas, beyond the coast, outside the Bogue; *yéung min'* an offing, a roadstead; *yéung fo' p'ò* a shop to sell foreign goods; *sai yéung*, Portugal, Portuguese; *mán' li sch'ung yéung*, over the wide ocean; *tung yéung*, the eastern sea; Japanese; *yéung 'tsz' kong*, the Yángt'z' kiáng; *yéung ín*, opium.

徉 To ramble, to rove; to wander, to stray, as a sheep; *yéung yéung*, to take exercise, to stroll.

壤 Soft, loamy, fat soil; mold, humus, earth, soil; land, place, earth, region; a hill, a mound; good, loveable, as a fine child; confused, disorder; an ancient game; *k'oi' yéung*, cover and ground, *i. e.* heaven and earth; *'ngai yéung*, an ant-hill; *t'ung yéung*, of the same place; *noi' yéung*, *ngoi' yéung*, the inner and outer limb, as in an eclipse; *yuk yéung*, a rich soil; *t'in há' yéung yéung*, the crowds of people in the empire.

攘 To push with the hand; to poach; to appropriate, to take possession of, to seize, to retain by force; to reject, to exclude; to bare, as the arms; to embroil; to stop; *yéung tüt* to seize by force; *yéung pi'* to bare the arms; *üt yéung yat*; *kai*, [only] poached one hen a month.

漾 Name of a river in the eastern corner of Sz'chuen; running, sparkling water; dew falling in drops; muddy water; *sing ló' yéung yéung*, heavy dew.

穰 The culm or stalk of grain; luxuriant, as a field of grain; abundant, fruitful; *yéung fuk*, good fortune.

禳 To fast and pray in order to avert calamity; to deprecate evil; *yéung sing*, to intercede with one's star for better luck; *yéung wo'* seeking to avert woe.

鬢 The hair in the utmost confusion; disheveled, uncombed.

快 Discontented, uneasy, dissatisfied, not at rest, restive; *Yáng yéung yéung sam*, fastidious, disgusted; *'yéung in*, self complacent.

鞅 The martingale; trappings on a bridle; a halter; a trace to draw a cart; to tie, to halter; used for the last; *'yéung chéung*, embarrassed, as when carrying a burden; harassed by cares.

映 The sun past the meridian; to shine on; to reflect, as an image; to favor, to countenance; the sunlight, the glare, the bright light; a reflection, an image; open, apparent, all in sight; to show, not to keep out of view; *yat yéung*, the sun shines on you; the afternoon; *'yéung yat* to expose in the sun; *'yéung chiú'* a reflection; *'yéung süt*, the reflection of snow; *'yéung chün ch'ü'* to try to show off, as one's ornaments; *'yéung ngán*, [the glare] shines in my eyes.

挾 To beat, to whip with a strap. A colloquial word. To shake, as a cloth; to dust, to clear from dust; *'yéung kon tseng*, shake it clean; *'yéung tsik kok*, to shake the corner of the mat, *i. e.* to lose a wager.

仰 To look up, to look towards heaven; to look to a superior, to regard with respect, to admire; to think of kindly; to command a subaltern, to transmit orders to an inferior; to wait on, to rely, to trust on; *'yéung mong'* to expect, to

long for; to look up at; 'yéung pat kw' ai' ũ t' in, not ashamed when looking up, i. e. conscious rectitude; 'yéung í sz' chí, in a brown study, puzzled.

癢 To itch, to scratch an itching place; a sore, an itching; a desire to scratch; 'm kwán t'ung' 'yéung, of no importance, not worth a scratch; 'hò chan 'yéung, it itches; 'sò 'yéung, to scratch.

養 To nourish, to rear; to bring up, to provide for, to support, to maintain; to take care of one's self, to take relaxation; to keep alive, to tame, to improve, as a breed; to raise, as plants; to educate, to bring out, as parts; aliments; a support; a cook; used for the last, to itch; 'yéung shang, to nourish one's health; 'yéung yuk, to rear, as young; 'yéung shan, to refresh the spirits; 'yéung ngán shan, to rest the eyes; 'yéung hau, to support; 'yéung shán hon' to maintain indigent persons; 'm 'yéung tak, chū' not enough to live on; 'yéung tak, shuk, tame; 'yéung ngán, to grow full faced; t' an 'hau 'shui 'yéung ming' to support life by swallowing the spittle, i. e. living on a pittance.

養 To attend on one's parents; to feed animals; kung yéung' fū' mò, to support father and mother; kò' chung yéung' to retire from office to attend on one's parents.

漾 A river in the south of Kánsuh; water in commotion, rough water; large, vast, deep; waves, ripples; tong' yéung' chí kin' vague, crude notions; ú yéung' roughened into waves.

樣 A rule, a pattern, a muster; manner, style, way, mode; yéung' yéung' sz' every sort of business; tsò' ní yéung' ching' sūn' it will do if made this way; tsò' mat, 'yé yéung' which way shall it be done? 'm 'ts'z' yéung' unlike the pattern; mò yéung' a guide; 'tsau yéung' lost its shape; 'ch'ut, fū yéung' to draw a pattern; chiú' yéung' 'chū 'ún, cook another dish like it, i. e. make another, or do it again; chong' mò tsok, yéung' to put on airs, to mimic, to pretend.

釀 To make spirit from boiled glutinous rice with yeast cakes, to brew rice spirit; to stuff, as a sausage; to fill with stuffing; to foment sedition, to breed disturbance; yéung' 'tsau, to distil spirits; yéung' wong kwá, a cucumber stuffed with meat; yéung' 'chū 'ch'éung, pork sausages; yéung' 'shing tái' wán' to cause calamity to a state.

讓 To cede, to give place to, to give up, to yield, to recede from one's rights, to waive; to prefer others to one's self; to reprove, to wrangle and scold, to recriminate; complaisant, retiring, courteous, yielding, kind; 'hím yéung' humble; séung yéung' há' give in a

little [and let us pass]; *tsai' yéung' fán*, cede the room a moment, a porter's cry; *yéung' kwo' 'ngo*, let me have it; *yéung' wai'* to give up a seat; to vacate the throne; *'m' hang yéung' 'yan*, discourteous; *yéung' 'k' ū sin' chang*, let him take the precedence.

恙²
Yáng

A worm that gnaws men's hearts; nervous, out of sorts, melancholy, chagrined, low spirited; indisposed, ailments, sickness, complaints; *pít' sloi smò yéung'* have you been well since I saw you? *'p'ò yéung'* to nurse one's self; *tsün yéung'* or *kwai' yéung'*—*tsín' yéung'* your ailment — my malady.

(695) Yik.

光^三
Yih

To pour in more, to augment, to increase; to benefit, to prosper, to advantage; advantageous, beneficial; full, superabundant; restorative, strengthening, as a tonic; more, in a higher degree; the 42d diagram; *lí' yik*, interest on money; pecuniary advantage; *'hò tái' 'yau yik*, very great advantage; *yik, ká' 'hò*, much better; *'yau 'sün smò yik*, injurious without the least benefit; *yik, 'mò sün*, a pill good in pregnancy; *'m' ts'ang 'ts'ing yik, kwò'* I've not yet asked your name; *ts'ing yik*, to ask for more; *yik, 'ün sí yik, pok'* the further [from the sages] the more degraded.

抑^二
Yih

A conjunction, or, either; moreover; further; to press down with the hand, to settle; to stop, to cause to desist, to keep back, to keep down, to abate; to rule; to keep one's self possession, to repress, to restrain; handsome; *yik, yik*, careful and reserved; *yik, wák'* or else; *yik, wat'* grieved, desponding; *yat, yik, yat, yéung* now depressed and then encouraged; *yik, chí*, and is it known?

鷓^二
Nih

Same as the *yat*, 鷓 or ship-bird; they conceive by looking at each other; a goose; *yik, yik*, the cackling of geese.

億^二
Yih

A hundred thousand, a lakh or ten myriads; quiet, repose of mind; to supply and make quiet; to contrive, to calculate; to guess, to bet; *yik, tok*, to plan, as a money-making scheme; *yik, chí' chí chung'* millions of people.

憶^二
Yih

To recall, to bring to mind, to recollect; to think upon, to reflect on; *yik, 'hí* to recall to mind; *yik, chéuk*, recollect-ed it; *yik, nim'* or *sz' yik*, to think upon; *pat, fuk, kí' yik*, forgot all about it.

櫨^二
Yih

A tough wood suitable for making bows, a sort of ash or alder.

臆^二
Yih

The breast, the pit of the stomach; the flesh on the breast; the heart, the bosom; the thoughts, the opinions, the feelings; *yik, kín'* my opinion; *hung yik*, the breast, the desires; *shau wái' mún yik*, heart filled with anxiety.

亦² A conjunction, and, also, too, moreover; likewise, further; an adversative particle, as not; *sü md yik₂ 'ho*, either will do; to have it or not; *yik₂ hai²* that is also; *yik₂ hōp₂ tō² 'tī*, that is also right; *yik₂ tō chéuk₂* that will do too; *yik₂ pat, pít, man² yik₂ pat, 'kòm sìn*, don't ask, for I dare not tell.

奕² Large, great; abundant, flourishing; adorned, beautiful; in order; enduring, as generations or a family; used for the next; *yik₂ yik₂ sad*, gloomy; *yik₂ ip* an old family, many generations.

弈² Confounded with the last; game of chess; handsome; a curtain; *pol₂ yik₂* to play at chess; *yik₂ ts'au*, the Philidor of China, who lived B.C. 450.

易² The mutations or alternations in nature, as of the sun and moon; the theory of combinations and permutations, exhibited by diagrams; to change, to exchange, to barter; a market; lots; *mau² yik₂* to trade; commerce, trade; *kung p'ing káu yik₂* to exchange fairly; *Yik₂ King*, the Book of Changes; *puk₂ yik₂* to cast lots; *yik₂ kwá²* the diagrams of the permutations; *yik₂ tī tsak, kái sìn*, 'twill be the same if we change places; *pín² yik₂* to sell; *pat₂ yik₂* immutable.

煬² Bright, as flame; clear, brilliant, splendid; Also read *Yih sik*, dry.

蜴² A small species of spotted lizard or est, called 'ts'd slung, or grass dragon, fed to larks.

弋² To shoot; an arrow, having a thread tied to it; to seize, to take; a perch or roost; black; the 56th radical; *yik₂ syéung kong*, a river in the northeast of Kiángsí; *yik₂ pat₂ shé² suk* don't hit sleeping birds when hunting.

翌² Interchanged and used for the next, in the phrase *yik₂ yat₂* to-morrow.

翼² Wings of a bird; sails of a ship; flanks of an army; side horses; a counsellor; to assist, to support; to shelter, to brood over, to defend; to-morrow; leisure; cordial; vigorous, daring; *yik₂ yik₂* respectful; flourishing, affluent; quite at ease; *'ü yik₂* wings; adherents; *'chéung ts'ai md yik₂* his feathers and wings are full-grown, said of a boy at 16; *ch'áp₂ yik₂ snán fi*, you'd find it hard to get away, if I should give you wings — said to a thief; *'md yik₂ 'shéung d'in*, you can't fly without wings; *p'ok₂ yik₂* to clap the wings.

翊² Like the last; wings; ready to fly; to help; *fú² yik₂* assistants, counsellors.

役² Persons sent to guard the border; feudal or government service; sent on service; to serve, to minister to; official underlings, hangers-on at offices, policemen; a servant; to put in rows; *ch'ai yik₂* a police-runner; *yik₂ 'sz*, to employ, as a servant; *há² yik₂*

lowest menials; *shan yik* occupation; *shai' yik* underlings who are bought; *yik yik* incessant, as labor; *chang yik* to go to the wars; *'ni tsò' mat, chik, yik* what employment have you?

疫²
Yih

A pestilence, a contagion, an epidemic, a distemper; a disease that has something supernatural in it; *wan yik* a plague; *chuk₂ yik* to expel a plague; *p'ik, yik, tán*, an amulet against contagion.

覈²
Yih

To be on the look out for, to spy, to be on the track for criminals, to peep; to lead on; *yik, yik* pleased, lively.

懌²
Yih

To like, to be pleased, to rejoice in, to have joy of; happy, contented, pleased.

戮²
Yih

To dislike, to put away, to discharge, to weary of; to put an end to, to finish; to suffice; to destroy, to enjoy; *smò yik* not to tire of, to relish. Also read *t'ò*, to smear.

射²
Yih

Similar to the preceding; an ancient officer, a sort of fugleman or drill sergeant.

繹²
Yih

To draw out, or unravel silk; to get a clue; to state in order, to lay before, to explain, in which it is like the next; continued without intermission; long; great; at the last extreme, to exhaust; the utmost; *ch'au yik* to get the clue; to unravel or extricate an affair.

譯²
Yih

To explain, to make clear; to interpret, to translate; to make parties understand each other; to transfer from one language to another; to tran-

scribe; an interpreter; a translator; *sch'ün yik* to interpret; *fàn yik* to translate; *yik ch'ut, hon' sman*, to translate into Chinese; *yik kún*, an official translator.

驛²
Yih

A post for the government, a place where couriers rest or exchange; a hostelry; a post-house; a stage; a courier; to praise, to extol; uninterrupted, incessant; *lok₂ yik pat, tün* uninterrupted, never done, as cares; *yik, chám* a post, a stage; *yik 'má meng* fidgetty, always in a hurry; *yik, kún*, post-master; *syau'ün yik* the hotel of the Siamese envoys at Canton; *yik t'ing*, a wayside rest-house.

駟²
Yih

Interchanged with the last; a fleet horse, a racer, a post-horse; *yik 'má*, a post-horse.

逆²
Nih

Rebellious, seditious, illegal; contrary, opposed, contumacious, refractory; against one, as the tide; to resist, to disobey, to oppose; to go to meet, to encounter; to receive; to report on; to reckon on, to know or calculate beforehand; *'ng yik* disobedient, willful; *fàn yik* to rebel; *yik chí*, knew beforehand; *wáng yik* outrageous, rude; *yik, chang*, perverse; to go backwards; *pat, yik* mulish, obstinate.

鷓²
Yih

The medallion pheasant, (*Tragopan sutyra*) called also *t'ò' shau' kai*, or cock that ejects the comb.

藟²
Yih

Small plants or grass with ribbon like marks on the leaves.

(696) Ying.

英 Ying Flowers without fruit; foliage; flourishing, luxuriant; excellent, superior, beautiful, eminent, having high talents, brave, noble-minded, adhering to virtue; a tassel; name of an ancient state in west of Ngán-hwui; a word used for England; *ying chung*, a hero, a manly, noble person; *ying kit* disinterested, one who helps the weak; *ying shek* the limestone used in rock-work; it occurs in Yingteh district; *ying ts'oi*, superior parts; *kwá ying*, a salad of vegetables used as bitters; *ying shang ying 'tsz'* a hero's son will be a smart man; *ying wá*, beautiful, comely; English and Chinese; *pák shek ying*, quartz crystal.

瑛 Ying The lustre of gems, the polish of stones, as of crystal; *'tsz' shek ying*, rose quartz.

應 Ying That which is proper and right; suitable, ought, should be; that which is likely to take place; *ying tong* or *ying koi*, ought to be, proper; *'m ts'ang ying shing*, I have not promised you; *ying tak*, suitable, due, belongs to him; *'pún ying hai' kóm tsò'* that's the proper way to do it; *pat ying*, unsuitable; *ying 'chám 'sz'* worthy of decapitation; *ying 'li hai' kóm*, propriety requires it; *ying 'cháu ngan*, a balance still due.

膺 Ying The breast; personally, self; to strike; to sustain, to bear, to take upon one, to receive; a surcingle; stoppage of the breath; *nán ying chung' yam'* hard to fulfill a high office; *k'ün k'ün fuk ying*, to clasp it carefully to one's breast, as a precept. Also read *ying'* to answer, to respond.

鷹 Ying Accipitrine birds; the falcon, the hawk, the owl; *shan ying*, the eagle; *máu sí d'au ying*, a barn owl; *má ying*, an osprey; *má ying*, a double-eagle, applied to Prussia and Austria, from their royal arms.

嬰 Ying An infant, a babe, a suckling, a child; a new born girl; to rush against; to surround, to threaten; entangled, inclosed, hampered, restrained; female ornaments; *ying sí*, a baby; *yuk ying d'ong*, an orphan asylum, foundling-hospital.

櫻 Ying To take in the hand; audacious, provoking; to run against, as a sword; to assail, to provoke, to excite the ire of; to confuse; *mok' kóm ying* don't be foolhardy.

櫻 Ying A cherry; *ying d'ò*, or *chū ying*, a red cherry; *ying d'ò 'hau*, cherry lips.

櫻 Ying A fine pebble; necklace ornaments, gems or jewels hanging from the neck.

瘰 Ying The goitre; a wen or ganglionic swelling on the neck; a tumor; *hüt ying*, the tumorous veins in a tumor; *hi' ying*, a glandular swelling, which swells when in a passion.

纓
Ying A cord or throat-band to tie a hat; the dyed hair which covers an officer's cap; tufts, tassels, fringes, or pendants on a bridle; tassels once worn on the breast; *ying mò* fringed summer hats; *chung ying mò* winter or summer official hats.

蔓
Ying A vine which produces berries; *ying yuk*, a wild grape, or a plant like it; *kam ying kò*, a sort of sugar candy.

鸚鵡
Ying A parrot; *ying mò*, the macaw; *ying mò sò*, the buccinum or nautilus shell; the name is applied to many shells.

迎
Ying To go out to meet, to receive a guest; to occur, to meet, to receive; to calculate, as a day; a meeting, reception, an interview; *shat ying*, to lose an interview; to omit going out to receive; to miss a visit; *ying tsip*, to greet one; *ying ts'an*, to escort a bride in.

仍
Jing According to, as, as before, again; in consequence of, in imitation of, just so, thus, in like manner; *ying kau* as of old, as customary; *ying in* or *ying fuk* repeating, still, again; *ying hai* still is; *ying shéung* 'wong 'pi, still he goes there.

盈
Ying A full vessel; full, completed, replenished, overflowing; fullness; arrogant, audacious; filling, increasing, as the moon; to overpass, to stretch beyond, more than enough; *üt ying*, full moon; *ying mün* full; complacent pride, self-satisfied; *ying k'üt*, waxing, wan-

ing; *ying shuk*, exceeding or insufficient, as one's expenses and receipts; *tsü' ok kün'* *ying*, his iniquities are full.

楹
Ying A column, as of a palace; a pillar which upholds the roof; a support; a kind of tree, the heart-wood is red, the outer grayish like beech.

刑
Hing Punishment by officers; to castigate; legal punishments, torture; penal, criminal, as laws; inimical to, destructive of, said of one's destiny or the elements; a law, a constant practice; to sacrifice victims; *ying pò* Board of Punishments; *ying sun* to put the question; *ying hak*, 'k'ü to intimidate by threatening punishment; *ká ying fat*, to inflict punishment, as a bambooning; *chang ying*, to decapitate; *syau ying*, to whip one through the streets; *lam ying*, at the execution ground; *fi ying*, cruel, illegal torture; *kung ying*, castration.

刑
Hing A thing perfectly formed; to form; a figure, a form, a body; a law, a statute, which should be fixed; perfect, fixed.

形
Hing Form, shape, figure, appearance, contour; material, bodily; manner, visage, air; site, aspect, a landscape; an apparition; to imitate, to give form to; to appear, to make manifest; to show, as the bones when lean; *ying yung*, the countenance; *ying 'tai*, the person, substance of; *ying shai* the outline, as of hills; aspect, as of a grave; the ap-

pearance of a country; *ying ká*, geomancers; *mò ying*, invisible, spiritual, immaterial; *ying syung chí*, to shape; *ying 'ying séung tít*' body and shadow encouraging each other—very poor; *ying tán*, alone; *'chí ying kòm' pok*, thin as paper; *'ün ying ch'ut*, in his original shape appeared.

型
Hing A mold of earth; an example, a formulary, an ensample; to mold, to be an example; *'tin ying*, a law, a precedent.

研
Hing A whetstone; a square or oblong stone for sharpening tools.

邢
Hing An ancient principality, now Hingtái district in the southwest of Chihli.

銅
Hing An earthen vessel resembling a skillet or tripod, used to contain broth when sacrificing to ancestors.

蠅
Ying A house-fly; *met.* a turbulent fellow; *'ú ying*, a house-fly; *'ts'ing ying*, a blue-bottle fly; *ying 'fú*, a spider which jumps on flies; *ying t'au mí lí* petty gains like a fly's head.

塋
Ying A tomb, a burial-ground; *'fan ying*, a cemetery; *'sin ying*, the family graveyard.

熒
Yung The sparkling brilliancy, as of an illumination; dim, twinkling, shimmering; a doubtful, intermitting light; to illuminate; *ying t'oi*, a volcano; *ying wák' sing*, a twinkling star; *'eng' ying*, to hear indistinctly.

營
Ying To dwell in a market; to lay out, to measure; to cast about, to scheme, to plan, to

attend to business; to travail in a business, to seek a living; to build, to erect a dwelling; a cantonment, an intrenchment, a camp; military; the infantry, troops of the line, the army; *king ying*, to liberate; to seek a living; *king chí ying chí*, he measured and built it; *kwan ying* or *ying 'ng*, the army; *ying sun*' an outpost, a guardhouse; *'tso ying*, the left wing; *ying shang*, a livelihood; *yap' ying*, to enlist; *ying p'ún*, a camp; *sz' ying* (or *'ying*) *p'o*, a virago, a bannerman's wife; *cháp' ying*, to encamp; *'mò ying*, military officers; *t'au ying*, to surprise a camp; *ying shat*, to build a house; a star near Aquila; *'tá t'am' ying p'ún*, to spy out a camp; *ying mau*, to trade.

縈
Ying To wind, to tie around, to roll up; to go around; *ying 'ú*, to tie up; *ying úi*, to go back and forth, confused.

螢
Yung A glowworm, a fire-fly; the luminous insects in wood; *ying 'fo*, a fire-fly; *'fú' 'ts'ò wai ying*, glowworms proceed from rotten herbs.

凝
Ying To congeal, to freeze, turning into ice; to coagulate, to turn; frozen, stiffened; fixed, finished, determined, settled; collected, abundant; *ying kú'* stern, rigorous; set, unaccommodating, adhering to old usage; *ying kít*, to freeze; *ying shan 'ün shí'* to look afar with fixed gaze; *ying chí*, much happiness.

贏 To bud, to expand, to start forth; to fill; erroneously used for the next; *ying shuk*, to expand and contract; *ying shí* a famous belle.

(This character is usually read *yeng*.)

贏 Gain, profits; abundance, overplus, superfluity; to win, to conquer, to beat, to excel; *'ngo yeng 'ní shū*, I've won and you've lost; *yeng súi* to win the wager; *yeng tsüt* to take the prize from all; *cyeng 'tò 'k'ü*, I've beaten him; *ying shuk* overripe; *'k'ü yeng kwo' 'ngo*, he is superior to me.

瀛 The wide ocean, the circuit of the seas; a place in T'sí, now Hokien fú in Chihlí; *ying chau*, fairyland.

𦉳 The pattering of the pestles when pounding a mud wall; *ying ying*, many, a crowd.

陁 A declivity in the contour of hills; an abrupt precipice; a defile, a ravine, a gorge; a place in Húkwáng.

影 A shadow; a picture, an image of a thing; a vanishing appearance; *'ying 'héung*, shadow and echo; *met.* attention to, obedience; *'yau tik*, *'ying 'héung*, some inkling of him, something that sounds like him; *yat 'ying*, a shade; *yat 'ying wá* a daguerreotype; *'ying shé* to counterfeit or forge, as a label; *fú 'ying*, a mason's finishing board; *smò 'ying tsik* no trace left; *wák 'ying*, a painting; *táp 'ying*, to palm off, to pass for another person.

映 Same as 映 *'yéung*, and most commonly read as that character is.

應 To answer, to respond, to fulfill, to come up to expectations; correspondent, answering to; correlative, proportionate, retributive; a lot, a number; *táp ying'* to reply; *ying' im'* answering to, as a prediction; *ying' im' déung fong*, a specific, a good prescription; *yat fú ying' tong'* the whole lot together; *ying' ling'* orders, behests; *kung ying'* to entertain a high officer; *tsíp ying'* to reinforce, to support, as in battle; *ying' tsíp*, familiar intercourse; *ying' kwan'* to get a quick response; *t'ung shing séung ying'* the echo answers, *i. e.* people of kindred tastes, birds of a feather; *ying' kwo'* promised.

認 Also pronounced *yan'*. To know well, to discriminate between; to recognize, to know again; to confess, to acknowledge; a mark, a criterion; *ying' tsú'* to confess guilt; *'yau shik ying'* he has a mark to know him by; *ying' shik 'k'ü*, I recognize him; *ying' 'm chan*, did not know it certainly; *tám ying'* a surety; to enter into recognizances; *'m ying' 'ní tsò' p'ang 'yau*, I know you no longer as a friend; *ying' chü' 'k'ü*, have an eye on him, as a thief; *ying' shat ní tik*, I recognize this well; *ying' 'm ch'vt*, I am not sure whether I know it.

(697)

Yui.

櫻
Jui
A low thorny bush, which produces fruit shaped like an ear-pendent; a hazle-nut or filbert?

蕊
Jui
The stamens or pistils of a flower, the pointals; plants growing finely; flowers in a spikelet, opening one after another; a leaf bud; *met.* virginity. A colloquial word; sap, juice; pus, ichor; *fāt*, 'yui, buds starting; *fā* 'yui, the pointals of a blossom; *shek* 'yui, lichen; *á p'in* 'yui, the drippings of opium.

Yui² A colloquial word. The motion of a duck's head when seeking its food in the water; wriggling, squirming.

蝻
Jui
A mosquito, a gnat; a venomous snake; *man yui*² mosquitoes; *ying yui*² flies which gather in swarms over the water.

泗
Jui
A branch of the R. King in the SE. of Kánsuh, near the town of Hwáting.

睿
Jui
Perspicacious, clear-minded, astute; the divine or superior intelligence of sages; sagacious, profound judgment; *yui*² *chí* intuitive wisdom; *shing*² *yui*² divine perception.

芮
Jui
Rocky plants, short, alpine herbs; growing, shooting, budding, as plants; fine, delicate; a bank, a brink; a feudal state, now Jaiching in the SW. of Shánsi.

隳
Jui
Pendent twigs, weeping plants, fringed flowers; hanging ends or fringes, as of a cap band; a flag; *yui*² *pan*, the fifth moon; a musical tone; *wai yui*² knot grass.

銳
Jui
Sharp-pointed, lanceolate, acute, acuminate, peaked, conical; zealous, ardent, subtle, courageous, valiant; quick-witted, keen, cunning; small, trifling, insignificant, as a spear's point or an offense; *tsim yui*² acute, sharp; *hau yui*² talkative, detracting, pert; *yui*² *l'* sharp edged; *shut*, *yui*² dull; chopfallen, crestfallen; *yui*² *hi* hasty, ready for a fight.

綬
Jui
Fringe on a cap; lappets or a throat-band of a cap; female head pendants; to bind.

裔
1
The skirt or tail of a robe; the frontiers of a country, an extreme point; descendants, posterity; *hau*² *yui*² or *miú yui*² the family of an ancestor, the persons descended from one; *tik*, *yui*² direct descendants; *tsüt*, *yui*² name extinct.

(698)

Yuk.

郁
Yuh
An ancient region, now in the SE. of Kansuh, and SW. of Shénsi; an ancient town in Shántung; elegant; *yuk*, *yuk*, *fan fan*, brilliant, pompous; *man yuk*, fine, ornamental.

A colloquial word. To move, to shake, to joggle; to move rapidly, to quiver; *mai yuk*.

‘t’oi, don’t joggle the table; *yuk, ‘shau ‘chí*, to talk with the fingers, to shake the finger at, to reckon with the fingers; *yuk, tung²* to shake; *yuk, yuk, ‘há*, moving about, is not dead; ‘mò *yuk, ‘shau yuk, kéuk*, don’t fidget so; don’t you touch me.

咳
Yuh Like the last; accomplished, beautiful; colored; brilliant; elegant, said of a polished gentleman; *yuk, yuk*, flourishing.

昱
Yuh The light of the sun, the sun shining out in its full strength.

煜
Yuh The brightness of fire; glorious, shining, blazing; the lustre of a good name; to flourish, as a reputation.

毓
Yuh To nurture, to bring up a son, to educate a child in good habits; used for the next; to rear, to raise; *yuk, dun*, to give birth to a fine son.

沃
Yuh To water, to irrigate; to bathe, to wet, to soften by water; to enrich, to mollify; to cleanse; *met.* to reform; fat, fertile, rich; abundant, luxuriant; *yuk, ‘yéung*, loamy soil; *yuk, ‘shau*, to wash the hands.

添
Yuh To wash with silver or gold; to plate base metal; to overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness.

菓
Yuh A sort of fruit, called *ying* *yuk, ‘lí*, a fruit like a plum.

隩
Yuh Same as 澳 *ò*, and also pronounced *ò*; a steep cliff or bank; a cove, a bay, an inlet.

玉
Yuh A gem, a precious stone, a valuable mineral fit for the lapidary; beautiful, delightful, some, precious, valuable; gemmeous, pearly, gemlike; to perfect, to bring about; best; the 95th radical of characters relating to gems: perfect, of the highest grade—applied to gods and the emperor; happily, pleasantly; used for your; *yuk, ‘nū*, your daughter, a lovely girl; *yuk, shek, k’ü fan*, stones and gems all consumed together, indiscriminate destruction; *yuk, shing k’i sz²* to complete the affair; *yuk, t’ò* or *yuk, keng³* the moon; ‘*kam í yuk, shik*, fine clothes and sumptuous fare; *mogg² k’i í yuk*, trouble you to take some steps; *yuk, shek*, jade, prehnite; *yuk, ‘t’ai*, yourself; *ping ts’ing yuk, kit*, limpid as an icicle and pure as a gem—integrity or chastity; *yuk, chü kung*, temple of the Yuh-hwáng Shángtí; *yuk, p’i*, open [this letter] yourself; *kam yuk, k’i sam*, a pure and good man; *yuk, sít*, broken gems; white sugar; *sít, yuk*, a book of antitheses.

肉
Juh } Flesh, the meat of animals;
Jau } the pulp or meat of fruits;
月
Juh } fat, fleshy; corporeal, fleshy;
Jau } the 130th radical, contracted in composition; the rim of a cash or ring; *kwat, yuk*, brothers and children; *shang yuk*, or *‘chéung yuk*, fleshy; in flesh, in season, as fish; *fú yuk*, sloughing flesh; *yuk, lau*, a tumor; *‘yéung*

yuk, mutton; *yuk*, *cün*, meat balls; *yat*, *st'au shau' yuk*, a lump of meat — a dolt; *st'm yap*, *yuk* does not chill one through, as a vernal breeze; you don't spend your own money; *md mat*, *shang yuk*, no advantage to me, I've no profit in it; *tong* *k'ü hai* *shuk*, *yuk* look on him as a piece of cooked meat — as a rich man; *yat*, *shan yuk*, fat, obese; *kon* *shui yuk*, clear meat, not water-blown; *shin* *yuk*, the flank pieces; *chü yuk*, pork; *ngau* *tsai yuk*, veal.

獄
Yoh A prison, a jail; harsh, hypocritical; *yuk*, *li*, a jailer; *yuk*, *tsut*, a turnkey; *tün* *yuk*, to decide criminal cases, jail delivery; *kám yuk*, a prison; *lok* *ti* *yuk*, to go to hell; *üt*, *yuk*, to break out of prison; *tá lok* *kau chung ti* *yuk*, he deserves the deepest hell; *ngau st'au yuk*, *tsut*, lictors of Pluto.

辱
Juh To disgrace, to dishonor, to insult, to bring reproach on; to pour contempt on, to rail; to shame, to defile, to debauch; degraded, disgraced, shamed, dishonored; *yat*, *fán sau yuk*, berated him roundly; *shau yuk*, insulted; *wat*, *yuk*, to submit to ignominy; *yuk*, *tak*, *ngo kóm*, *kwán hai*, scolded me harshly; *yau yuk*, patient under obloquy; *yuk*, *dam pa* *yap*, demean yourself to come to my town; *tím* *yuk*, *ngo*, he disgraces me; *yuk*, *kwok*, dishonored his country.

滷
Juh Damp, wet, moist; hot and reeking; fat, rich, savory; a certain river; *pat*, *yuk*, poor, meagre, as fare.

綉
Juh Adorned, beautified with many colors; ornate, elegant, pretty, gay; to adorn; ornament.

蓐
Juh Suckers, shoots, herbs or sprouts springing up again; a rush for making mats; silk-worm frame; thick; *má yuk*, straw for horses; *chuk*, *yuk*, a fungus on the bamboo.

褥
Juh A thick, stuffed mat; a mattress, a cushion, a wadded seat; a child's dress; *yuk*, *tsai*, a small mattress; *pi yuk*, coverlet and bed; *má yuk*, cushion of a saddle; *st'ang sz' yuk*, mattress stuffed with rattan shavings; *tsin* *chéung yuk*, spread on a mattress.

欲
Yuh To breathe after, to wish for, to desire, to long for; to covet, to seek ardently; to love; aspirations, desires; passions, inclinations; lust; desirous of, about to be, ready, on the point; *sz' yuk*, private ends; *ün* *yuk*, to wish; *st'ui sam* *sho yuk*, it is what I desired; *i* *yuk*, *kóm tsò*, I wish it to be so; *yuk*, *wong yuk*, *loi*, undecided as to going; *tséung yuk* *hü*, I was about going; *yuk*, *ts'uk*, *pat*, *tát*, haste will hinder you.

慾
Yuh Inordinate desire, covetous; concupiscence, appetite, lust; lascivious, lustful; *shí* *yuk*, unrestrained desire; *yuk*, *fo*, lust; *yuk*, *kan*, to fondle lovingly; *yuk*, *st'ing*, passions.

浴² To bathe; to make ablution, to cleanse; to purify, to correct the mind; used by some for baptism; to fly up and down, to warp, as insects do; *muk₂ yuk₂* to wash clean; *yuk₂ yat₂ st'ing*, an arbor for seeing the sun rise from the sea, at the Po-lo temple; *yuk₂ shat₂*, a bathroom.

育² To bear; to nourish, to rear, to support; to bring forward, to make to increase; to bring up, to nurture; to educate in virtue; *'yéung yuk₂* to support; *yuk₂ tak₂*, deep regard for virtue; *yuk₂ ts'oi₂*, to educate the talented; *fát, yuk₂ mán² mat₂* [God] produces and rears all things.

鬻² Used for the last; to nourish; to sell; *yuk₂ má²* to sell. Also read *chuk₂*, congee, gruel.

(699) Yun.

Yun. A colloquial word. The liver; *chü 'yun*, a pig's liver.

潤² To moisten, to wet; to enrich, to fatten; to benefit, to increase; moist; rich, fat; glossy, shining, sleek, in good liking; *yun² chák₂* fertile; to do good to, to enrich; *fú yun² uk₂, tak₂, yun² shan₂*, wealth adorns the house, virtue the person; *yun² pat₂*, a douceur for writing; to drink to the success of a candidate; *yun² sam 'yéung ngán*, to comfort and fatten the heart — with good living; *tau² fú² yun² yel-*

low bean curd cakes; *yun² fán 'há*, moisten it again; *yun² wát₂* smooth and lustrous; *fán yun²* it has turned about to be warm and muggy.

閏² An intercalary month; *yun² üt₂* the intercalary month; *Jun yun² yat₂* an intercalary day — a foreign phrase; *yun² shau²* a birthday in a leap month.

瞞² To blink the eyes, to sparkle, as when pleased; nervous twitching of the eyes or flesh.

(700)

Yung.

雍 } Harmony in purpose or
邕 } sounds; union, concord; at peace, agreeing; to protect; *Yung yung chí*, to appease, to gladden; *yung yung*, affable, easy of access.

雍 A sort of sparrow; similar to the last; *yung yung*, the cry of geese, the agreeable harmony of birds; *yung hòp₂* pacified.

雍 In harmony; *p'ik₂ yung*, a sort of college or gymnasium in the capital, where government pupils were taught.

雍 A side sluice or waste-weir of the Yellow River, which having overflowed the banks, flows into it again.

癰 An ulcer, a boil, a swelling like an abscess; an offensive running sore; *pú² yung*, a carbuncle on the back; *'shün yung*, to suck a sore, — a lickspittle; *yung tsü₂*, a slug-gish ulcer.

養 Breakfast, an early meal; dressed or cooked food; to prepare food; *yung sün*, breakfast and dinner; *yung yan*, a cook.

翁 Plumage on the neck, a ruff, neck feathers; flying; an old man, venerable from his beard; a graybeard, a term of honor; *lò yung*, an old gentleman; *t'ong yung*, a term of honor for the chíhien; who himself also so calls the perfect; *tsün yung*, your respected father; *yung kú*, my husband's parents; *ká yung*, my husband; *ts'an yung*, parents of wedded children so address each other; *pák s'au yung*, a white-cap thrush; an old man; *sü yung sát, 'mong*, the fisherman casts his nets; *hò san yung*, to congratulate a bridegroom.

喻 The lowing of cattle, the low grunt of cattle; *yung yung*, the hum of insects.

Read *yung*, a colloquial word; rotten-ripe, over-ripe; *lán² syung yung*, soft from ripeness.

庸 To employ, as servants; constant, common, usual; meritorious, deserving; laborious, toilsome; kind, cordial, pleasant, accommodating; unmannered, rude; how? labor paid instead of taxes; *syung ts'oi*, ordinary capacity; *sp'ing yung*, common, not of the best sort; *smò yung*, no occasion for, unnecessary; *syung ok, lau² lüt*, worthless and bad; *syung hòp*: if, for example.

傭 To hire, to engage one's self as a laborer, to serve for wages, hired.

Read *chung*; equal, of the same rank; to treat alike, impartial; to do, to use; *syung kung*, engaged as a laborer; *syung yan*, workmen; *ká syung*, domestics; *má² ts'oi² syung*, a green-grocer.

墉 A wall, a rampart; a defense thrown up, a redoubt, a mud wall; to build adobie walls; *syung ts'éung*, to build a wall.

鄘 A small feudatory in the Chau dynasty, now the prefecture of Wei-hwai in the N. E. of Honán; a place among the southern barbarians.

鑪 A large bell.

慵 Lazy, indolent, easy-going, dilatory, careless; *syung lán*, negligent.

容 To find a place for; to receive kindly, to bear with, to endure, to tolerate; the way in which one receives things; manner, air, habitual conduct; face, countenance, attitude, looks; a screen before a privy; perfumed amulets; *syung máu²* the presence of a person, for n; *ngán yung*, visage; *nán yung*, or *pat yung*, inexcusable, unendurable; *syung shū²* to be lenient to his faults; *páu yung*, contained in; affable, patient; *fá yung*, pretty, as a girl; *siú² yung*, simpering; *syung sát* in easy circumstances, just enough, a competency; *syung ná²* to contain;

to behave towards; *chan cyung* a portrait; *cyung tsung* careless about, indifferent to; *shat cyung*, to blush, suddenly disconcerted; *cyung* easy; *'m cyung tak*, *'k'ü kwo* I can't suffer his misdeeds longer.

榕 *Yung* The bastard banyan; it is worshiped for longevity; the wood is used for chopping blocks; *cyung shü kung*, a banyan with long rootlets.

溶 *Yung* Water flowing full and gently in its banks; a leisurely manner; to fill.

鎔 *Yung* A mold or matrix in which metal is cast; die for coining; the melting-pot; to smelt, to fuse metals; to influence, to transform, as by doctrine; *cyung fá* to melt; *cyung chü* to mold, to cast; *'in cyung t'í lán* all in ruins, gone by the board; *'ch'é lán cyung cyung*, spoiled, pulled to pieces — a colloquial phrase; *cyung sái* or *tsín cyung hiú*, fluid, quite melted.

蓉 *Yung* The Hibiscus; *'fú cyung fá*, *Hibiscus mutabilis*; *'o 'fú cyung*, the poppy; *tsui 'tsau 'fú cyung*, maple-leaf Hibiscus.

茸 *Jung* Plants growing luxuriantly and thick; *'mung cyung*, thick utterance; *luk cyung*, harts-horn; *cyung káu*, deer's horn jelly; *cyung 'tan*, the base of the horn; *cyung p'in* the horn shavings; *'mí cyung*, stag's horns.

彤 *Yung* A worship which is daily or continual, as to ancestors; *cyung sú shí* a concubine of Hwángti.

戎 *Jung* A weapon, arms, an implement of war; soldiers; military; a war chariot; large, great; thou, you; to assist; to pull out; an ancient region, in the NW. of Yunnan; *cyung shong*, troops drawn out, the army; *yat cyung í*, [easy as putting on] a suit of armor; *'ün cyung*, a general; *cyung tik* tribes in Turfan.

絨 *Jung* Floss, fine silk like wool; a nap; punk; down, fine silky hair or feathers; egret on plants; woolen cloth; *'ta cyung hün*, to work chain embroidery; *cyung sín' p'ò* a floss and thread shop; *'hò cyung t'au*, fine and close, as a fur; *'fo cyung*, punk; *cyung ch'é*, a silk winder; *to do cyung* or *t'in ngo cyung*, pilot cloth; *ts'é cyung*, kerseymere; *'siú cyung*, flannel; *tái cyung*, broadcloth.

毳 *Jung* The fine down on birds; *hok cyung*, the down of storks, used to stanch blood.

喁 *Yung* The motion of a fish's mouth when breathing; the gasping of a fish.

頤 *Yung* A large head; a dignified, serene presence, portly and imposing, yet benign.

融 *Yung* Vapor rising up, the steam of melted things; melted, liquefied, thawed; blending, mixing, combining, harmonizing, interpenetrating; high and large; clear, bright, intelligent; *cyung wo*, blending; pleasant temperature; *cyung ü' kün' t'ung*, well versed in, I made it wholly my own.

濃 A colloquial word. Strong, as tea or tobacco; thick, close together; 'ngai kòm' *yung*, thick as ants; *yung mat*: close, tangled, as bushes; *yung kwó t'au*, too strong, as tea; *yung yai* very rich, as soup; *sch'á yung tó' kip*, tea is so strong as to be bitter.

甬 Bubbling, as of a fountain; bursting, as of plants; a measure of ten *tau* or pecks; middle, constant; *yung tó* the raised or main path to a hall; in which sense it is also written **埶**.

俑 A human puppet with springs; a human effigy formerly buried with the dead; *tsok yung* an inventor; *yung cyan*, a human effigy.

蛹 The pupa or chrysalis of the silkworm; an aurelia, a pupa; *kán yung*, the silkworm cocoon; *t'ò yung*, a singing grub

踊 To exult, to leap for joy; to stamp; to excite by leaping; *t'iu yung*, to jump; *yung yéuk*, to skip for joy, highly pleased; *p'ik yung*, to beat the breast and stamp, for sorrow.

壅 To stop with earth, to close up, to dam; to obstruct, to hinder, to prevent; to heap earth to plants; to conceal from; *yung sak*, to shut, to block up; *yung shéung* to prevent superiors knowing it; *tó' lò' yung tsai* road is quite blocked up; *kán shan yung pai* a bad officer hides the truth.

擁 To embrace, to hold or clasp to the bosom, to carry in the arms; to tuck up the dress, as in running; to screen, as the face; to conceal from; to gather around, as a throng; to push forward, to crowd; *yung shéung ts'in*, to crowd those before; *tsai yung*, crowding, as in a full street; *yung tsung* crowding behind, the rear urging on; *yung p'ò* to hug; *ts'in fú hau yung*, those in front are crying out, and the rear is crowding.

臃 To swell; swelling, swollen; *yung chung*, fat, puffy, bulging out; also a boil, a swelling.

冗 Scattered, gone home, dispersed, as officers off duty; furlough allowances; an occupation, a calling, affairs, duties; hurried, confused; having no fixed residence, gipsy-like; *yung shik*, a sinecure; *fán yung*, much business; *kwai yung*, your duties; *yung kún*, supernumeraries; *tsin yung*, my affairs; *yung fai* needless expense; *kung yung*, public matters; *lau yung tò' lò'* wandering, houseless vagrants; *tsuk yung*, low, mean duties.

湧 Water welling up in a spring; bubbling; rising up, protruding; an affluent of the Yang-tsz' kiáng in the north of Húpeh; *t'ám yung*, phlegm rising in the throat; *yung ch'ut*, rising up, issuing; *yung kon tseng* rinse it clean — a colloquial phrase.

勇 Bravery, courage; fearless, brawny, intrepid, courageous, daring; to advance fearlessly, to resist manfully; *chong*² 'yung, bold; 'yung 'mang, valorous; 'yung sz² a brave, a daring fellow; 'siú 'yung, hasty, ready to fly into a passion, touchy; *tai*² 'yung, undaunted valor, truly brave; 'tá k² 'yung, to exhibit prowess, strong, as at lifting; 'yung lik, very strong; 'yung 'kòm, imprudent daring; 'fan 'yung héung² ts'in, the bravest take the van.

衛 A lane, a small alley in a town; a path going up to a stairway.

用 To use, to employ, to serve of; to cause; exercise of a thing; use, efficiency, serviceable; using, availing; by, with, by means of; commonly, generally; expenses, outlays; the 101st radical; *fai*² yung² necessary expense; *yat*² yung² daily bread; *mò* yung² unserviceable; 'm chung yung² useless; 'm kau² 'shai yung² does not meet expenses; 'mò

*mat*² yung² ch'ü² not well suited; 't'ung yung² in common use, is generally understood; *tsok*² yung² handy, usefully; yung² pat, 'sé, written with a pen; yung² sam, carefully, cautiously, heedful; 'ní yung² 'chiú m² have you breakfasted? yung² tak, 'chéuk² employed properly, it is fitting; yung² 'wong chiú, thrown away; yung² ts'in, commission; yung² kai² to use care, wary; 'm 'hiú yung² 'yan, ignorant of human nature; *tái*² 'ká yung² common articles; for general use; 'm 'hòm yung² not worth using; 'm shau² yung² indisposed; pat, shing yung² more than can be used; pat, 'hòm luk² yung² an inefficient officer; 'ngo sun² yung² 'k'ü, I put confidence in him; 'hò pin² yung² very useful; yung² 'pún shéung 'yan, to injure others with one's money; 'mò yung² ké² 'yan, a worthless fellow; shí² yung² a trial experiment; 'i wai 'mò yung² regarded as useless; 'shí 'shí iú² yung² in constant use.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Notes.—It will be convenient for the student to make a note or mark near the headings of the sections to show that there are corrections in the Appendix.

(55) Chik.

隻 This character is constantly contracted to 只 in Canton.

(83)^{ba} Ch'ung.

寵 } The second form of this character is the most correct.
寵 } *Ling*² 'ch'ung, your concubine; *tak*, 'ch'ung, to win [a husband's] love.

拏 To leap, to jump.
Ch'ung } A colloquial word. At once, altogether; to push, to hit; *ch'ung*² 'ts'an, to run upon, to thump against; *yat*, *ch'ung*² 'sám 'tau 'yat, I don't know why he is all at once so very angry.

(84) Chut.

紕 This word also means obstructed, bent; withdrawn, as money from circulation; *ts'oi yung*² 'chi chut, obstructions in the way of trade.

(87) É.

嗷 A tone, a whine; *é é sheng*, the whining moan of a sick child. Also pronounced *ngé*.

(89) Fai.

癩 } Pimples, small boils; sores from heat; *it₂ fai*² or *fai*² 'tsz' prickly heat.

Fák.

A colloquial word. To whip; to beat with a flat board; to beat up, as eggs or jelly; *fák*, *kon tseng*² thrash it clean, as a carpet; *fák*, 't'ung, the tub into which grain is thrashed.

(91) Fan.

纁 } A light red, produced by a trine immersion in the dye; a scarlet tint.

粉 } The white pus of sores; *'fan lau*, the sloughing from tumors.

份 } An old form of 彬 *pan*. The proper sound in colloquial is *'fan*², though sometimes read *'fan*. It is the same word as 分² when used as a noun.

憤 } Under this character, for *'fan kit*, read *'fan lit*.

噴 } This character is also pronounced *'fan* and *fan*² as well as *p'an*².

(92) Fán.

蹠
Fán A paw of a plantigrade animal, as a badger; *chung fán*, a bear's paw, which is esteemed a delicacy.

(94) Fát.

泼
Fáh Cold; to open sluices, to let water in over fields, for irrigating them.

(95) Fau.

蚱
Fau A kind of grasshopper or cricket; *fau chung*, a sort of green locust; *met.* many children.

(96) Fí.

泚
Fí Diverging streams; a river in Ngánhwui running into Lake Ch'áu by Lúchau fú.

肥
Fí As a verb. To fatten; fattened; to advantage one; *chat kú fí kí*, he only thinks of benefiting himself.

Fít.

A colloquial word. To whip, to spank, to punish.

(97) Fík.

呖
Read *ít*; wrangling, noisy. A colloquial word. Seems to be a mispronunciation of *fat*; *fá fú fík, fík*, fickle, inconstant, fitful, never finishing anything.

(98) Fing.

Fing. A colloquial word. Confused, tangled; *fing kòm lún* all in disorder, as one moving; touzled, as hair.

Fing'. A colloquial word. A slap with the hand; *tái pá fíng'* a smart slap.

Fing². A colloquial word. To vibrate, to swing, to dangle, as the end of a rope; to sprinkle; to snap away; to shake off, as ink out of a pen; *fíng² kwo' slai*, yerk it (as the cue) forward.

The character **拚** has no authority; it is read *pan'*; the hands rapidly moving.

(99) Fo.

窠
K'o A hole; a nest in the ground or a cliff; a nest of clay; a burrow; a roost of pheasants; *'shü niú t'ung fo*, rats and birds in the same nest, *i. e.* all villains in that place. This is sometimes pronounced *wo*.

(101) Fong.

The last three characters under this syllable FONG are often pronounced KWONG.

恍 } Interchanged with **慌** *fong*.
恍 } Wild, mad, fluttered; disturbed, unable to collect one's thoughts; *'fong fat*, half crazy.

幌
Hwáng A curtain; an ornament for the head; a gust, a whirl of wind; *'shü fong*, a screen to shade a schoolroom.

(102) Fú.

骨 K'ú The shoulder-blade, the thigh bone; a skeleton; *fú dò t'au*, the skull of a dead man.

潭 Hú A river in the southwest of Chihli, the *Fú t'ò cho*, flowing into North Lake, and thence to T'ientsin.

郭 Fú The outermost wall beyond the citadel; the suburbs, the purlieus of a city.

刻 K'ú To cut open; to rip up, to kill; to hollow out, to hew timber, to cut down; *fú sam* to make a clean breast.

怙 Fú To think upon with pleasure; pleased, gratified with, as a friend.

稊 is the same as 糞; 稊 is also the capsule or pericarp of a seed, the calyx of a flower.

箍 Also means a faggot; *yat. fú ch'ái*, a faggot or bundle of firewood.

玦 fú Is the same as 硃 fú; it is probably a veined jasper.

芙 Fú A flower; *fú yung fú*, the *Hibiscus mutabilis*; *ò fú yung*, the poppy.

颼 Fú A gust of wind; the wind blowing downwards; *fú fung* a storm.

俛 Fú Interchanged with 頹 *t'ü* in the senses of hanging down the head; to look down; to condescend, to examine into.

富 The phrase *hok fú ché* should be *hok fú 'ng ch'é*.

跣 Fú The instep of the foot, where sandals are tied; the toes; *fú chü* stocking overalls used by soldiers.

(103) Fúi.

灰 As a verb, to turn pale, to faint, to sink from amazement; *sam fúi*, the heart turned to ashes, disheartened.

虺 } The second is used for 蟲
虫 } *ch'ung*; a large species of
Hwui } adder; *shui fúi*, a sea-serpent.

績 Is the same as 繪 *fúi*. Also the thrums left out in weaving; red colored threads.

饋 Hwui To wash the face.

(104) Fuk.

福 For "wealth, virtuous" in the list of five blessings, read "honor, posterity;" there is some discrepancy respecting the particular blessings included in the five.

複 Fuh A wadded or lined garment; doubled; the second; *ch'ung fuk*, again, repeated.

(105) Fún.

權 Interchanged with 歡 *fún*. It is also read *kún* sad, grieved, as one is for want of a bosom friend.

(106) Fung.

豐 Is the full form of 豐; the latter is the least used.

風 Fung The noise or roaring of water or waves; floating.

Read *fán*, in the phrase *fán fán* an easy, even sound.

(108)

Há.

暇 Is also a word of regret, an exclamation of dissatisfaction.
 蓮 The leaves of the water lily.
 蘆 Also read *ká*; green growing rushes or sedge.

(113)

Hám.

鹹 In a figurative sense, bitter, distressing, hard to bear; *shau² kwán² shám² fú*, he has long been used to hardships.

(115)

Hán.

閔² Should be changed to 關. The first is read *long*.

(116)

Hang.

疝 A puffed belly; *p'áng hang*, a swelled belly, one distended by wind.

行 Temporary, for the present; *hang sying*, a movable or flying camp.
 Read *hang²* in colloquial. Tense, taut, drawn tight, as a drum or umbrella.

(119)

Háp.

蝶 A butterfly; *háp² tip²*, a small butterfly, such as the cabbage or sulphur butterfly.

洽 See *ap*. To join pleasantly, to harmonize; blending, united; to instil into; imbued, pervaded with; *séung háp*, agreeing, agreeable; *háp² tsu man sam*, the people generally feel it.

(121)

Hau.

鏃 An iron arrow, the barb of a dart, which has feathers on the shaft.

Hau². A colloquial name for a weaver's reed or slaie.

埃² A bank or tumulus, used to make fire signals on; mile stones, a half or a whole league apart.

(124)

Héung.

响 Perhaps this should be 餉. Occurs used for a plat of land of six *mau* in size, military lands given to soldiers.

(125)

Hí.

蹊 Same as 溪 *chai*, but read *hi* in the phrase *chiú hi*, ominous.

(127)

Hín.

幃 A curtain drawn over or around a carriage to keep the sun off; the curtain of a sedan.

(129)

Híp.

All the characters under this syllable are more frequently heard pronounced *híp²* than *híp¹*.

覷 is also read *sz¹*.

覷 should be 協 *híp²*. The former means to fold; to pull, to draw, to drag.

覷 is another form of 協 *híp²*.

(131) Hiú.

驍 To walk high, to lift up the foot; to prance; *sz*²² 'yau chiú' *hi*, extraordinary; ominous, there's something strange in it.

(123) Hò.

號 A day, but applied only to the foreign month; to call; *hò*² *Háu* 't'ung, a speaking trumpet.

(135) Hòk.

殼 A skein or hank of raw silk, generally only a skein or knot. Often used as an adjective, like, similar; *hok*² 'nì 'kòm tsò' do it as you do; *hok*² *shik*² 'nì *ko*² learn it like this.

(136) Hòm.

轆 Impeded, hard to get on; *hòm* *o*, a bad fate, passing through troubles; lost money.

(137) Hon.

看 Colloquially. To look after, to see to; aspect, meaning, similarity; *hon*² 'ch'á 'lai, bring tea; *tsok*² 'yan *tsz*²² 'hon² it has the meaning of the character *yan*.

(138) Hong.

頰 To fly or dart down, as a bird; the neck, the throat. Read *hong*²; the neck of a bird.

(139) Hòp.

合 Occurs as a classifier; a bout, as at boxing; a round; as in fighting; a turn, a time; *ai hòp* a trial of strength.

(141) Hü.

去 To throw off, as clothes; distant from, as one place from another.

(148) Í.

依 A colloquial word. Well, just; *í* 'lá, well then, supposing, if he likes.

梳 A clothes-horse; *í* 'í, a rack for clothes, which the sexes must not use together.

儼 Interchanged with 擬 *í*. To compare, to assort; doubtful, suspicious of each other. Read *hoi*²; stupid, foolish.

議 To consult, to talk about in council, to decide on the best course; to arrange; to blame;

to select; rules, laws; deliberation, consultation; *kung*^í, a public conference; *shü*² 'man *pat*^í, the people must not discuss [politics]; *í* 'lun² to deliberate upon; *mín*² 'í, a personal consultation; *pok*^í, to refute, to call in question.

迤 To go by the side of the road; *í* 'í, walking, going; *í* 'nám, going south.

劓 To cut off the nose as a punishment, now quite disused if not illegal.

(154) Ká.

架 Should be written 枷 the former being pronounced *ká* though the two are sometimes interchanged.

(155) Kai.

偈² Should be written 偈. It is also used colloquially for a hinge, a pivot, a joint of the body; *kwat, kai* a joint.

(156) K'ai.

蟹² A locust; *k'ai chung*, a large grasshopper.
 K'i Read *kai* a sort of frog.

K'ak.

A colloquial word. Uneven, interrupted; *lak, k'ak*, difficult, not smooth; *lò' hò lak, k'ak*, the road is very rough; *kong tak, lak, lak, k'ak, k'ak*, to stammer, to hesitate.

(163) Kan.

斲² Once used for 斤, but now usually means an adz or ax to trim wood.

(171) Káp.

踏² To stumble; to hesitate in speaking; for, instead of; *káp, hau* to fall backwards; *sin ts'in ting² tsak, pat, káp*, consider well your words, and you will not hesitate.

甲² The last word under this character should read "mail-clad bannermen," instead of "cavalry."

(175) Kau.

白² This is also applied to bowls, to deep and broad dishes; *ngá kau* is a name for selters' water bottles.

(181) Kí.

乩² To divine, to seek counsel of genii; the willow twig a child uses to write charms; *ts'ing kí*, to ask of the gods; *sfú kí*, to prepare a charm.

鍤² An implement of husbandry like a hoe, called *tsz' kí*, and made of iron.

鐵² A barb on a hook, or an arrow; a fluke; *sin kí*, a catch, a spring, as in machinery.

媼² Angry with, enraged against; jealousy of a woman; jealous; *lò' kí* jealous of.

跏² To kneel on all fours; to feel dread; awe struck, discomposed; *k'ing kí* to kneel with folded hands, as before the emperor.

菱² A variety of the Trapa or water caltrops, with three or four points; *kí sho*, caltrops and nelumbiums.

(182) K'i.

犄² Interchanged with 犄, fierce. A kind of ox with diverging horns; *k'i kok*, to help each other, as in a battle.

(190) Kín.

見² A colloquial word. To temper; *kín*² 'shui, to harden iron, to temper tools.

(195) Kít.

傑² A colloquial word. Excellent, well done; to raise higher; *kit, tsok*; finely written.

(197) Kíú.

撬² To pry up, to raise with a lever. A colloquial word, and often pronounced 'k'íú. To wind around; 'kíú *pín*, to coil the cue around the head; 'kíú 'sín, to wind thread.

轎² This character is properly read *kiú*² though also pronounced 'k'íú.

嗽² To call, to cry after; to roar; a classifier of horses, from their neighing; *kiú*² *kiú*² a deep tone.

(200) Kò.

犒² To reward; to give extra pay; 'kò 'sz' to reward victorious troops; 'kò 'ngau, cattle given as rewards; 'kò 'kung, extra pay to workmen.

(201) Koi.

核² } Unusual, strange; to present; *koi mat*; rare, uncommon articles.

咳² } To cough, to hack; to belch; to call aloud; 'k'oi 'king, a little while.

(207) Kong.

崗² is a common form of 岡, a hill.

網² should be 綱, the first being read 'mong.

抗² A colloquial word. Obstinate, willful; *kong*² 'keng *ke*² 'yan, an obstinate fellow; *kong*² 'lui, perverse.

(212) Kü.

据² The grip of the hand between the thumb and fingers; a hand diseased, restrained, or embarrassed; stiffnecked; imperturbable, supercilious, prim; *kat, kũ*, embarrassed, as for want of funds.

炬² A link, a torch made of old bamboo cables cut up, commonly called 'fo 'chí, or fire twigs.

埧² An embankment, a dyke to confine water; *chuk, kü*² to build a bank.

The three characters 具, 遽, and 竄 on page 184 should all be read *kü*² and not *kũ*².

(213) K'ü.

尙² A crooked back; a hump-back, a curved spine; *sk'ü chéung*² an old man bent over with age.

胸² Pork cut in strips and dried in the wind; *sk'ü 'fü*, curled bacon, jerked cutlets of pork.

嶇² A rugged or peaked mountain, a steep ascent; *k'i 'k'ü*, a rough road.

(216) Kuk.

Kuk. A colloquial word. To excite, to swell, to start up, to irritate; *kuk, yat, shan hon*² wrap yourself up to get a sweat; *'pi 'k'ü kuk, wáí² 'ngo*, he has greatly angered me; *kuk, tái² 'p'áu soi*, he looked very glum.

局 Also an office or headquarters where people assemble to manage public affairs.

(219) Kún.

道 To run away, to escape from; to turn round, to step off; to revolve; *fút, pat, 'ho 'kún*, he cannot escape the law. Also read *ún*².

館 As a verb; to lodge, to rest at.

(220) Kung.

供 A colloquial word. To eat much, to eat to satiety; *shik, tiú² kung*, had a plenty, eaten to the full; *'tá tiú² kung*, to have a fight, to try a bout.

(221) K'ung.

覓 Read *hün*². To scheme for, to seek, to undertake. *Hiuen* Read *woing*; far; to go to a distance.

A colloquial word. A bunch, a cluster; *yat, sk'ung tsiú*, a bunch of plantains; *yat, sk'ung shü² íp*, a branch of leaves; *yat, sk'ung fá*, a clump of flowers.

(222) Küt.

抉 To dig, to rake; to pluck out, to gouge; to snatch; to play with the tassel of a bow; *küt, 'ngán*, to gouge out an eye.

滴 Water bubbling up; an islet or bank formed by labor in a stream, for placing a house on; a river in Shánsí.

鰻 A sort of ray or skate, whose flesh is like pork; a spotted fish like a bream, in which sense the character is read *kwai*².

(223) Kút.

All the characters under this syllable are read *k'üt*.

鶻 A species of crane; *ts'ong küt*, the black crane; it has red cheeks.

(226) Kwai.

庋 A pantry, a cupboard for keeping provisions in.

(241) Kwok.

國 As a verb; to maintain the dignity of a state; *cho 'i wai kwok*, how can the majesty of the country be maintained?

(245) Lai.

捩² A plectrum for thrumming a guitar; to snap the strings; to snap asunder, to twitch; to guide, as a helm.

(250) **Lám.**
 躡 ^{Lan} Read *lám*; to walk fast.
 A colloquial word; see *NÁM*.
 To overpass, to skip; to leap
 over; an interval; *lám' yat*
 every other day; *lám' ch'ut*,
smún' hau, he went out doors;
lám' kò, to step high; *tái' pò*
lám' give a good leap and
 cross it.

(252) **Lán.**
 蘭 Is used in writing foreign
 words; as *Hó lán kwók*, Hol-
 land; *fát lán cyan*, flannel;
fát lán sui, France; *ngá*
lán 'mai, cochineal.
 Read *lán*; a jargon, an unin-
 telligible talk.
 欄 Is also applied to a hong;
lán 'mí, the river front of the
 hong, the water side.

(255) **Lap.**
Lap. A colloquial word. To
 repeat, to reiterate; *lap tap*,
 'kong, a needless repetition;
lap lap t'í a little ailing; *lap*
lap tap, tap, dirty, sordid, be-
 grimed.

(259) **Lau.**
 癩 } A scrofulous swelling on
 癩 } the neck; running ulcers of
 癩 } long standing; 'tò 'shū lau'
 癩 } gangrenous ulcers, thought
 癩 } to proceed from eating rats;
 癩 } *kòm ting chí' lau'* syphilis,
 癩 } buboes, piles and scrofula
 癩 } [are external ailments].

(263) **Léung.**
 葺 ^{Láng} A colloquial word. A tuber
 used to dye dark red; *shū*
léung, a brown dyestuff, used
 instead of gambier; *shū léung*
kòm' t'au, ugly as a potato.
 Read *long*; a kind of rush
 or sedgy grass; *long' tong*
 scammony or cumfry, whose
 seeds are said to craze people.

Lek.
Lek. A colloquial word. To rip
 open, to cut flesh apart; *lek*
choi pin, cut off a slice.
 濼 Under *Lek*, is pronounced
lek when meaning shallows,
 a roadstead; *shá lek* Macao
 Roads; *yat lek, t'í* a heaped
 bed or row, as in a garden.

(265) **Lik.**
 鬚 Interchanged with 鬚 mean-
 ing the hollow legs of a tripod.
 鬚 The quill or stem of a feather;
 a quill.

(266) **Lím.**
 舔 Read 't'ím, to lick with the
 tongue. A colloquial word.
 舔 To lick the chops after eating;
 to long for; mouth watering,
 fickerish, liking; 'lím t'ung
 t'ing, to covet money.

斂 ^{Lien} Used as a medical term, to
 repress, to neutralize; *mí' sün*
sing' 'lím, acid tastes are
 neutralizing, i. e. they repress
 heat; 'lím máí, to take up, as
 a skirt.

(268) Ling.

Jing or *Jeng*. A colloquial word. A fender on ships; a buffer; *t'o deng*, hang the fender; *'k'ü hai' t'o deng*, he is a hanger-on or an extra hand.

鈴 } A mountain sheep; an argali or chamois, whose horns
麋 } are used for medicine; *ling*
麋 } *cyéung kok*, chamois horns.

櫺 } Wooden lattices or bars in
櫺 } windows; beams over doors,
櫺 } a plate under the eaves.

(273) Lò.

嘍 } Verbose; *lò ch'áu*, talkative,
嘍 } wordy.

老 } Is used in a metaphorical
老 } sense; inert, not zealous, lack-
老 } ing spirit, backing out.

潦 } A heavy rain; water col-
潦 } lected in the streets from rain;
潦 } an inundation, a torrent; to
潦 } soak, to macerate; *chéuk,*
潦 } *'pi shang 'lò*, he swilled the
潦 } bottle like a torrent.

路 } A colloquial word. To pour
路 } from one vessel into another, to
路 } decant; *t' yat, ch'ing 'yau*,
路 } to pour out oil from a standard
路 } jar (*i.e.* in order to save weigh-
路 } ing it).

(274) Loi.

來 } Is occasionally put in for
來 } rhythm; as *shap, loi' pá kung*,
來 } ten and more bows; *yat, loi*
來 } —*' loi*, now because—there-
來 } fore; *' loi loi*, common, not
來 } fine.

(276) Long.

'Long. A colloquial word. To rinse, as the mouth; to rub around in the water; *'long kon tseng'* rinse it clean, as a plate; *'long fan*, to make thin fritters by rolling the griddle.

塍 } An unauthorized character.
塍 } A bank raised around a field,
塍 } a raised field, a plateau or ter-
塍 } race; *tung 'long*, a village
塍 } near Fá-tí.

(277) Lü.

濾 } To filter, to strain liquids
濾 } through a cloth; to cleanse,
濾 } to wash; to purify; *lü' shui*
濾 } *lò*, a straining cloth.

(281) Luk.

戮 } A colloquial work. To
戮 } scald, as a fowl for plucking;
戮 } to steep in boiling water; *luk*
戮 } *cü chuk*, a kind of fish soup,
戮 } congee and fish, chowder.

(283) Lün.

嫵 } Handsome, beautiful, as a
嫵 } female; to long after, to love;
嫵 } attached to; *'ün lün*, elegant,
嫵 } graceful.

爨 } To mince meat, to slice it
爨 } into thin strips; a fish's maw
爨 } or stomach cut into strips.

(286) Lüt.

Lüt. A colloquial word. To gobble up, as a goose or duck.

Lüt. A colloquial word. To bare the arms or legs; *lüt* *k'un*, to roll up the sleeves.

(294) **Mán.**

漫 Probably used for **漫**; *lán*² *mán*² large clusters of flowers. An unauthorized character.

(299) **Mau.**

貿 To barter, to exchange, to trade, to deal; to do business, to carry on commerce; *mau*² *yik* trade, commerce; *mau*² *mau*² obscure vision,

瞶 To look down intently at, as nearsighted people do; dim, indistinct vision; disheveled, confused, as hair.

(308) **Mít.**

攙 To strike; *mít* *sít*, irregular, awry, distorted, not exact, not cut square.

穢 Blood, gore; the nosebleed; to smear with filth, to defile; *ái mít*² defiled, desecrated, polluted.

(311) **Mò.**

嫖 The fourth concubine of Hwángtí, B. C. 2600; plain, ordinary; *mò* *yat*, *yéung*² ugly as *Mú-mú*.

酩 Drunk; *mò* *t'ò*, overcome with liquor, dead drunk.

旄 The horse hair attached to halberds and spears, long and usually dyed.

(321) **Nái.**

呖 A colloquial word. Used for *tái*² in the term *nái*² *'shui*² *'lò*, a pilot; *nái*² *máu*, one who refuses to confess his debts.

(328) **Nap.**

潛 Also means indisposed, ailing; *nap* *'kí yat*² out of sorts for some days; *nap* *yau*, the oil sticks, as in a watch; *met.* a general atrophy. Read *yap*; dark and damp.

(331) **Nát.**

鈞 Also means to fire a cannon; *nát*, *p'ái*² to touch off a cannon.

Read *náp*₂; to sharpen wood as for a handle; to hammer out iron, to point it.

(332) **Nau.**

綉 A colloquial word. Sleek, smooth; *yau*² *nau*² smooth, fine, as furs; *shik*, *chák*, *'hò nau*² its color and lustre are fine, as a gem.

(337) **'Ng.**

悟 Is sometimes used for **悟**² obstinate, which is the same as the two given below. A sort of deer; to oppose, as two oxen; *tai* *'ng*, a collision, a rencontre.

The two characters **悟** and **選** should be transposed to the top of the column.

(339) Ngai.

鯨 A hairy marine animal, probably intended for a species of seal or lamantin; *k'ing ngai*, the male and female whale; *met.* a violent oppressor, e. g. a Verres.

狻 A fabulous beast, called *tsun'ngai*, like a lion (some say a horse), which can go very fast.

(350) Ngat.

扞 A colloquial word; see AT. To stuff in, to fill a crevice; to move in a socket, to work to and fro; to fret and rack; *ngat, m'ün*, stuff it full; *ngat*, (or *at*) *shat*, push it down hard; *ngat, sat*, stingy, giving a little.

Ngé.

Ngé. A colloquial word. A low tone; *ngé ngé sheng*, a grumble, indistinct muttering.

(362) Ní.

呢 A word used for woollens; *tái ní*, broadcloth; *'siú ní*, Spanish stripes, habit cloth.

(366) Ning.

獐 Hairy dogs; fierce, savage looking; repulsive, like the guardians of temples; clamor, like the baying of dogs.

佻 To shake; *ning' t'au*, to refuse by shaking the head.

(367) Níp.

Níp. A colloquial word. Lean in the face, lantern-jawed; to press down, to squash, to make thin; *shang tak, níp*, he has become so poor; *kam' níp*, to press flat.

(370) No.

按 Pronounced both *no* and *no*. To roll, as when making a pill between the hands; *no so*, to rub and clean, as the hands.

(371) Nò.

倣 Great strength; to exert, to put forth the strength.

Nui.

餓 Famished, destitute, hungry; famine; putrid fish; *'nui á*, destitute, neglected, as an orbate spirit.

(384) Òm.

唵 To snore; *òm mak* to be silent; to give no answer, as one who is very sleepy.

(385) On.

安 Sometimes used colloquially. To substitute, to use or put for, as a character for a colloquial sound; *on shí' on fí*, to make up a story; to fib; *on tsok, mat, tsz'* what character will you put for it?

(387) Pá.

筴 A very spinous species of bamboo; a fence; *pá lí*, bamboo wattles.

把 In colloquial; over, upwards, an excess; *ko' pá üt*, a month and more; *shap' pá yat*, upwards of ten days; *pák, pá ngan 'tsz'* over a hundred dollars.

(391) Pái.

湃 The sound of a raging torrent, dashing waves; *p'áng pái'* the roar of waters.

唎² In the Budhistic books (*i. e.* in Pali), to praise, to recite prayers.

(398) Pán.

板 should be written 板 on page 355.

辦² To go on with, as an execution; *pán' á'* proceed! said to the headsmen; *tái' pán'* the lingering punishment.

(401) P'ang.

綱 A cloth for carrying infants pickapack; to fasten, to bind, to strap up.

朋 Under this word, transpose "with" and "*p'ang*."

(407) Pau.

呷² A swelling; spotted, flaking off, as a damp wall. This character is read *pau*, but colloquially spoken *pau'*.

(411) Pé.

‘Pé.’ A colloquial word. The reeling of a tipsy man; *hang tak, 'pé 'pé 'há*, reeling and staggering, as he goes.

(412) Pí.

匕 A spoon or ladle, with which sacrifices are taken out; a stiletto; the 21st radical; *'pi 'chü*, chopsticks.

萆 } A medicinal plant, *pi 'há*,
 朮 } used as a diuretic; *pi má*,
 皮 } the castor oil plant; *pi má syau*, the oil used in making stamping red ink.

痞 A constipation in the bowels; weak, dizzy; stoppage in the urethra; *'pi 'mín*, constipated.

(415) P'ik or P'ek.

劈 A colloquial word. To meet one suddenly; *p'ek, mín' chong' kín'* abruptly met face to face; *p'ek, hung ts'au chü'* grabbed him by the collar.

(418) Ping.

浜 A sluice or creek into which boats can be run; a sort of wet dock for repairing boats.

(419) P'ing.

泮 A cave on the seashore, where the waves rush in; a certain stream; *pang p'ing*; roaring of surges or torrents.

(422) Piú.

驃 A cream colored-horse; a brave, fleet charger; *piú k'i*, a general in chief.

(423) P'íú.

蟬 A chrysalis; *song p'íú siú*, the chrysalis of insects which are covered with a woolly envelop, as a mantis; *hoi p'íú siú*, the cuttle fish bone.

(425) P'o.

婆 Luxuriant vegetation; *p'o so* or *p'o p'o so so*, exuberant; *p'o ho* peppermint.

跛 Lame in one foot, leaning on one side as if lame; to walk awry. See PAI.

(426) Pò.

鋪 A stingray or skate; *pò 'lò*, a spinous ray; *avong 'tim pò*, a reddish brown ray.

葩² should be written 葩² on page 287.

(429) P'ok.

仆 This is more often pronounced *p'ok*, than *fú*², as given on page 61; *sin p'ok*, slipped down; *kéung p'ok*, fell down stiff, as if dead.

(432) P'ong.

傍 See *fong 仿* which is also read *p'ong*. To run by the side of a carriage; *p'ong avong*, perturbed, agitated.

Pòp.

Pòp. A colloquial word. To blister, as lacquered ware; to raise vesicles; a thumping, rapping sound, as under a boat; a rap; *pòp pòp sheng*, a knocking.

(433) P'úi.

旂 A pennon or streamer attached to a staff above the the large flag; to join on to a streamer; *p'úi p'úi* streaming and flapping like a pennon.

(461) Shái.

Shái. A colloquial word. A final particle, referring to tastes, denoting intensity; *tám' shái*, flat, unsavory; *shái shái tik*, how rough it tastes!

(473) Shau.

首 Also used as a classifier of stanzas of poetry.

手 Also used as a classifier of quires or half quires of paper, as much as is folded at once; a handful, a lot, such as can be carried in the hand; *'mái yat, 'shau íp*, bought a lot of ducks; *yat, 'shau 'ki do chek*, how many are there in a lot? — as of eggs.

售² To sell, to part with, to dispose of; to restore, to pay back; *ch'ut, shau*² to sell out; *shau*² *ká*² the price of an article; *chün shau*² to change hands.

(451) Sáp.

𪗇^{Siah} Children's shoes; a hide shoe, like a slipper; a sandal, such as the Japanese wear.

(465) Shan.

𪗇^{Shin} A huge frog, a marine animal which can change its shape, or comes in the rain; a mirage or water-spout? *shan*² *kéung*, the mirage land, a term used by the Lewchewans for their country.

(475) Shé.

𪗇 should be 余 the first being read *tū*, a surname.

𪗇^{Shé Yú} Something to bring fire, as tinder.

Read *tū*; to cultivate to till; a field under tillage two years.

射^{Shié} A colloquial word. A time, a payment, an issue; *fan hoi* 'ki *to shé* how many times (or places) do you divide it into?

(484) Shíp.

泄 This character should be 涉, the first being read *sit*.

(493) Shuk.

𪗇^{Suh} To arise, to get up hastily; to draw up, as the garments; to draw together; *shuk, shuk*, decided, stern, peremptory; *shuk, ín*, to draw around one, as a dress. Read *tsik* in the Fan Wan.

(509) Song.

𪗇 A colloquial word. A dialect, a patois; *pak*, 'song, the Peking dialect; *kong* 'Kwong 'song, he talks the Canton patois.

(513) Sui.

*Sui*². A colloquial word. The crop of a fowl; 'hò *tái* 'ko 'sui² her crop is full; *ngo* 'sui² an empty crop.

(516) Sün.

錐^{Tsiuen} To cut or engrave letters on wood; to cut, to chissel; *sün*² 'k'ap, to degrade or reprimand an officer; 't'íu *sün*² to cut characters, to carve.

(517) Sung.

𪗇^{Sung} To alarm, to arouse, as by a remonstrance or warning; 'sung 'yung, to stimulate to action, to excite.

(524) T'ai.

梯^{T'í} As a verb, to mount, to go up; 't'ai *shán shong* 'hoi, to mount hills and voyage upon the seas, i. e. to trade.

(544) Tau.

竇 A colloquial word. A rendezvous for thieves, a store-room for plunder; *wai tau*² 'hau, to beset a lurking-place; 't'ák, tau² a den of thieves.

(573)

Tong.

檔

A colloquial word. A row of characters written horizontally; 'sé sàm tong' write three.

(603)

Tsím.

魘

Tsien

A prince of demons, at the sight of whom ogres and vampires flee; used as a charm.

(620)

Ts'ò.

譟

Táu

The noise of a crowd; a clamor, a disturbance; *yan* to 'kú ts'ò' a great hallooing.

(613)

Tsít.

捷

Tsieh

Handsome, elegant; a female officer, called *tsít, sū*, a sort of palatial housekeeper.

(653)

Tün.

斷

A colloquial word. By, as in buying; *tün' kan máí'* sold by the catty.

(656)

T'ung.

獐

T'ung

A sort of dog; *t'ung siú*, a name given to a tribe of the *Miáutsz'* in Kweichau, because they were savage like dogs.

(657)

Tüt.

Tüt. A colloquial word. Tapering, conical, to a point; to taper off; *fan tüt*, a conical barrow or grave.

(661)

Úi.

會

To compare accounts; *úi'* *kaí'* to reckon with, to settle. Sometimes read 'k'úi.

(663)

Ún.

剗

Wan

To pare, to cut off, to scrape or thin; *'ún yuk' i ch'ong*, to cut out a piece of flesh to cure a boil, i. e. to make additional damage.

(687)

Yam.

飲

A colloquial word, see 蘸 *chám'*; to dip; *'yam láp' chuk*, to dip candles; *'yam shí' yan*, dip it in the soy.

瘖

Yin

Dumb from disease; an ailment which renders one unable to talk. Also read 'dm in Canton.

(688)

Yan.

紉

Yin

A cord, a single thread; to thread a needle; to tie together with threads.

(696)

Ying.

嶸

Yung

Conspicuous, as a peak; mountainous, high; *cháng ying*, preëminent, famous, as a statesman.

(700)

Yung.

通

Yung

To inspirit, to exhort; *'sung yung*, to stir up, to exasperate.

LIST OF THE 百家姓 PAK-KÁ SING,

OR

FAMILY SURNAMES OF THE CHINESE,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

晏	án	招	Chiú	方	Fong	侯	Hau	伊	í
區	Au	趙	Chiú ²	房	Fong	後	Hau	麟	í
查	Chá	晁	Ch'íú	符	Fú	鄉	Héung	嚴	ím
柴	Ch'ái	莊	Chong	扶	Fú	向	Héung	閻	ím
翟	Chák	朱	Chū	庫	Fú	郝	Hí	冉	ím
湛	Chám	諸	Chū	富	Fú	何	Ho	燕	ín
陳	Ch'an	儲	Ch'ü	傅	Fú	賀	Ho	葉	íp
周	Chau	褚	Ch'ü	伏	Fuk	韓	Hon	姚	Iú
巢	Ch'áu	祝	Chuk	封	Fung	康	Hong	饒	Iú
車	Ch'é	竺	Chuk	豐	Fung	匡	Hong	家	Ká
卓	Ch'éuk	束	Ch'uk	豐	Fung	杭	Hong	賈	Ká
章	Chéung	終	Chung	逢	Fung	項	Hong	計	Kai
張	Chéung	鍾	Chung	馮	Fung	許	Hú	薊	Kai
昌	Ch'éung	仲	Chung	鳳	Fung	禰	Hün	稽	K'ai
支	Chí	充	Ch'ung	夏	Há	空	Hung	解	Kái
池	Ch'í	花	Fá	奚	Hai	紅	Hung	金	Kam
植	Chik	費	Fai	黑	Hak	洪	Hung	靳	Kan
詹	Chím	樊	Fán	咸	Hám	熊	Hung	簡	Kán
程	Ch'ing	范	Fán	衡	Hang	孔	Hung	耿	Kang
鄭	Ching	霍	Fok	幸	Hang	闕	Hüt	汲	K'ap

邨 ¹	Káp	葛 ¹	Kot	卻 ¹	Kwik	列 ²	Lít	文 ¹	Man
吉 ¹	Kat	古 ¹	Kú	却 ¹	Kwik	廖 ²	Liú	聞 ¹	Man
勾 ¹	Kau	顧 ¹	Kú	戈 ¹	Kwo	羅 ¹	Lo	閔 ¹	Man
仇 ¹	K'au	居 ¹	Kú	國 ¹	Kwok	勞 ¹	Lò	萬 ²	Mán
裘 ¹	K'au	瞿 ¹	K'ü	郭 ¹	Kwok	盧 ¹	Lò	孟 ²	Mang
寇 ¹	K'au	璩 ¹	K'ü	廣 ¹	Kwong	老 ¹	Lò	七 ¹	Mat
姜 ¹	Kéung	谷 ¹	Kuk	鄭 ¹	Kw'ong	魯 ¹	Lò	宓 ²	Mat
强 ¹	K'éung	郤 ¹	Kuk	黎 ¹	Lai	路 ²	Lò	繆 ²	Mau
姬 ¹	Kí	麴 ¹	Kuk	厲 ²	Lai	略 ¹	Lok	茅 ¹	Máu
紀 ¹	Kí	鞠 ¹	Kuk	酈 ²	Lai	郎 ¹	Long	糜 ¹	Mí
祁 ¹	K'í	官 ¹	Kún	賴 ²	Lái	呂 ¹	Lü	明 ¹	Ming
暨 ¹	K'í	管 ¹	Kún	林 ¹	Lam	雷 ¹	Lí	苗 ¹	Miú
冀 ¹	K'í	權 ¹	K'ün	藍 ¹	Lám	祿 ²	Luk	毛 ¹	Mò
經 ¹	King	弓 ¹	Kung	冷 ¹	Láng	遂 ²	Luk	巫 ¹	Mò
荆 ¹	King	公 ¹	Kung	劉 ¹	Lau	陸 ²	Luk	毋 ¹	Mò
景 ¹	King	宮 ¹	Kung	婁 ¹	Lau	倫 ¹	Lun	武 ¹	Mò
喬 ¹	K'íu	龔 ¹	Kung	柳 ¹	Lau	閻 ²	Lun	慕 ²	Mò
高 ¹	Kò	鞏 ¹	Kung	梁 ¹	Léung	欒 ¹	Lün	莫 ²	Mok
蓋 ¹	K'oi	貢 ¹	Kung	李 ¹	Lí	龍 ¹	Lung	梅 ²	Mí
郝 ¹	K'ok	桂 ¹	Kwai	利 ²	Lí	隆 ¹	Lung	牧 ²	Muk
甘 ¹	Kòm	季 ¹	Kwai	廉 ¹	Lím	麻 ¹	Má	穆 ²	Muk
干 ¹	Kon	夔 ¹	Kwai	連 ¹	Lín	馬 ¹	Má	滿 ¹	Mún
幹 ¹	Kon	蒯 ¹	Kwai	練 ²	Lín	米 ¹	Mai	蒙 ¹	Mung
江 ¹	Kong	關 ¹	Kwán	凌 ¹	Ling	麥 ²	Mak	能 ¹	Nang

鈕 ² Nau	賁 ² Pan	僕 ² Puk	成 ² Shing	戴 ² Tai
吳 ² 'Ng	班 ² Pán	濮 ² Puk	盛 ² Shing	談 ² T'ám
伍 ² 'Ng	彭 ² P'áng	暴 ² Puk	韶 ² Shiú	譚 ² T'ám
危 ² Ngai	畢 ² Pat	潘 ² P'un	邵 ² Shiú	鄧 ² Tang
倪 ² Ngai	包 ² Páu	蓬 ² P'ung	舒 ² Shu	滕 ² T'ang
羿 ² Ngai	鮑 ² Páu	辛 ² San	又 ² Shu	沓 ² Táp
魏 ² Ngai	皮 ² P'í	莘 ² San	水 ² Shui	鈞 ² Tau
艾 ² Ngái	邊 ² Pín	薩 ² Sát	帥 ² Shui	竇 ² Tau
顏 ² Ngán	卞 ² Pín	相 ² Séung	先 ² Sín	狄 ² Tik
牛 ² Ngau	邴 ² Pín	沙 ² Shá	薛 ² Sít	田 ² T'ín
敖 ² Ngò	井 ² Ping	岑 ² Sham	蕭 ² Siú	丁 ² Ting
鄂 ² Ngok	平 ² Ping	沈 ² Sham	索 ² Sok	刁 ² Tiú
樂 ² Ngok	別 ² P'ing	申 ² Shan	桑 ² Song	都 ² Tò
年 ² Nín	布 ² Pít	慎 ² Shan	蘇 ² Sú	堵 ² Tò
甯 ² Ning	步 ² Pò	山 ² Shán	須 ² Sü	杜 ² Tò
聶 ² Níp	暴 ² Pò	壽 ² Shau	胥 ² Sü	屠 ² T'ò
那 ² No	蒲 ² P'ò	余 ² Shé	宿 ² Suk	涂 ² T'ò
農 ² Nung	浦 ² P'ò	雙 ² Shéung	荀 ² Sun	陶 ² T'ò
柯 ² O	浦 ² P'ò	常 ² Shéung	孫 ² Sün	邵 ² T'oi
闕 ² Òm	薄 ² Pok	尙 ² Shéung	孫 ² Sün	党 ² Tong
安 ² On	龐 ² P'ong	施 ² Shí	宋 ² Sung	湯 ² T'ong
巴 ² Pá	貝 ² P'úi	時 ² Shí	司 ² Sz'	唐 ² T'ong
栢 ² Pák	裴 ² P'úi	石 ² Shik	師 ² Sz'	齊 ² Ts'ai
白 ² Pák	卜 ² Puk	單 ² Shín	史 ² Sz'	管 ² Tsán

曾 Tsang	宗 Tsung	桓 ün	王 Wong	翁 Yung
習 Tsáp	松 Ts'ung	元 ün	黃 Wong	雍 Yung
漆 Ts'at	從 Ts'ung	源 ün	皇 Wong	融 Yung
鄒 Tsau	訾 Ts'z	袁 ün	陰 Yam	戎 Yung
秋 Ts'au	段 Tün	阮 ün	任 Yam	容 Yung
謝 Tsé	東 Tung	越 üt	甄 Yan	
蔣 Tséung	董 Tung	華 Wá	殷 Yan	
席 Tsik	通 T'ung	韋 Wai	印 Yan	
籍 Tsik	童 T'ung	蔚 Wai	邱 Yau	
戚 Ts'ik	烏 ū	惠 Wai	尤 Yau	
錢 Ts'in	胡 ū	衛 Wai	游 Yau	
井 Tsing	鄒 ū	隗 Wái	羊 Yéung	
焦 Tsíú	扈 ū	懷 Wái	楊 Yéung	
左 Tso	于 ū	溫 Wan	仰 Yéung	
祖 Tsò	於 ū	雲 Wan	養 Yéung	
曹 Ts'ò	余 ū	尹 Wan	益 Yik	
宰 Tsoi	魚 ū	宦 Wán	易 Yik	
蔡 Ts'oi	茹 ū	弘 Wang	英 Ying	
臧 Tsong	庾 ū	屈 Wat	刑 Ying	
蒼 Ts'ong	俞 ū	鬱 Wat	邢 Ying	
徐 Ts'ü	虞 ū	滑 Wát	應 Ying	
崔 Ts'úi	禹 ū	榮 Wing	芮 Yui	
秦 Ts'un	喻 ū	和 Wo	沃 Yuk	
全 Ts'ün	御 ū	汪 Wong	郁 Yuk	

LIST OF
THE 雙姓 SHÉUNG SING,
OR
DOUBLE SURNAMES OF THE CHINESE.

歐陽 } Au-yéung	公羊 } Kung-yéung	司空 } Sz'-hung
長孫 } Ch'éung-sūn	令狐 } Ling-ú	司馬 } Sz'-má
諸葛 } Chü-kot	聞人 } Man-yan	司徒 } Sz'-t'ò
鍾離 } Chung-lí	万俟 } Mak-k'í	大 叔 } Tai-shuk
仲孫 } Chung-sūn	慕容 } Mò-yung	澹 臺 } T'ám-t'oi
夏侯 } Há-hau	濮陽 } Puk-yéung	宗 政 } Tsung-ching
赫連 } Hak-lín	申屠 } Shan-t'ò	東 方 } Tung-fong
軒轅 } Hín-ün	上官 } Shéung-kún	宇 文 } Ü-man
公冶 } Kung-yé	單于 } Shín-ü	尉 遲 } Wat-ch'í
公孫 } Kung-sūn	淳于 } Shun-ü	皇 甫 } Wong-fú

LIST OF THE 214 RADICALS,

FOUND IN KÁNGHÍ'S DICTIONARY,

WITH THEIR SOUNDS AND MEANINGS.

The letter C. attached to some of the Radicals denotes that they are generally used in combination; the contracted forms given others of them are always found in combination.

RADICALS formed with 1 Stroke.	入 ₂ 11. Yap. To enter.	匚 ₂ 23. Hai. C. To conceal.	女 ₂ 35. Shui. C. Walk slowly.
一 ₁ 1. Yat. One; unity.	八 ₂ 12. Pát. Eight.	十 ₂ 24. Shap. Ten.	夕 ₂ 36. Tsik. Evening.
丨 ₁ 2. Kw'an. C. To pass thro'	冂 ₂ 13. Kwing. A limit. C.	卜 ₂ 25. Puk. To divine.	大 ₂ 37. Tai. Large.
丶 ₁ 3. Chū. C. A point.	宀 ₂ 14. Mik. C. To cover.	冂 ₂ } 26. Tsit. C. A seal.	女 ₂ 38. Nü. Female.
丿 ₁ 4. P'ít. C. A left stroke.	冫 ₂ 15. Ping. C. Ice; cold.	厂 ₂ 27. Hon. C. A shelter.	子 ₂ 39. Tsz'. A child.
乙 ₂ 5. üt. One, curved.	几 ₂ 16. Kí. í. C. A bench.	厶 ₂ 28. Mau. C. Deflected.	宀 ₂ 40. Min. C. A cover.
丿 ₂ 6. Küt. C. Hooked.	凵 ₂ 17. Hòm. C. A receptacle.	又 ₂ 29. Yau. Moreover.	寸 ₂ 41. Ts'un. An inch.
2 Strokes.	刀 ₂ } 18. Tò. A knife.	3 Strokes.	小 ₂ 42. Siú. Small.
二 ₂ 7. í. Two.	力 ₂ 19. Lik. Strength.	口 ₂ 30. Hau. The mouth.	尗 ₂ } 43. Wong. Distorted; lame.
冫 ₂ 8. T'au. C. A cover.	勹 ₂ 20. Páu. C. To infold.	口 ₂ 31. ſi. To inclose.	尸 ₂ 44. Shí. A corpse.
人 ₂ } 9. Yan. Man.	匕 ₂ 21. Pí. C. A spoon.	土 ₂ 32. T'ò. Ground, earth.	艹 ₂ 45. Ch'ít. A sprout. C.
儿 ₂ 10. Yan. C. A man.	匚 ₂ 22. Fong. C. A chest.	士 ₂ 33. Sz'. A scholar.	山 ₂ 46. Shán. A mountain.
		夕 ₂ 34. Chí. C. To follow.	

川	47. Ch'ün. A stream.	手	64. Shau. A hand.	比	81. Pí. To compare.	瓜	97. Kwá. A melon.
工	48. Kung. Work.	支	65. Chí. A branch.	毛	82. Mò. Hair.	瓦	98. Ngá. Earthen.
己	49. Kí. One's self.	支	66. P'ok. C. A blow.	氏	83. Shí. A family.	甘	99. Kòm. Sweet.
巾	50. Kan. A napkin.	文	67. Man. Letters.	气	84. Hí. C. Breath.	生	100. Shang. To produce.
干	51. Kon. A shield.	斗	68. Tau. A measure.	水	85. Shui. Water.	用	101. Yung. To use.
么	52. Í. C. Small.	斤	69. Kan. A catty.	火	86. Fò. Fire.	田	102. T'ín. A field.
广	53. Y'm. C. Shelter; roof.	方	70. Fong. Square.	爪	87. Cháu. Claws.	疋	103. P'at. Aroll, a piece
及	54. Yan. C. A journey.	无	71. Mò. C. Without.	父	88. Fú. A father.	疒	104. Nik. C. Diseased.
井	55. Kung. C. To join hands	日	72. Yat. The sun.	爻	89. Ngán. C. To imitate.	夂	105. Pát. C. To separate.
弋	56. Yik. An arrow.	日	73. üt. To speak.	爻	90. Ch'ong. A couch. C.	白	106. Pák. White.
弓	57. Kung. A bow.	月	74. üt. The moon.	片	91. P'ín. A splinter.	皮	107. P'í. Skin.
彘	58. Kai. C. A swine's head.	木	75. Muk. Wood.	牙	92. Ngá. Teeth.	皿	108. Ming. A dish.
彘	59. Shám. C. Feathers, hair	欠	76. Hím. To owe.	牛	93. Ngau. A cow.	目	109. Muk. The eye.
彳	60. Ch'ik. C. A short step.	止	77. Chí. To stop.	犬	94. Hün. A dog.	彳	110. Máu. A spear.
4 Strokes.		止	78. Tái. Evil.	5 Strokes.		矢	111. Ch'í. An arrow.
心	61. Sam. The heart.	彳	79. Shü. C. Weapons.	彳	95. ün. Sombre.	石	112. Shek. A stone.
心	62. Kwo. A spear.	母	80. Mò. Do not.	彳	96. Yuk. A gem.	示	113. Shí. To admonish.
后	63. Ó. Adoor.			彳		肉	114. Yau. C. To creep.
				彳		禾	115. Wo. Grain.

穴 ²	116. Üt. A cave.	白 ¹	134. K'au. A mortar.	豕 ¹	152. Ch'í. Swine.	阜 ²	} 170. Fau. C. A mound. Placed on the left.
立 ²	117. Lap. To stand up.	舌 ²	135. Shít. The tongue.	豸 ¹	153. Ch'í. Reptiles.	隸 ²		171. Toi. C. To extend to.
6 Strokes.		舛 ¹	136. Ch'án. Error.	貝 ¹	154. Púi. Pearls.	隹 ²	172. Chui. Fowls. C.
竹 ¹	118. Chuk. Bamboo.	舟 ¹	137. Chau. A boat.	赤 ¹	155. Ch'ík. Flesh color.	雨 ¹	173. Ü. Rain.
米 ¹	119. Mai. Rice.	艮 ¹	138. Kan. Perverse. C.	走 ¹	156. Tsau. To run.	青 ¹	174. Ts'ing. Green, azure.
糸 ¹	120. Sz'. C. Silk.	色 ¹	139. Shik. Color.	足 ¹	157. Tsuk'. The foot.	非 ¹	175. Fí. Not; wrong.
缶 ¹	121. Fau. Crockery.	艸 ¹	} 140. Ts'ò. Shrubs.	身 ¹	158. Shan. The body.	9 Strokes.	
网 ¹	} 122. Mong. A net.	廿 ¹		141. Fú. A tiger.	車 ¹	159. Kú. A carriage.	面 ²	176. Mín. The face.
四 ¹		虍 ¹	虫 ¹	142. Ch'ung. Reptiles.	辛 ¹	160. San. Bitter.	革 ¹	177. Kák. Skin, hide.
冗 ¹	123. Yéung. A sheep.	血 ¹	143. Hüt. Blood.	辰 ¹	161. Shan. Time.	韋 ¹	178. Wai. To oppose.
羊 ¹	124. Ü. Wings.	行 ¹	144. Hang. To walk; do	走 ¹	} 162. C. Ch'éuk. Motion.	非 ¹	179. Kau. Leeks.
羽 ¹	125. Lò. Aged.	衣 ¹	} 145. Y'. Clothing.	邑 ¹		163. Yap. A city.	音 ¹	180. Yam. Sound.
老 ¹	126. Y'. And, still.	衣 ¹		146. Há. To oversee, west.	酉 ¹	164. Yau. Spirits.	頁 ²	181. Yp. The head.
而 ¹	127. Loi. A plough.	西 ¹	7 Strokes.		采 ¹	風 ¹	182. Fung. Wind.
耳 ¹	128. Y'. An ear.	見 ¹	147. Kín. To see.	里 ¹	165. Pín. C. To separate.	飛 ¹	183. Fí. To fly.
聿 ²	129. Lut. A pencil. C.	角 ¹	148. Kok. A horn.	8 Strokes.		食 ²	184. Shik. To eat.
肉 ²	} 130. Yuk. Flesh.	言 ¹	149. Y'n. Words.	金 ¹	167. Kam. Metal.	首 ¹	185. Shau. The head.
月 ¹		谷 ¹	150. Kuk. A valley.	長 ¹	} 168. Ch'éung. Long, old.	香 ¹	186. Héung. Incense.
臣 ¹	131. Shan. A minister.	豆 ²	151. Tau. Pulse.	門 ¹		169. Mún. A door.	10 Strokes.
自 ¹	132. Tsz'. Self; from.			馬 ¹	187. Má. A horse.		
至 ¹	133. Chí. To extend to.						

骨 188. Kwat. Bones.	鳥 196. Niú. A bird.	繡 204. Ch'í. To embroider	齊 210. Ts'ai. Even, correct
高 189. Kò. High.	鹵 197. Ló. Salt.	13 Strokes.	15 Strokes.
髻 190. Píú. Long hair.	鹿 198. Luk. A deer.	黽 205. Mín. A frog.	齒 211. Ch'í. The teeth.
鬥 191. Tau. To quarrel.	麥 199. Mak. Wheat.	鼎 206. Ting. A tripod.	16 Strokes.
𧄸 192. Ch'éung A pant.	麻 200. Má. Hemp.	鼓 207. Kó. A drum.	龍 212. Lung. A dragon.
鬲 193. Lik. A tripod, urn	12 Strokes.	鼠 208. Shú. A mouse.	龜 213. Kwai. A tortoise.
鬼 194. Kwai. A demon.	黃 201. Wong. Yellow.	14 Strokes.	17 Strokes.
11 Strokes.	黍 202. Shú. Millet.	鼻 209. Pí. The nose.	龠 214. Yéuk. A flute.
魚 195. ũ. Fish.	黑 203. Hak. Black.		

The groups of characters under most of these radicals naturally refer to the leading idea; about one-third of them are more arbitrary, a large part of the characters under them having no reference to their radical. Those of the latter sort are usually primitives, of which there are about 1700 in the whole language. The selection of radicals is quite modern, and might be improved; but having come into general use, it would be more difficult to introduce a new one than it is to learn the difficulties of this. The radicals are here further arranged into something like natural groups.

Parts of bodies.—Body, corpse, head, hair, down, whiskers, face, eye, ear, nose, mouth, teeth, tusk, tongue, hand, heart, foot, hide, leather, skin, wings, feathers, blood, flesh, talons, horn, bones.

Zoological radicals.—Man, woman, child; horse, sheep, tiger, dog, ox, hog, hog's head, deer; tortoise, dragon, reptile, mouse, toad; bird, gallinaceous fowls; fish; insect.

Botanical.—Herb, grain, rice, wheat, millet, hemp, leeks, melon, pulse, bamboo, sacrificial herb; wood, branch, sprout, petal.

Mineral.—Metal, stone, gems, salt, earth.

Meteorological.—Rain, wind, fire, water, icicle, vapor, sound; sun, moon, evening; time.

Utensils.—A chest, a measure, a mortar, spoon, knife, bench, couch, clothes, crockery, tiles, dishes, napkin, net, plough, vase, tripod, boat, carriage, pencil; bow, halberd, arrow, dart, ax, musical reed, drum, seal.

Qualities.—color; black, white, yellow, azure, carnation, sombre high, long, sweet, square, large, small, slender, old, fragrant, acrid, perverse, base, opposed.

Actions.—To enter, to follow, to walk slowly, to arrive at, to stride, to walk, to reach to, to touch, to stop, to fly, to overspread, to envelop, to encircle, to establish, to overshadow, to adjust, to distinguish, to divine, to see, to eat, to speak, to kill, to fight, to oppose, to stop, to embroider, to owe, to compare, to imitate, to bring forth, to use, to promulge.

Parts of the world and dwellings; figures; miscellaneous.—A desert, cave, field, den, mound, hill, valley, rivulet, cliff, retreat. A city; roof, gate, door, portico. One, two, eight, ten. Demon. An inch, a mile. Without, not, false. A scholar, statesman, letters; art, wealth; motion; self, myself, father; a point; wine; silk; joined hands; a long journey; print of a bear's foot; a surname; a classifier of cloth.

INDEX TO THE CHARACTERS

IN THE FAN WAN.

In this Index, the characters under each radical having the same number of strokes, are arranged alphabetically, in order to facilitate reference to them as much as possible. A very few, which are printed in italics, are found only in the Appendix. Where a character has two sounds in the same tone, it is not repeated. Contractions of common characters are placed under the radical most prominent in them, and not with the full form.

1	一, Yat		丨 Kw'an	丿 Chü	ノ, P'it
2	丁 Ting	且 Tsü	丫 A	九 ün	乃 Nái
3	七 Ts'at	丕 P'í	个 Ko	丹 Tán	孑 'Ng
4	丈 Chéung	丙 Ping	中 Chung	主 Chü	乂 Ngái
5	下 Há	世 Shai	中 Chung		乂 Sz'
6	下 Há	丘 Yau	丰 Fung		久 Kau
7	万 Mán	兩 Léung	丰 Kwán		久 Kau
8	三 Sám	丞 Shing	串 Ch'ün		之 Chí
9	上 Shéung	丢 Tiú			彡 Ts'in
10	上 Shéung	兩 Léung			彡 Chá
11	丑 Ch'au	並 Ping			乏 Fát
12	丐 K'oi				乎 ū
13	不 Pat				乖 Kwái
14	与 ū				乘 Shing
15	且 Ch'é				乘 Shing

乙, üt	了, Kút	二 ² , í	亡, T'au	人, Yan
九, Kau	了, Liú	于, ü	亡, Mong	仄, Chak ²
七, Mat	子, ü	于, ü	亢, K'ong	仇, Ch'an K'au
乞, Hat	予, ü	五 ² , 'Ng	亥 ² , Hoi ⁴	仆 ² , Fú P'ok
也, Yá	事 ² , Sz'	井, Tsing	交, Káu	介, Kái
乱, Kí		互 ² , ũ	亦 ² , Yik	今, Kam
乱 ² , Lün ⁶		云, Wan ⁴	亨, Hang ⁶	今, Shap
鼠, Man		互, Kang	享, Héung	行, Ting
乳, ü		况, Fong	京, King	仁, Yan
龟, Kwai		些, Sé	亮, Léung	仍, Ying ³
乾, K'in ¹⁰		亞, Á	亭, T'ing	仗 ² , Chéung
乾, Kon		亟, Kik	毫, Pok	付, Fú
乾, Kon ¹²			亶, T'an	以, í
亂, Lün			亶, Mí	令 ² , Ling
			亶, Mún	佗, Ngat
				仙, Sín
				仕 ² , Sz'
				他, T'á
				他, T'o
				代 ² , Toi
				仔, Tsai Tsz'
				全, T'ung
				仞, Yan ⁴
				仲, Chung

5
乙 6
了 7
二 8
人 9

9
人 亻

份 ² Fan	佢 ² K'ü	𠵼 ² Ts'z	併 ² Ping	俚 ² Lí
伐 ² Fát	估 ² Kú	似 ² Ts'z'	佩 ² P'ei	俐 ² Lí
伙 ² Fo	伶 ² Ling	佟 ² T'ung	侁 ² San	侶 ² Lú
伏 ² Fúk	你 ² Ní	余 ² ũ	使 ² Shai Sz'	俛 ² Míñ
伊 ² í	佞 ² Ning	位 ² Wai	使 ² Sz'	侮 ² Mò
价 ² Kái	倣 ² Nò	位 ² Yat	侍 ² Shí	俄 ² Ngo
伋 ² K'ap	伯 ² Pá	佚 ² Yat	佻 ² T'íu	便 ² Pín
伎 ² Kí	伯 ² Pák	佑 ² Yau	佻 ² Ts'z'	便 ² P'ín
企 ² K'í	佖 ² Pí	侈 ² Ch'f	侗 ² T'ung	保 ² Pò
件 ² Kín	佞 ² P'í	侏 ² Chū	侗 ² Yat	信 ² Sun
伉 ² K'ong	佞 ² P'ing	侃 ² Hon	侑 ² Yau	侵 ² Ts'am
许 ² 'Ng	佈 ² Pò	依 ² í	侑 ² Yéung	俏 ² Ts'íu
伍 ² 'Ng	伴 ² Pún	佳 ² Kái	侑 ² Ying	俗 ² Tsuk
佖 ² P'í	伸 ² Shan	佖 ² Kat	侑 ² Chan	促 ² Ts'uk
任 ² Yam	佖 ² Shé	佖 ² Koi	俎 ² Cho	俊 ² Tsun
休 ² Yau	佖 ² Tai	佖 ² Kung	俎 ² Fú	俟 ² Tsz'
仰 ² Yéung	佖 ² T'ai	佖 ² K'út	俎 ² Fú	俎 ² ũ
佔 ² Chím	但 ² Tán	佖 ² Kwik	係 ² Hai	侑 ² Yung
住 ² Chū	佃 ² Tín	例 ² Lai	俠 ² Háp	侑 ² Ch'áng
佇 ² Ch'ü	佖 ² T'ò	佬 ² Lò	侑 ² Hí	俎 ² Ch'éuk
佛 ² Fat	佐 ² Tso	來 ² Loi	侑 ² Y'n	倡 ² Ch'éung
何 ² Ho	作 ² Tsok	俎 ² Mau	侑 ² K'au	值 ² Chí
伽 ² K'é	侑 ² Tsz'	侑 ² Pák	徑 ² King	值 ² Chik

做 Fong	修 Sau	偏 Pik	傾 K'ing	孱 Shán
俯 Fú	倏 Shuk	偏 P'ín	僂 Lau	饌 Sùn
俸 Fung	俶 Shuk	偲 Sz'	僂 Luk	衡 Sz'
倅 ² Hang	倩 ² Sín	突 ² Tat	僂 Mán	單 T'án
候 Hau	俾 Sz'	偷 T'au	傲 Ngò	像 ² Tséung
控 Hung	倜 T'ik	停 T'ing	備 Pí	僭 Ts'ím
倚 í	倒 Tò	俶 Ts'au	傷 Shéung	僮 T'ung ¹³
俗 ² Kau Nau	倘 T'ong	做 ² Tsò	僇 Sín	儻 Chín
個 ² Ko	借 Tsé	俛 Wai	僇 Ts'ím	儻 Hún
俱 ² Kú	錢 Ts'ín	偉 Wai ¹⁰	催 Ts'ui	儀 í
倨 ² Kú	倉 Ts'ong	傀 Fái	傭 Yung ¹²	價 ² Ká
倨 ² Kún	倭 Wo ⁹	傅 Fú	僇 Fan	僵 Kéung
倦 ² Kún	側 Chak	倣 Háu	僇 Hán	儉 Kín
僂 ² Kwat	偵 Ching	傑 ² Kít	倣 Hí	倣 King
兩 Léung	候 Hau	傍 P'ong	僇 Hí	儉 Kúi
倫 Lun	偃 I'n	傘 Sán	僇 Iú	儉 Nung
們 Mún	假 Ká	叟 Sau	僇 K'íú	儉 Oi
倪 Ngai	假 Ká	僇 T'ong	僇 Kú	儉 P'ik
非 P'ái	偈 Kai	僇 Ts'o ¹¹	僇 Liú	儉 Tám
俾 Pí	偈 Kái	債 Chái	僇 Lun	儉 Tsau
脩 ² Pí	健 Kín	傳 Chún	僇 Ngai	儉 Tsoi
倍 Púi	偈 K'ít	傳 Ch'ún	僇 Puk	儉 Tsun
倍 P'úi	偶 Ngau	僇 Kan	僇 Sang	儉 Wán

9 人
10 儿
11 入
12 八
13 冂

億¹⁴ Yik
儕¹⁴ Ch'ai
儔¹⁴ Ch'au
儕¹⁴ f
儕¹⁴ Mò
儕¹⁴ Pan
儕¹⁴ Tsun
儕¹⁴ ü
儕¹⁵ Ch'éung
儕¹⁵ Shéung
儕¹⁵ Lui
儕¹⁵ Píu
儕¹⁵ Tsán
儕¹⁶ Yau
儕¹⁶ Ch'ü
儕¹⁶ Ch'am
儕¹⁶ Lai
儕¹⁶ No
儕¹⁶ I'm
儕¹⁶ T'ong

儿 Yan
兀² Ngat
兀² Lí
元² ün
允² Wan
兄² Hing
兆² Chiú
充² Ch'ung
兕² Hung
光² Kwong
先² Sín
克² Hak
免² Mín
兕² T'ò
兌² Túi
兒² í
兕² I'n
党² Tong
兜² Tau
兢² King

入² Yap
內² Noi
全² Ts'un
兩² Léung
兕² ü

八² Pát
兮² Hai
公² Kung
六² Luk
共² Kung
共² Kung
兵² Ping
其² K'í
具² Kú
典² Tín
兼² Kím
冀² K'í

冂 Kwing
有² Mò
册² Ch'ák
冉² I'm
甲² Ts'át
再² Tsoi
冂² Chau
冂² Mò
冂² Hú
冕² Mín

一 ₂ Mik	丿 Ping	几 Kí	口 Hòm	刀 Tò	14
冗 Yung	冬 Tung ₄	凡 Fán	凶 Hung	刁 Tiú	一
冂 Hòm	冲 Ch'ung	凡 Fán	凹 Au	刃 Yan ₂	15
冠 Kún ₈	决 Kút	処 Ch'ü ₆	凹 Nap	办 Ch'ong ₂	丿
冢 Ch'ung	冰 Ping ₅	凭 Pang ₂	出 Ch'ut	分 Fan	16
冥 Ming	冷 Láng	凰 Wong	出 Ch'ut	分 ₂ Ngái	几
冤 ũn ₁₂	冶 Yé ₆	凱 Hoi	凸 Tat	切 Ts'ai	17
寫 Sé	列 Lít	凳 Tang	函 Hám	切 Ts'it	口
冪 Mik	洗 Sín			刊 Hon ₄	18
	免 Mái ₈			列 Lít	刀
	淨 Chang			刎 Man	
	准 Chun			刎 ũn	
	涼 Léung			刎 üt	
	凌 Ling			划 Wá	
	凋 Tiú			刑 Ying ₅	
	淒 Ts'ai			初 Ch'o	
	凍 Tung ₉			刎 } Kíp	
	減 Kám			刎 } Kíp	
	凜 P'ang			利 Lí	
	奏 Ts'au			創 P'áu	
	凜 Lut			創 P'í	
	凜 Lam			別 Pit	
	凝 Ying			判 P'un	
	凜 Tuk			刪 Shán	

18	力	力 ² Lik	力 ² Lik	力 ² Lik	力 ² Lik
刀	制 ⁶ Chai	剗 ⁸ Ch'án	剿 ¹² Tsiú	効 ¹² Hün	務 ² Mò
刀	利 ² Ch'át	剗 ² Ch'üt	剗 ¹² Kut	加 ² Ká	動 ² Tung
19	剗 ² Ch'ong	剗 ² Y'm	剗 ² Wák	功 ² Kung	勞 ² Lò ¹⁰
力	剗 ² Fú	剗 ² Y'm	剗 ² K'ik	劬 ² Hfp	勞 ² Lò
	剗 ² Hák	剗 ² K'í	剗 ² Kím	劣 ² Lüt	勝 ² Shing
	剗 ² Hün	剗 ² Kong	剗 ² K'úi	助 ² Cho	勝 ² Shing
	剗 ² Kat	剗 ² Mok Pok	剗 ² Lau	劬 ² K'ü	勤 ² K'an ¹¹
	剗 ² Kwai	剗 ² P'au	剗 ² P'ik	努 ² Nò	募 ² Mò
	剗 ² Kwát	剗 ² Sz'	剗 ² T'ong	劬 ² Shiú	勢 ² Shai
	剗 ² Shát	剗 ² T'ik	剗 ² í ¹⁴	効 ² Hat	勸 ² Tsik
	剗 ² Sín	剗 ² Ün	剗 ² Tsai	効 ² Háu	勸 ² í ¹²
	剗 ² T'íu	剗 ² Fú ⁹	剗 ² Ts'ím	劬 ² Hong	勸 ² Híp Sz'
	剗 ² To	剗 ² Shing	剗 ² Ts'ám	勢 ² Shai ¹⁴	勸 ² Fan
	剗 ² Tò	剗 ² Tsín	剗 ² Mo	勸 ² Ch'ik ⁷	勵 ² Lai
	剗 ² Ts'ik	剗 ² Uk		勁 ² King	勸 ² Séung ¹⁷
	剗 ² Ts'z'	剗 ² Wá		勉 ² Míu	勸 ² Hün ¹⁸
	剗 ² Ying	剗 ² Ch'ong ¹⁰		勃 ² Pát	
	剗 ² Lát	剗 ² Ch'ong		勇 ² Yung	
	剗 ² Séuk	剗 ² Hei		勸 ² K'ing ⁹	
	剗 ² T'ai	剗 ² Kot		勸 ² Hòu	
	剗 ² Tsak	剗 ² Ch'án ¹¹		勸 ² Huk	
	剗 ² Ts'ín	剗 ² Chün		勸 ² Lak	
	剗 ² Ts'o	剗 ² P'íu		勸 ² Míu	

勺 Páu	匕 Pí	匚 Fong	匚 Hái	十 Shap	20
勺 Chéuk	化 Fá	匚 f 3	匹 P'at	千 Ts'ín	21
勺 Kau ²	北 Pak	匚 匱 Sáp	區 Au K'ü	廿 Yá	22
勿 Mat	鬻 Nò	匚 匡 Hong	匚 匱 Nik	午 Ng	23
勺 Pò	匙 Shí	匚 匠 K'ong	匚 匱 Pín	卅 Sá	24
勺 Wan		匚 匠 Tséung		升 Shing	
包 Páu ³		匚 匣 Háp		半 Pán	
匚 匚 Hung		匚 匪 Fí		卉 Wai	
匚 匚 Kuk		匚 匚 Kwai		卓 Ch'éuk	
匚 匚 T'ò		匚 匚 11		卑 Pí	
匚 匚 P'ò		匚 匚 Kwai		单 Tán	
匚 匚 Pák		匚 匚 12		卒 Tsut Ts'üt	
匚 匚 P'áu		匚 匚 15		協 Híp	
				南 Nám	
				博 Pok	
				推 Sun	

30

口

咽, ít	啞, É	唐, T'óng	商, Shéung	喜, Hí
咳, K'at	啞, Hang	員, ün	啐, Sui	喝, Hot
咯, Lok	啞, Háu	吧, Yap	啐, Tsht	喧, Hün
啞, Lut	哈, Hòm	啞, Á	啐, Tám	噁, lú
啞, Mai	哭, Huk	啞, Am	啐, Tám	啞, Kái
啞, Mai	啞, ín	啞, Cháu	啐, Téuk	啞, K'íu
啞, Mí	哥, Kò	啞, Chí	啐, Téung	啞, Lá
啞, Ngáu	啞, Lang	啞, Ch'éung	啐, T'ò	啞, Lák
啞, Ngok	啞, Lé	啞, Chun	啐, Ts'oi	啞, Nám
啞, Oi	啞, Lé	啞, Chút	啐, Wai	啞, Ngon
啞, Pan	啞, Lí	啞, í	啐, Wai	啞, òm
啞, Siú	啞, Lung	啞, K'ai	啐, Yam	啞, Shá
啞, Tí	啞, 'M	啞, Kwá	啐, Ché	啞, Sháng
啞, T'ò	啞, Mò	啞, Lam	啐, Ch'í	啞, Shín
啞, Tsá	啞, Ngo	啞, Lui	啐, Chít	啞, Shín
啞, Tsoi	啞, O	啞, Lun	啐, Ch'ün	啞, Song
啞, Tsz'	啞, Oi	啞, Man	啐, Fún	啞, Song
啞, Wá	啞, Pái	啞, Mang	啐, Há	啞, T'ai
啞, Wá	啞, Pò	啞, 'Ng	啐, Hai	啞, Tán
啞, Yau	啞, Sháu	啞, Ngám	啐, Hám	啞, Tip
啞, Ang	啞, Shók	啞, Pé	啐, Hám	啞, Tsan
啞, Ch'it	啞, Shun	啞, Pung	啐, Hòm	啞, Tsik
啞, Ch'ò	啞, So	啞, Shau	啐, Hau	啞, ü

喂 ūi
 喂 Wai
 啜 Wai
 惶 Wong
 喫 Yak
 暗 Yam
 啱 Yé
 啜 Yung
 啱 Ai¹⁰
 啱 Ái
 啱 Ch'á
 啱 Ch'an
 啱 Ch'au
 啱 Ch'í
 啱 Hím
 啱 Hòp
 啱 K'am
 啱 K'am
 啱 Má
 啱 Ngák
 啱 Ngáp
 啱 Shí
 啱 Shik

啱 T'áp
 啱 Té
 啱 Tsé
 啱 Tsz'²
 啱 ū
 啱 Yung
 啱 Au¹¹
 啱 Fú
 啱 Hū
 啱 Ká
 啱 Ká
 啱 Káu
 啱 Ké
 啱 K'oi
 啱 Lau
 啱 Lò
 啱 Ngò
 啱 Páng²
 啱 Pat
 啱 Pí
 啱 P'íú
 啱 Sái
 啱 Sau
 啱 Shéung

噴 Tám
 噴 T'án
 噴 Tsap
 噴 Tsik
 噴 Ts'ò
 噴 Chá¹²
 噴 Ch'ái
 噴 Cháu
 噴 Hí
 噴 Hiú
 噴 Hò
 噴 Ít
 噴 Kòm
 噴 Liú
 噴 Mak
 噴 Ngap
 噴 Sai
 噴 Sz'²
 噴 Siú
 噴 T'án
 噴 Tsiú
 噴 Tsiú
 噴 Tsui
 噴 Ts'ün

噁 ū
 噁 Wá
 噁 Fái¹³
 噁 Há
 噁 Hí
 噁 Hú
 噁 í
 噁 Kam
 噁 T'am
 噁 K'íú
 噁 Ling
 噁 Ngok
 噁 P'an
 噁 Shai
 噁 Ts'ò
 噁 Wá
 噁 ūi
 噁 Wai
 噁 Há¹⁴
 噁 Hám
 噁 Ngai
 噁 Ning
 噁 Pé
 噁 Sū

齊 Tsai
 噁 Háí¹⁵
 噁 Lai
 噁 Mo
 噁 Ngau
 噁 Pá
 噁 Po
 噁 T'ai
 噁 Wai
 噁 Héung¹⁶
 噁 Lai
 噁 Láí
 噁 Lung
 噁 Né
 噁 Ang¹⁷
 噁 Hí
 噁 J'm
 噁 'Kuk
 噁 Chíp¹⁸
 噁 Chün
 噁 Híú
 噁 Tséuk
 噁 Lá¹⁹

30
口
31
口
32
土

囉 Lo
囑 Chuk²¹
蘭 Lán
囑 Ngft

口 ūi
四 Sz'
囚 Ts'au
囟 Sun³
回 } ūi
回 }
因 Yan
困 Kw'an⁴
国 Kwok
囹 Ngo
圃 T'un
园 ün
固 Ká⁵
圉 Kw'an
囿 Ling⁶
圃 Yau⁷
圃 Pò
囿 ü
圈 Hün⁸
圈 Kün
國 Kwok
圍 ü
圍 Wai⁹
園 ün¹⁰

圓 ün¹¹
圖 T'ò
團 T'un¹³
園 ün
園 Wán

土 T'ò
土 Shing
坳 Chun³
坳 í
坳 Kwai
坳 P'í
坳 Tí
地在 Tsoi
坊 ū
址 Chí⁴
坂 Fán
坂 Fau
坏 P'úi
坊 Fong
坑 Háng
坎 Hòm
坳 K'í
均 Kwan
坐 Tso
坳 Áu⁵
坳 Áu
坳 Ch'í
坳 Ch'ák
坳 Ho
坤 Kw'an

坳 Kwing
坳 Nai
坡 Po
垂 Shui
坦 T'an
坳 Tím
坳 Yau
坳 Kau⁶
坳 Koi
坳 Kwai
坳 Ngan
坳 Tít
坳 To
坳 ün
坳 Yan
坳 Ying
坳 Ch'ing⁷
坳 ín
坳 Kok
坳 Long
坳 Lüt
坳 Mai
坳 Mai
埃 Oi

埧 Pá
 埔 Pò
 邶 Pong
 城 Shing
 垂 Shui
 埴 T'ung
 埴 Yung
 埴 Chap
 埴 Chik
 埴 Fau
 埴 ím
 埴 Kan
 埴 Kí
 埴 Kín
 埴 Kú
 埴 Ok
 埴 P'í
 埴 P'ái
 埴 Shú
 埴 Sò
 埴 To
 埴 Toi
 埴 T'ong
 埴 Tui

域 Wik
 堪 Hóm
 堰 ín
 堯 Iá
 堡 Pò
 報 Pò
 堽 Shing
 堤 Tai
 埃 Tat
 堽 Típ
 堽 T'ò
 堽 Tò
 堽 Tsik
 堽 Wo
 堽 Yan
 堽 Ch'ung
 堽 Fái
 堽 Hau
 堽 Hoi
 堽 Hün
 堽 Sak
 堽 Tan
 堽 Ts'oi

塿 Shí
 塿 Shing
 塿 Sò
 塿 T'áp
 塿 T'áp
 塿 T'ín
 塿 T'ò
 塿 T'ong
 塿 ū
 塿 Ying
 塿 Ch'an
 塿 Ch'éung
 塿 Ch'í
 塿 Kan
 塿 K'í
 塿 King
 塿 Long
 塿 Mò
 塿 Mún
 塿 P'ung
 塿 Shú
 塿 Shuk
 塿 T'áp

塾 Tín
 塾 T'ín
 塾 Yung
 塾 Chui
 塾 Sui
 塾 Fan
 塾 Fán
 塾 Hū
 塾 Mak
 塾 Shín
 塾 T'ám
 塾 Tan
 塾 To
 塾 Tsang
 塾 Han
 塾 ò
 塾 Pik
 塾 Pok
 塾 T'án
 塾 Ts'éung
 塾 Ung
 塾 Yung
 塾 Át
 塾 Hò

壑 K'ok
 壑 T'ín
 壑 Fong
 壑 Lui
 壑 Lò
 壑 Lung
 壑 T'ám
 壑 Wai
 壑 Wái
 壑 Yéung
 壑 Pá

壑 15
 壑 16
 壑 17
 壑 14

33	士 ² Sz'	夕 ² Shui	夕 ² Tsik	大 ² Tai	奐 ² Ün
士	壬 ⁵ Yam	夏 ² Há ⁷	夕 ² Ngoi	夫 ⁵ Fú	奐 ² Yik
35	壯 ⁴ Chong	夙 ¹¹ K'ung	多 ³ To	夫 ⁵ Fú	奚 ⁷ Hai
夕	壳 ⁴ Hok	夔 ²⁰ Kw'ai	夜 ² Yé	天 ⁵ Iú	套 ⁵ T'ò
36	声 ⁵ Shing		够 ⁸ Káu	天 ⁵ Iú	奢 ⁹ Ch'é
夕	壻 ⁹ Sai		夥 ¹¹ Fo	夫 ⁵ Kwái	寡 ² Ngò
37	壺 ⁵ Ú		夢 ² Mung	太 ⁵ T'ai	奠 ² Tín
大	壹 ⁵ Yat		夢 ² Mung	天 ⁵ T'in	奧 ² ò
	壺 ¹⁰ Kw'an		夤 ⁵ Yan	失 ² Sbat	奩 ¹¹ Lím
	壽 ² Shau			央 ⁵ Yéung	奩 ⁵ Tséung
				夷 ³ í	奩 ² Tüt
				夸 ⁴ Kw'á	奩 ¹² Shik
				夾 ⁴ Kap	奮 ⁵ Fan
				天 ⁵ Ngan	奩 ² Pái
				奉 ⁵ Fung	
				奄 ⁵ Ím	
				奇 ⁵ Kí	
				奇 ⁵ K'í	
				奈 ² Noi	
				契 ⁶ K'ai	
				契 ⁵ Kit	
				契 ⁵ Sít	
				奎 ⁵ Kwai	
				奔 ⁵ Pan	
				奏 ⁵ Tsau	

女 Nü Ü					
奶 Nái Nan	始 Ch'í ⁵	姣 Káu	娼 Ch'éung	媼 Ch'í ¹⁰	
奶 Nái	妯 ² Chuk	姜 Kéung	婚 Fan	嫌 Ím	
奴 Nò	姑 Kú	姬 Kí	婦 Fú	嫁 Ká	
妊 Ch'á ³	姆 Mò	娉 K'w'á	婁 Lám	媁 Kau	
妯 Chéuk	妹 Múi	妮 Ngo	婁 Lau	媁 Kw'tai	
妣 Fí	妹 ² Múi	姿 Tsz'	嫫 Lo	媽 Má	
好 Hò	姝 Nái	娃 Wá	嬰 O	媽 Má	
好 Hò	妮 Ní	威 Wai	婢 P'í	媁 Mí	
奸 Kán	姪 O	姻 Yán	婆 P'o	媁 Nat	
妾 Mong	姍 Shán	娥 Yung	媁 Ts'it	媁 Niú	
如 Ü	姓 Sing	媁 Kí ⁷	娶 Ts'ü	媁 Ò	
妝 Chong ⁴	妲 T'án	媁 Kün	婉 ün	媁 P'í	
妨 Fong	姪 Tò	媁 Lí	媁 Yam	媁 Sik	
妍 ín	妻 Ts'ai	媁 Néung	媁 Mí ⁹	媁 Sò	
妖 Iú	姐 Ts'é	媁 Ngo	媁 Mò	媁 Tsat	
妓 Kí	妾 Ts'íp	媁 No	媁 Múi	媁 ün	
妣 K'am	姊 Tsz'	媁 P'ing	媁 Sai	媁 Wan	
妙 Miú	姪 Ts'z'	媁 So	媁 Sít	媁 Chéung ¹¹	
妣 Pí	妾 Wai	媁 T'ai	媁 Sò	媁 ín	
妾 T'o	姪 ² Chat ⁶	媁 Ü	媁 T'ai	媁 Lí	
姪 Tò	媁 í	媁 Wán	媁 T'ing	媁 Mán	
好 Ü	媁 ín	媁 Yan	媁 ün	媁 Mò	
妊 Yam	姪 Kán	媁 á ⁸	媁 Wo	媁 Nün	

38 女
39 子
40 山

嫖 P'íu	子 Tsz'	孽 ₂ í	山 Mìn	宣 Sùn
婦 Shéung	孔子 Hùng	孽 ₂ Shán ₁₉	宁 Ch'ü	宦 Wán
嫡 Tik	子 K'ít		宀 Kwai	宥 Yau
媪 ü	孕 Yan		宀 T'á	害 Hoi
媯 Hán ¹²	孖 Má		宀 Yung	宴 ín
嬉 Hí	存 Ts'un		宀 Chák ³	家 Ká
媯 íu	字 Tsz'		宀 Kau	寇 K'au
媯 Kiú	孚 Fú		安 On	宮 Kung
媯 Líu	孝 Háu		守 Shau	密 Mat
媯 Shín	字 Pút		宇 ü	宸 Shan
媯 K'ing ¹³	孜 Tsz'		宋 Sung ⁴	宵 Siú
媯 Pí	孤 Kú		完 ün	宰 Tsoi
媯 Ts'éung	季 Kwai		宏 Wang	容 Yung
媯 Nái ¹⁴	孟 Mang		宙 Chau ⁵	寄 Kí
媯 Nau	孛 Nò		宜 í	密 Mat
媯 Pan	孩 Hoi		官 Kún	宿 Suk
媯 Ying	孩 Mìn		宓 Mat	窳 Tam
媯 Ying	孫 Sùn		宓 Shat	窳 Tsán
媯 Sham ¹⁵	孰 Shuk		定 Ting	寂 Tsik
媯 Séung ¹⁷	孱 Shán		宕 Tong	窳 Ts'oi
媯 Ts'im	孱 Tsz'		宗 Tsung	窳 ün
媯 Lün	學 Hok		窳 ün	窳 Yán
	孳 Lái		窳 Hák	富 Fú
	孳 ü		窳 Shat	

寒 Hon	寶 Pò	寸 Ts'un	小 Siú	九 Wong	40 山 41 寸 42 小 43 九 尤 允
寐 Mi		对 Tái	少 Shiú	尤 Yau	
寧 Ning		寺 Tsz' 3	少 Shiú	尪 Kái 4	
寔 Shat		尉 P'ò 5	尔 í	尪 P'ong	
寓 ü		封 Fung 6	尖 Tsám 3	尪 Wong	
寓 ü		尪 Hák 7	尪 Shéung 5	尪 Tsau 9	
寘 Chi 10		射 Shé	尪 Sín 10	尪 Kám 14	
寘 Ning		射 Yik			
寘 Chái 11		專 Chún 8			
察 Ch'at		將 Tséung			
寡 Kwá		將 Tséung			
寥 Liú		尉 Wai			
寘 Mok		尉 9			
寘 Ng		尋 Ts'am			
寘 Ning		尊 Tsun			
寘 Shat		尊 Tsün			
寘 Ts'am		對 Tái 11			
寘 Fún 12		對 Tái			
寘 Liú		對 13			
寘 Sé		導 Tò 2			
寘 Sham					
寘 Wán					
寘 Ch'ung 17					

44 尸
45 尺
46 屮
山

尸 Shí
尺 Ch'ik
尹 Wan
尻 Háu
尼 Ní
尼 Nik
尽 Tsun
后 Tuk
局 Kuk
尾 Mí
尿 Niú
屁 P'í
屮 Kái
屮 Kái
居 Kú
尻 Pí
屮 Wat
屮 P'ing
屮 Shí
屮 Shí
屮 Uk
屮 Chín
屮 K'ik
屮 Sít

屮 O
屮 Shuk
屮 T'ò
屮 Lú
屮 Sái
屮 Lí
屮 Ts'ang
屮 Típ
屮 Kú
屮 Kéuk
屮 Shuk
屮 Ai

屮 Ch'it
屮 Chun
屮 T'un

山 Shán
屮 Kí
屮 Ngat
屮 Ngat
屮 Ch'á
屮 K'ap
屮 K'í
屮 Sham
屮 Cho
屮 Kong
屮 Man
屮 Ngám
屮 Ngok
屮 Ngon
屮 Toi
屮 Tsau
屮 6
屮 Shí
屮 Sun
屮 T'ung
屮 Fung
屮 Háp
屮 Náu
屮 Ngo

屮 Ngo
屮 Tò
屮 Tsiú
屮 Tsun
屮 Cháng
屮 Hung
屮 ím
屮 K'í
屮 Kong
屮 Kwan
屮 Kwat
屮 Loi
屮 Lun
屮 Ngái
屮 Ngáu
屮 Pang
屮 Shung
屮 Sung
屮 Ts'úi
屮 Hòm
屮 Hòm
屮 K'ai
屮 Lám

<p> 5 媚 Mi 5 囁 Ü 5 講 Kau 10 5 崑 Ngai 5 幽 Pan 5 崑 Sui 5 嵩 Sung 5 嗟 Ts'o 5 嶮 Ch'an 11 5 嶺 Hòm 12 5 嶠 Kiú 5 嶺 K'ü 5 嶺 Lun 5 嶺 To 5 嶺 Yam 5 嶺 í 14 5 嶺 Ling 5 嶺 Ngok 5 嶺 Sü 5 嶺 Ying 5 嶺 17 5 嶺 Ts'am 5 嶺 18 5 嶺 Ngai 5 嶺 19 5 嶺 Lün </p>	<p> 5 巔 Tín 5 巔 ín 20 5 巔 Ngám </p>	<p> 5 川 Ch'ün 5 州 Chau 3 5 巡 Ts'un 4 5 巡 Ts'un 4 5 巢 Ch'áu 8 </p>	<p> 5 工 Kung 5 巧 Háu 2 5 左 Tso 5 巨 Kū 3 5 巫 Mò 4 5 差 Ch'ái Ch'ai Ts'z' </p>	<p> 5 己 Kí 5 己 í 5 己 Tsz' 5 巴 Pá 5 卮 Chí 4 5 巷 Hong 6 5 巽 Sun 9 </p>	<p> 46 山 47 川 48 巔 48 工 49 巽 49 己 </p>
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50 巾
51 布
52 市
干
幺

巾 Kan

布 Pò

市 Shí

帆 Fán

帟 Chí

希 Hí

帑 P'á

帚 Chau

帘 Lím

帑 Nò

帑 T'ong

帕 P'á

帛 Pák

帖 T'íp

帙 Tit

帙 Shik

帥 Shui

帥 Sut

帝 Tai

帳 Chan

哩 Lí

師 Sz'

席 Tsik

帨 Tui

帳 Chéung

帽 Ch'éung

帟 P'ing

常 Shéung

帶 Tai

帷 Wai

幄 Ak

幅 Fuk

帽 Mò

幫 Pong

幃 Wai

幌 Fong

幃 Lím

幃 Kwok

幔 Mán

幕 Mok

幃 Tsik

幃 Ch'í

幃 Chong

幃 Fán

幣 Pai

幃 Puk

幃 T'ong

幃 Chím

幃 Fan

幃 Ch'au

幃 Mung

幃 Pong

幃 Hin

干 Kon

平 P'ing

开 Kín

年 Nín

幸 Hang

并 Ping

幹 Kon

幺 Íú

幻 Wán

幼 Yau

幽 Yau

兹 Tsz'

幾 Kí

幾 Kí

广 ¹ Im	庸 ⁵ Yung	麻 ⁵ Sú	久 ⁵ Yan	井 ⁶ Kung	53 广 ⁵⁴ 及 ⁵⁵ 井
庄 ³ Chong	庾 ⁹ Sau	解 ¹⁷ Sín	延 ⁴ Ín	廿 ² Yá	
宐 ⁴ Mo	廂 ¹⁰ Séung	靡 ¹⁸ Yung	廷 ⁶ T'ing	弁 ² Pin	
床 ⁴ Ch'ong	廁 ¹⁰ Ts'z'	廳 ²² T'ing	迫 ⁶ Pik	弁 ⁵ P'án	
度 ² Kwai	庾 ¹⁰ ũ		迪 ² Tik	弄 ⁴ Lung	
庇 ² Pí	廉 ¹⁰ Lím		建 ⁶ Kín	弁 ⁶ Ím	
序 ² Tsü	廊 ¹⁰ Long		廻 ⁶ Gi	弄 ² Yik	
府 ⁵ Fú	庾 ¹¹ Sau			弊 ¹² Pai	
庚 ² Kang	廓 ¹¹ Fok				
庖 ² Miú	廩 ¹¹ Kan				
庖 ² P'áu	廖 ¹² Liú				
底 ² Tai	廕 ¹² Yam				
店 ² Tim	塵 ¹² Ch'ín				
度 ² Tò	廠 ¹² Ch'ong				
度 ² Tok	廚 ¹² Ch'ü				
庠 ² Ts'éung	廢 ¹² Fai				
庠 ² Yau	廣 ¹² Kwong				
庫 ⁷ Fú	廟 ¹² Miú				
庭 ² T'ing	廡 ¹² Mò				
座 ² Tso	廝 ¹² Sz'				
康 ⁸ Hong	解 ¹³ Kái				
庵 ² òm	廩 ¹³ Lam				
庠 ² Pí	廬 ¹⁶ Lü				
庶 ² Shü					

56 弋
57 弋
58 弓
59 弓
弓
弓

弋² Yik
弋² Yat
弋² f
弋³ Shik
弋² Shí

弓 Kung
甲¹ Tiá
引¹ Yan
弗¹ Fat
弘¹ Wang
弛³ Ch'í
肥⁴ Pá
弟² Tai
昭⁵ Ch'íu
弦⁵ ín
弥⁵ Ní
弩⁵ Nò
矢¹ Tai
弋⁵ T'ò
弧⁵ ō
弋⁵ Mí
弋⁵ Sun
弋⁷ Sháu
弱² Yéuk
張⁸ Chéung
強⁵ K'éung
強⁹ K'éung
弋¹ K'au
弋² Pat

彊¹¹ K'au
彊¹² Siú
彈² Tán
彈² Tán
彊¹³ K'éung
彌¹⁴ Ní
彎¹⁹ Wán

弓¹ Kai
彊⁶ T'un
彊⁸ Wai
彊² Chí
彊¹⁰ Lui
彊¹ f

彊⁴ Shám
彊⁴ T'ung
彊⁶ Ying
彊⁶ ín
彊⁷ Ying
彊⁸ Yuk
彊⁸ Pan
彊⁸ Piú
彊⁸ Tiú
彊⁹ Ts'oi
彊⁹ P'áng
彊¹¹ Chéung
彊¹² Ying

千, Ch'ik	從 ² , Tsung	心, Sam	怎 ⁵ , Cham Sham Tsam	怨, ün
𠄎, Fong ⁴	從, Ts'ung	必, Pít	怵, Chut	快, Yéung
役, Yik	得, Tak	切, T'ò	怵, Fong	愬, át
征, Ching ⁵	御, ü	志, Chí.	怵, Fú	恥, Ch'í
佛, Fat	復, Fuk ⁹	忌, Kí	怯, Híp	恍, Ch'ung
彼, Pí	健, Kín	忘, Mong	怡, í	恍, Fong
徂, Ts'ò	徧, P'ín	忙, Mong	急, Kap	恢, Fái
徃, Wong	循, Ts'un	忒, T'ik	怪, Kwái	恨, Han
徃, Wong ⁶	徃, Wong	忒, Ts'ün	怪, Náu	恒, Hang
很, Han	徃, Hai ¹⁰	忍, Yan	愧, Ní	恰, Hap
後, Hau	徃, Iú	忠, Chung ⁴	怒, Nò	忒, Háu
律, Lut	徃, Mí	忒, Ch'ung	怕, P'á	恐, Hung
徇, Sun	徃, P'ong	快, Fái	忒, Pí	恪, K'ok
待, Toi	徃, Ching ¹²	忒, Fan	忒, Ping	恭, Kung
徇, úi	徃, Ch'ít	忒, Fán	怖, Pò	忒, Lun
徃, Yéung	徃, Tak	忒, Fat	性, Sing	愬, Nan
徑, King ⁷	徃, Hiú ¹³	忒, 'Ng	思, Sz'	愬, Nuk
徒, T'ò	徃, Fai ¹⁴	忒, Ním	思, Sz'	恃, Shí
徐, Ts'ü		忒, Nuk	怛, T'át	恕, Shü
徃, Loi ⁸		忒, Pín	怛, T'íp	息, Sik
御, Ngá		忒, Sham	忒, Toi	恂, Sun
徃, P'üi		忒, T'ím	忒, Tsok	恂, Sut
徃, Sái		忒, Wái	忒, ü	恂, T'ím
從, Sung		忒, Yan		

60
千
61
心
忒
忒

61
心
小
小

桃 ¹ T'íú	恩 ¹ Ts'ung	悲 ¹ Pí	慳 ² No	愾 ¹ Hí
恹 ¹ Ts'ai	悅 ² üt	惜 ¹ Sik	惱 ¹ Nò.	慊 ¹ Híp
恣 ¹ Ts'z'	患 ² Wán	悴 ² Sui	愛 ¹ Oi	愷 ¹ Hoi
恫 ¹ T'ung	悒 ¹ Yap	惠 ¹ Tak	復 ¹ Pik	恹 ¹ Iú
恚 ² Wai	悠 ¹ Yau	惕 ¹ T'ik	偏 ¹ Pín	愧 ¹ Kw'ai
恧 ¹ Yam	惆 ¹ Ch'au ⁸	悞 ¹ T'ín	想 ¹ Séung	慄 ² Lut
恩 ¹ Yan	悵 ¹ Chéung	悼 ¹ Tò	愁 ¹ Shau	慎 ² Shan
恙 ² Yéung	慙 ¹ Ch'ing	悽 ¹ Ts'ai	愁 ¹ Ts'au	慙 ¹ Sò
悻 ¹ Fui ⁷	悻 ¹ Fan	情 ¹ Ts'ing	愴 ¹ Sing	愴 ¹ Sú
悔 ¹ Fui	惚 ¹ Fat	悰 ¹ Tsung	惺 ¹ Sing	悻 ¹ Sú
悻 ² Hon	悻 ¹ Fí	悻 ¹ Tun	悻 ¹ Soi	悻 ¹ T'ai
悻 ¹ Kái	悻 ¹ Hang	悻 ¹ Wai	悻 ¹ To	悻 ¹ T'ò
悻 ¹ Kún	悻 ¹ Hung	悻 ¹ Wai	悻 ¹ ü	悻 ¹ Ts'z'
悻 ¹ Kw'an	悻 ¹ ím	悻 ¹ Wák	悻 ¹ ü	悻 ¹ ün
悻 ² Lun	悻 ¹ Kí	悻 ¹ Wák ⁹	悻 ¹ ü	悻 ¹ Wan
悻 ² 'Ng	悻 ¹ Kú	悻 ¹ Ch'ak	悻 ¹ ü	悻 ¹ Wan
悻 ² 'Ng	悻 ¹ K'un	悻 ¹ Ch'ui	悻 ¹ Wan	悻 ¹ Wan
悻 ² 'Ng	悻 ¹ Kwai	悻 ¹ Hín	悻 ¹ Wan	悻 ¹ Yan
悻 ¹ Púi	悻 ¹ Kwai	悻 ¹ Híp	悻 ¹ Wong	悻 ¹ Yung
悻 ¹ Sik	悻 ¹ Mong	悻 ¹ í	悻 ¹ Yam	悻 ¹ Chéung ¹¹
悻 ¹ Sün	悻 ¹ Mán	悻 ¹ Kòm	悻 ¹ Yé	悻 ¹ Chíp
悻 ¹ Súng	悻 ¹ Nik	悻 ¹ Man	悻 ¹ Ch'ong ¹⁰	悻 ¹ Hán
悻 ¹ Tai	悻 ¹ Ok	悻 ¹ Mán	悻 ¹ Ch'uk	悻 ¹ Hí
悻 ¹ Ts'íú	悻 ¹ ú	悻 ¹ Ngok	悻 ¹ Fong	悻 ¹ Hing

61 心
62 戈

慨 ¹	K'oi	憧 ¹	Ch'ung	憾 ²	Hòm	懷 ⁵	Wái	戈 ¹	Kwo
慤 ¹	K'ok	憤 ⁵	Fan	懃 ⁵	K'an	懃 ¹⁷	Ch'ám	戊 ²	Mò
慤 ¹	K'ong	憤 ¹	Fú	懷 ⁵	Lam	懃 ¹	K'í	戊 ²	üt
慣 ¹	Kwán	憫 ⁵	Hán	懃 ²	Mau	懃 ¹⁸	Fún	戍 ¹	Shú
悽 ⁵	Lau	憲 ⁵	Hín	懊 ¹	ò	懃 ¹	f	戍 ²	Sut
膠 ⁵	Liú	慤 ¹	Hòm	儉 ¹	Ts'ím	懼 ²	Kú	戎 ⁵	Yung
慮 ²	Lü	憬 ¹	Kwing	慤 ¹	Ts'ò	懼 ²	Shíp	戒 ¹	Kái ³
慢 ²	Mán	憐 ⁵	Lín	懂 ¹	Tung	懃 ¹⁹	Lún	我 ¹	Ngo
慕 ²	Mò	僚 ⁵	Liú	憶 ¹	Yik	懃 ²	Nán	成 ⁵	Shing
慤 ¹	Nik	憫 ⁵	Man	懃 ²	Yik	懃 ²¹	Ngong	戕 ⁵	Ts'éung ⁴
慤 ¹	Nik	憫 ⁵	Mò	應 ¹	Ying	懃 ²	Ngong	或 ¹	Tsín
慤 ¹	Sung	憫 ⁵	P'ái	應 ¹	Ying			或 ²	Wák ⁷
慤 ⁵	Ts'ám	懃 ⁵	P'tang	憶 ¹⁴	Ch'í			戩 ²	Tung
慤 ⁵	Ts'ám	懃 ⁵	P'ít	懃 ²	Mún			戚 ¹	Ts'ik
慤 ¹	Ts'ám	懃 ²	Tán	懃 ²	Mung			憂 ¹	Át ⁸
慤 ¹	Ts'ik	懃 ¹	Ts'ám	懃 ²	No			戟 ¹	Kik
慤 ¹	Tung	懃 ¹	Ts'ám	懃 ²	Tsai			戡 ¹	Hòm ⁹
懃 ¹	Wai	懃 ¹	Tsang	懃 ²	Tú			戡 ²	Tang
懃 ²	Wai	懃 ⁵	Ts'íú	懃 ¹⁵	Ch'ing			戡 ¹	Ts'ap
懃 ¹	Yau	懃 ²	Tú	懃 ¹⁶	Yau			戡 ¹⁰	Tsín
懃 ²	Yuk	懃 ¹³	Ch'ó	懃 ¹⁶	Lán			戡 ²	Tsít
懃 ⁵	Yung	懃 ¹	Hái	懃 ¹⁶	Mung			戡 ²	Luk ¹¹
懃 ¹²	Ch'ong	懃 ¹	Han	懃 ¹⁶	ün			戰 ²	Chín ¹²
								戲 ¹	Hí

62 戈
63 戶
64 手才

戳, Ch'éuk
戴, Tái 14

戶 ū
扈 Ak
房 Fong 4
屏 Fú
戾 Lui
(所) Sho
(所) }
扁 Kwing 5
扁 P'in
扁 P'in
屐 í
屐 í
扇 Shín 8
扉 Fi
屐 ím

手 Shau
才 Ts'oi
扎 Chát
扞 Lak
扒 P'á
扑 P'ok
打 Tá
杈 Ch'á 3
扞 Hon
扣 K'au
扛 Kong
扞 At Ngat
托 T'ok
扼 Ak 4
扱 Ch'áp
找 Cháu
抓 Cháu
抄 Ch'áu
扯 Ch'é
折 Chít
杯 Fau
扶 Fú
枝 Kí
抗 Kong

抗 K'ong
挾 Kút
校 Man
扭 Nau
把 Pá
批 P'ai
扮 Pán
扳 P'án
承 Shing
杼 Shū
料 Tau
抖 T'au
投 T'au
抑 Yik
押 Áp 5
 Át
拗 Áu
拗 Áu
拆 Ch'ák
抽 Ch'au
担 Ch'é
拓 Chik
招 Chiú
拙 Chüt

拂 Fat Pat
拊 Fú
拈 K'ím
拘 K'ü
拒 K'ü
拐 Kwái
拉 Lái
捫 Láp
抹 Mát Mút
拇 Mau
拏 Ná
拈 Ním
拈 P'ai P'í
拜 Pái
拍 P'ák
拔 Pát
拋 P'áu
拈 Pín
拈 P'ün
拈 P'ing
拈 P'ing
拈 Pò
抱 P'ò

拌 ¹	P'ún	拿 ¹	Ná	捆 ¹	Kw'an	搨 ¹	Fat	捺 ²	Nát
拴 ¹	Shán	拿 ²	Ná	將 ¹	Lút	拚 ²	Fing	捱 ²	Ngái
抵 ¹	Tai	按 ¹	On	捏 ²	Níp	拚 ¹	Pan	捻 ²	Níp
担 ¹	Tám	拾 ²	Shap	挪 ¹	No	捧 ¹	Fung Pung	排 ¹	P'ái
担 ²	Tám	拾 ¹	Shíp	掇 ¹	No	掐 ²	Háp	掬 ¹	P'au
拖 ¹	T'o	拭 ¹	Shik	捌 ¹	Pát	掀 ¹	Hin	擗 ¹	Pí
找 ¹	T'o	挑 ¹	T'íú	捕 ²	Pò	控 ¹	Hung	棚 ¹	Ping
拾 ¹	T'oi	拴 ¹	Ts'ün	邦 ¹	Pong	掩 ¹	ím	授 ²	Shau
挾 ¹	Yéung	桐 ¹	Tung	抄 ¹	So	掩 ²	òm	捨 ¹	Shé
捏 ²	Chat ⁶	挖 ¹	Wát	挲 ¹	So	揜 ¹	K'ang	掃 ¹	Sò
指 ¹	Chí	拽 ²	Yai	挺 ¹	T'ing	倚 ¹	Kí	探 ¹	T'ám
持 ¹	Ch'í	挨 ¹	Ái	挫 ¹	Ts'o	据 ¹	Kū	琢 ¹	Téuk
拯 ¹	Ch'ing	振 ¹	Chan	捅 ¹	T'ung	掬 ²	Kuk	揚 ¹	Tik
抗 ¹	Ch'ung	捉 ¹	Chuk	挽 ¹	Wán	捲 ¹	Kūn	拈 ²	Tim
拷 ¹	Háu	挾 ¹	Híp	梲 ¹	Yap	掛 ¹	Kwá	捉 ²	Ting
協 ¹	Híp	挾 ²	Kíp	掩 ¹	Am	掘 ²	Kwat	撮 ¹	Tsau
格 ¹	Kák	揅 ¹	Hòm	掣 ¹	Chai Ch'ít	振 ²	Lai	接 ¹	Tsíp
拮 ¹	Kat	桿 ²	Hon	掙 ¹	Cháng	淋 ¹	Lam	捷 ²	Tsít
挈 ¹	K'ít	搥 ¹	Kái	掉 ¹	Cháu	掠 ²	Léuk	措 ¹	Ts'ò
拳 ¹	K'ün	揠 ¹	Káng	掉 ²	Tíú	掄 ¹	Lun	探 ¹	Ts'oi
拱 ¹	Kung	揀 ¹	K'au	掌 ¹	Chéung	猛 ¹	Mang	粹 ¹	Ts'üt
括 ¹	K'út	揸 ¹	Kok	推 ¹	Ch'ui T'úi	捫 ¹	Mún	腕 ¹	ün
挂 ¹	Kwá	捐 ¹	Kün	掇 ¹	Chüt	捫 ²	Mún	掖 ²	Yat

64
手

握, Ak ⁹	拏 Ts'au	拏 Pán	樓 Lau	撞 ² Chong
攪, Át	揪 Ts'au	搜 Sau	搥 Lín	搗 Fai
楂 Chá	搯 Ts'un	捺 Shák	搨 Lò	撫 Fú
插, Ch'áp	搯 Tsung	搨 Shín	搨 Luk	搨 Kiú
揣, Ch'ui	援 ūn	搨 Síp	摩 Mo	搨 Kiú
揮 Fai	換 ² ūn	搔 Sò	摹 Mò	搨 Lau
揩 Hái	搨 Yap	搨 Sún	摸 Mok	搨 Láu
揀 Kán	揉 Yau	搨 T'áp	揆 Ngáu	搨 Liú
揲 K'in	搨 Yéung	搨 Tò	拏 Ngò	搨 Náu
搨 K'ít	搨 Chá ¹⁰	搨 T'ong	搨 Ping	搨 Nin
揲 Kw'ai	搨 Ch'á	搨 Ts'éung	搨 P'íú	搨 Pán
搨 Lá	搨 Ch'ui	搨 Ts'éung	搨 Sát	搨 P'ít
搨 Mid	搨 Ch'uk	搨 Ts'ò	搨 Shú	搨 P'ít
搨 Nám	搨 Hín	搨 Tsun	搨 Tau	搨 Po
搨 Níp	搨 Ió	搨 Wá	搨 Ts'ám	搨 P'ok
搨 òm	搨 ² Kam	搨 Wan	搨 Ts'im	搨 P'út
搨 Pung	搨 ² Kau	搨 ¹¹ Chák	搨 Ts'úi	搨 Sai
搨 Sau	搨 ² Kw'ai	搨 Chí	搨 T'ún	搨 Sz'
搨 Shín	搨 Mít	搨 Chik	搨 ¹² Chán	搨 Sát
搨 Sít	搨 Nik	搨 Ch'íp	搨 Ch'é	搨 Tám
搨 T'ai	搨 Pok	搨 K'au	搨 Ch'áng	搨 Táp
搨 T'ai	搨 Pong	搨 K'in	搨 Ch'áng	搨 Ts'im
搨 Típ	搨 Pán	搨 Kwák Kwok	搨 Ch'ít	搨 Ts'út

潤 ūn 過 ¹³ Chá 擇 Chák 撼 Hòm 擒 K'am 擊 Kik 檢 Kím 擎 K'ing 據 Kú 擄 Lò 插 Lúi 擘 Mák 擘 Mek 揆 ò 辟 P'ik 拏 Sáp 擅 ² Shín 擔 Tám 擔 Tám 撻 T'át 擋 Tong 操 Ts'ò 擁 Ung 擁 Yung 擠 ¹⁴ Chai	擢 Chák 擬 í 擱 Kok 檻 Lám 擎 Lám 擰 Ning 擯 Pan 擣 Tò 擤 T'oi 擠 Tsai 擦 Ts'át 攫 Wok 擲 ¹⁵ Chák 擴 Fok 擾 Iú 擻 Láp 擻 Líp 擻 Lui 擻 Mít 擺 Pái 攀 P'án 攢 Ts'ün 擻 ¹⁶ Fok 攪 Lám	攏 Lung 撓 ¹⁷ Ch'ám 攔 Lán 攘 Nong 攘 Yéung 櫻 Ying 攢 ¹⁸ Ch'ün 攜 Kw'ái 攝 Shíp 攈 Sung 攏 ¹⁹ Kw'an 離 Lí 攏 Lo 攏 Lün 攏 T'án 攏 Fok 攏 ²⁰ Káu 攏 Tong 攏 ²⁵ Mán	支 Chí 攷 P'ok 攷 Háu 攷 Shau 攷 ³ Hok 攷 Koi 攷 Kung 攷 Yau 攷 ⁴ Ching 攷 Fong 攷 ⁵ Kú 攷 ⁶ Háu 攷 ⁷ Ch'ik 攷 Kau 攷 Káu 攷 Káu 攷 Man 攷 ² Ngò 攷 ² Pái 攷 ² Tsú 攷 ü 攷 ⁸ K'í 攷 Kòm 攷 ² Pai 攷 Sán	64 手 65 支 66 支 攷 攷
--	--	--	--	---

66 支
67 文
68 斗
69 斤
70 方

散 Sán
敦 Tun
敬 King
敲 Háu
戲 Chá
數 Fú
毆 K'ü
數 Shò
數 Shò
數 Shok
敵 Tik
整 Ching
斂 Lím
斲 Tò
斲 Yik
斲 Pai

文 Man
牽 Kú
斋 Chái
斌 Pan
斐 Fí
斑 Pán
漏 Pán
爛 Lán

斗 Tau
料 Liú
斛 Huk
斜 Ts'é
斜 Ts'é
罍 Ká
斟 Cham
幹 Wát

斤 Kan
斥 Ch'ik
斧 Fú
斨 Ts'éung
斫 Chéuk
斬 Chám
斯 Sz'
新 San
斲 Téuk
斷 Tán
斷 Tán

方 Fong
於 ũ
施 Shí
旂 Yau
旃 Chín
旂 K'í
旌 Lü
旄 Mò
旆 P'úi
旁 P'ong
旒 Sün
旌 Tsing
族 Tsuk
旄 Chiu
旌 Lau
旗 K'í
旛 Fán

71. 无
72. 日

无 ⁵ Mò	日 ² Yat	昔 ³ Sik	晰 ⁷ Chai	啓 ⁵ Man
既 ⁷ Kí	旧 ² Kau	旺 ² Wong	晝 ⁷ Chau	暖 ⁵ Nün
	旦 ² Tán	昕 ² Yan	晦 ⁷ Fúi	暗 ⁷ òm
	旦 ² Tán	昭 ⁵ Ch'íú	晞 ⁷ Hí	暑 ⁷ Shú
	盲 ² Chí	昶 ² Ch'óng	睨 ⁷ Ín	暈 ² Wan
	旭 ² Huk	春 ² Ch'un	晚 ⁵ Mán	暘 ⁷ Yéung
	早 ² Tsò	昴 ² Máu	晤 ² 'Ng	暎 ⁷ Ying
	旬 ² Ts'un	昧 ² Múi	晡 ⁷ Pò	暢 ¹⁰ Ch'éung
	旱 ³ Hon	曷 ² Ping	晨 ⁵ Shan	暘 ⁷ Kò
	肝 ² Hon	是 ² Shí	晟 ⁵ Shing	曠 ¹¹ Hon
	昊 ⁴ Chak	星 ² Sing	智 ⁸ Chí	暮 ⁷ Mò
	昌 ² Ch'éung	咎 ² Tsán	景 ⁷ King	暉 ⁷ Nik
	昏 ² Fan	昨 ² Tsok	晷 ⁷ Kwai	暴 ² Pò
	昉 ² Fong	映 ² Yéung	晾 ² Long	暴 ² Puk
	昊 ² Hò	昱 ² Yuk	普 ⁷ P'ò	誓 ² Sít
	易 ² í	晏 ⁶ An	皙 ⁷ Sik	誓 ² Tsám
	易 ² Yik	晁 ² Chiú	晰 ⁷ Sik	暄 ¹² Ai
	昆 ² Kwan	晌 ² Hèung	晶 ⁷ Tsing	暄 ⁷ Hí
	旻 ² Man	暄 ² Hün	晴 ⁷ Ts'ing	曉 ⁷ Hiú
	旻 ² Ming	晒 ² Shái	暉 ⁹ Fai	暨 ⁷ K'í
	昂 ² Ngong	時 ² Shí	暇 ² Há	曆 ² Lik
	昉 ² Pán	晉 ² Tsun	暄 ² Hün	暉 ⁷ Shíp
	昉 ² Shí	晉 ² Tsun	睽 ⁷ Kwai	曇 ⁷ T'am
	昉 ² Shing			

72 日
73 日
74 月
75 木

暹¹ Ts'ím
 瞳⁵ T'ung
 曩¹³ Héung
 暖¹ Oi
 曛¹⁴ Fan
 曜² Iá
 矇⁵ Mung
 曙⁵ Su
 曠¹⁵ Fong
 曝² Puk
 隴¹⁶ Lung
 曩¹⁷ Nong
 曬¹⁹ Lai
 曬² Shái

日² üt
 由¹ Ká
 曲² Huk
 曳² Kuk
 曳² Yai
 更³ Kang
 更² Ang
 曷⁵ Kang
 曷⁵ Hot
 書⁶ Shū
 曼⁷ Mán
 曹⁵ Ts'ò
 替⁸ T'ai
 曾⁹ Tsang
 曾⁵ Ts'ang
 曾⁹ Tsui
 最⁹ ōi
 會¹⁰ K'ít

月² üt
 有⁵ Yau
 服² Fuk
 朋⁵ P'ang
 朕² Cham
 朔⁶ Shok
 朗⁷ Long
 朗⁵ Long
 望² Mong
 朝⁸ Chiú
 朝⁵ Ch'íu
 朝⁵ Ch'íu
 朞⁵ Kí
 朞⁵ K'í
 朞¹⁴ Mung
 朞¹⁶ Lung

木² Muk
 不¹ Tun
 札¹ Chát
 未² Mi
 未² Mút
 本¹ Pún
 朮² Shut
 朱² Chū
 朴² P'ok
 朶¹ To
 朶¹ To
 朶² Ts'z'
 朽¹ Yau
 杉³ Ch'ám
 杖² Chéung
 朶¹ Ch'í
 朶² Ch'uk
 杏² Hang
 朶¹ Kí
 朶¹ Kon
 朶¹ Kong
 李⁵ Lí
 杓² Chéuk
 杓² Ngat

杓² Niú
 杓² Tai
 杓² Tò
 材⁵ Ts'oi
 材⁵ Ts'ün
 朽⁶ ō
 杓² Yik
 枕¹ Cham
 极² Cháp
 枝¹ Chí
 杓⁵ Ch'ü
 杓⁵ Ch'ü
 杓⁵ Fan
 杓⁵ Fong
 杓⁵ Hong
 杰² Kít
 杓¹ Kò
 果¹ Kwo
 林⁵ Lam
 杓⁶ Miú
 杓⁵ Miú
 杓⁵ Múi
 杓⁵ Nám

扭 Nau
 把 P'á
 板 Pán
 枇 P'í
 杯 P'úi
 析 Sik
 棧 Tak
 料 Tan
 松 Ts'ung
 柿 Ts'z'
 東 Tung
 枉 Wong
 查 Ch'á
 柴 Ch'ái
 柵 Ch'ák
 枳 Chat
 柘 Ché
 枳 Chí
 柂 Ch'í
 桂 Ch'ü
 祝 Chuk
 枹 Fú
 柎 Fú

枯 Fú
 柳 Háp
 楊 Hiú
 染 Ím
 柳 Ká
 架 Ká
 東 Kán
 枸 Kau
 柁 Kau
 柑 Kòm
 瓜 Kú
 楊 Kwái
 柳 Lau
 某 Mau
 柎 Nik
 柎 Noi
 柯 O
 柏 Pák
 柄 Ping
 柎 P'ing
 柎 Sai
 柎 Tai
 柎 T'o

怡 T'oi
 柎 T'ok
 柴 Ts'at
 柎 Tsok
 柎 Yai
 柚 Yau
 柔 Yau
 柎 Ch'at
 株 Chü
 柎 H'ang
 核 Haf
 柎 Wat
 柎 Háu
 柎 Káu
 柎 Káu
 柎 Hü
 柎 f
 柎 f
 柎 Kai
 柎 Kák
 根 Kan
 柎 Kat
 柎 K'au
 柎 K'it

拱 Kung
 桂 Kwai
 梳 Kwong
 柎 Lai
 栗 Lut
 案 On
 柎 Pak
 柎 Shik
 桑 Song
 柎 Sun
 桃 T'ò
 柎 Ts'ai
 栽 Tsoi
 柎 T'ung
 柎 Ün
 柎 Wai
 柎 Ch'í
 柎 Chüt
 柎 Fán
 柎 Fú
 柎 Hái
 柎 Hái
 柎 Kang

楸 K'au
 柎 Kok
 柎 Kuk
 梁 Léung
 梨 Lí
 柎 Lí
 根 Long
 柎 Mong
 梅 Múi
 柎 Ng
 柎 Pan
 柎 Pong
 柎 P'úi
 柎 P'úi
 柎 Sán
 柎 Shá
 柎 Sháu
 柎 Sho
 柎 So
 柎 T'ai
 柎 T'ing
 柎 T'íu
 柎 T'ò

75
木

梓 Tsz'	棋 ² Ku	楮 Ch'ü	椽 ün	榛 Tsun
桶 T'ung	棺 Kún	椿 Ch'un	椰 Yé	槐 Wái
椰 Yé	棍 Kwan	福 Fuk	楊 Yéung	榮 Wing
椴 Yui	梃 Kwok	楓 Fung	楹 Yíng	榕 Yung
棧 ⁸ Chán	梭 Ling	梳 í	榨 ¹⁰ Chá	槿 ¹¹ Chá
梘 Ch'án	棉 Min	業 ² íp	槎 Ch'á	樵 Ché
桴 Chang	棒 Páng	楷 K'ai	槌 Ch'ui	樟 Chéung
柶 Ch'au	棚 P'áng	械 Kám	榧 Fí	椿 Chong
棹 Cháu	森 Sham	極 ² Kik	構 Kau	樞 Ch'ü
棹 Chéuk	棣 Tai	棟 Lín	槁 Kò	槿 Kan
植 Chik	豚 T'éuk	楞 Ling	槿 K'ok	樛 Kau
椎 Ch'ui	棠 T'ong	楣 Mí	榴 Lau	檝 K'oi
琴 Fan	棲 Ts'ai	棊 Muk	榔 Long	樓 Lau
菜 Fan	楸 Tsau	楠 Nám	楨 Lung	樑 Léung
排 Fí	椒 Tsiú	奇 Shí	榜 Pong	樂 ² Lok
槲 Hám	棗 Tsò	榎 Sz'	槩 P'un	樂 ² Ngok
棄 Hí	榛 Ts'oi	櫟 Típ	槩 Shok	模 Mò
椽 Hün	棕 Tsung	楫 Tsi'p	樹 Shú	擇 Pat
椅 í	棟 Tung	梭 Tsung	榿 Shui	標 Piú
槩 K'ai	椴 ün	榿 T'un	樺 Sun	翁 P'ò
棋 K'í	椴 Cham ⁹	榿 ü	楊 T'áp	樺 Sai
棘 Kik	楨 Ching	榿 ü	榿 Tsé	椴 Sham
椴 Kó	楚 Ch'ò	榿 ü	槍 Ts'éung	樺 Shü

棒 Sut 摺 Tsáp 槳 Tséung 槳 Ts'ím 槽 Ts'ò 椒 Ts'uk 縱 Tsung 樣 Yéung 撐 ¹² Ch'áng 橙 Ch'áng 槭 í 撓 Iú 槁 Náu 橘 Kat Kwat 機 Kí 橋 Kiú 棹 Kò 橄 Kòm 槩 Kút 樸 P'ok 樸 Puk 樹 Shú 樺 Shun 榆 T'áp	橐 T'ok 樵 Ts'íu 樽 Tsun 樽 T'ung 樺 Wá 橫 Wáng 檉 ¹³ Ch'ing 橄 Hat 檐 ím 櫃 Ká 檣 K'am 樞 Kéung 檢 Kím 槩 K'ing 檜 Kúi 檀 T'án 檔 Tong 檣 Ts'éung 檉 Yik 權 ¹⁴ Cháu 櫃 Kwai 檻 Lám 檬 Mung	檉 Ning 檉 Pan 檉 T'ang 檉 T'ò 檉 T'oi 檉 ¹⁵ Kò 檉 Lik 檉 Lò 檉 Lú 檉 Tsít 檉 Tuk 檉 ¹⁶ Ch'an 檉 Lik 檉 Lò 檉 Lung 檉 P'an 檉 ¹⁷ Lám 檉 Lán 檉 Lán 檉 Ling 檉 Yan 檉 Ying 檉 ¹⁸ K'un	攤 ¹⁹ Lo 攤 Lún 攤 ²¹ Pá 攤 ²² Wat	欠 Hím 次 Ts'z' ⁴ 欣 Yan 欵 K'at 欵 Koi 欵 ⁷ Fún 欵 Hí 欵 Oi 欵 Shok 欵 Yuk 欵 ⁸ Hí 欵 òm 欵 Yam 欵 ⁹ Háp 欵 Hít 欵 Yam 欵 ¹⁰ Híp 歌 Ko 歌 ¹¹ Au 歌 T'án 歌 ¹² Hú 歌 ¹³ Lím 歌 ¹⁴ ü	75 木 76 欠
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76 欠
77 止
78 歹
79 殳

歡 Chhāt¹⁵
歡 Fún¹⁶

止 Chi
正 Ching
正 Ching
此 Ts'z'
步 Pò³
武 Mò⁴
歪 Mé⁵
歪 Wái⁸
歸 Kwai⁹
歲 Sui¹²
歷 Lik¹⁴
歸 Kwai

歹 Tái
歹 Tái
死 Sz'
夙 Suk
夙 lú⁴
歿 Mát²
殄 T'in⁵
殆 T'oi⁵
殂 Ts'ò⁵
殃 Yéung⁶
殊 Shu⁶
殉 Sun⁷
殍 P'it⁷
殖 Chik⁸
殘 Ts'an⁹
殛 Kik⁹
殞 Wan¹⁰
殪 Kan¹¹
殤 Shéung¹²
殪 í¹²
殫 Tán¹³
殞 Kéung¹³
殪 Lín¹⁴
殪 Pan¹⁴

殲 Ts'im¹⁷

殳 Shu
殳 Tün⁵
殷 Yan⁶
殺 Shái
殺 Shát
殺 Hok
殺 Ngáu
殳 Tün⁹
毀 Wai
毆 Au¹¹
毅 Ngai
毆 Huk¹³

<p> ⁵毋 Mò ⁵母 Mò ⁵每 Múi 3 ⁵𡗗 Ná 4 ⁵毒 Tuk 2 ⁵毓 Yuk 9 </p>	<p> ⁵比 Pí ⁵比² Pí ⁵𡗗 Pí 5 ⁵𡗗 P'í ⁵𡗗¹³ Ts'ám </p>	<p> ⁵毛 Mò ⁵毳 Chín 5 ⁵毳 Sín 6 ⁵毳 Hò 7 ⁵毳 K'au ⁵毳 T'án 8 ⁵毳 Ts'ui 9 ⁵毳 Hot ⁵毳 Soi ⁵毳¹² Yung ⁵毳¹³ Chín </p>	<p> ⁵氏² Shí ⁵民 Man ⁵氏 Tai ⁵氓⁴ Man </p>	<p> ⁵气 Hí ⁵氛⁴ Fan ⁵氣⁶ Hí ⁵氣⁹ Yan ⁵氲 Wan </p>
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80 母
 81 比
 82 毛
 83 氏
 84 气

85
水
氷

水	Shui	冲	Ch'ung	治	Chí ⁵	泌	Pí	泱	Yéung
氷	T'am	汾	Fan	沾	Chím	泮	P'ing	洽	Ap ⁶ Háp
永	Wing	沂	Yí	沼	Chiú	波	Po	洲	Chau
汁	Chap	沂	Yí	注	Chú	泊	Pok	洲	Chú
汜	Fán	汲	K'ap	注	Chú	泮	P'án	洧	Fái
求	K'au	决	Kút	沸	Fai	泄	Shíp Sít	洵	Hung
汀	T'ing	汨	Kwat	泼	Fát	泄	Yai	洪	Hung
汶	Ch'á ³	汶	Man	泛	Fán	泚	Sò	洩	fí
池	Ch'í	沕	Mat	泛	Fung	泗	Sz'	洩	fí
汎	Fán	沕	Mín	法	Fát	泰	T'ai	洩	fí
汗	Hon	沐	Muk	况	Fong	沱	T'o	洩	Kí
汞	Hung	沒	Mút	河	Ho	泚	Ts'ai	洩	Kín
江	Kong	汴	Pín	泔	Kòm	沮	Tsü	洩	Kong
汕	Shán	沛	P'ai	沽	Kú	沮	Tsü	洩	Kwik
沟	Shéuk	沙	Shá	洞	Kwing	泉	Ts'ün	洩	Kwong
汎	Sun	沈	Sham	泐	Lik	泐	Tsz'	洩	Lok
沙	Tsik	沓	Táp	泐	Lui	沿	Ün	洩	P'ai
汜	Ts'z'	泰	T'ám	泐	Man	沿	Ün	洩	Sai Shá
汚	ü	沁	Tsam	沫	Múi	泚	Wing	洩	Sai
汗	ü	沌	Tun	沫	Mút	泣	Yap	洩	Sít
汝	ü	沅	ü	泥	Nai	洩	Yat	洩	Sun
沈	Ch'am ⁴	汪	Wong	泥	Ní	油	Yau	洩	Táin
沉	Ch'am	沃	Yui	泡	P'áu	洩	Yau	洩	Tsun
泚	Chí	沃	Yuk	泡	P'ò				

洞 ²	Tung	浦 ¹	Pò	涼 ⁵	Léung	清 ¹	Tsing	洵 ¹	Kwang
洳 ⁵	ü	淖 ²	Pút	凌 ⁵	Ling	淙 ¹	Tsung	渦 ¹	Kwo
洄 ⁵	ü	涿 ²	Sham	淚 ²	Lui	淞 ⁵	Szung	湄 ¹	Mí
洹 ⁵	ün	涉 ²	Shíp	淥 ²	Luk	灤 ¹	Tsz'	灑 ⁵	Mín
活 ⁵	üt	涎 ⁵	Sín	淪 ⁵	Lun	淤 ¹	ü	渺 ⁵	Miú
汪 ¹	Yam	消 ¹	Siú	淪 ²	Nam	淵 ¹	ün	滔 ²	Nap Yap
洋 ⁵	Yéung	涕 ¹	T'ai	淖 ²	Náu	淮 ⁵	Wái	湃 ¹	Pái
浸 ¹	Cham	涂 ⁵	T'ò	涯 ⁵	Ngái	混 ²	Wan	漑 ²	Pán
浙 ¹	Chít	浸 ¹	Tsam	淆 ⁵	Ngán	淫 ⁵	Yam	湘 ¹	Séung
漏 ¹	Ch'ung	洩 ¹	Tsíp	深 ¹	Sham	液 ²	Yat	滑 ¹	Su
浮 ⁵	Fau	浚 ¹	Tsun	淑 ²	Shuk	渥 ¹	Ak	湍 ⁵	T'im
浩 ²	Hò	浣 ¹	ün	淳 ⁵	Shun	渣 ¹	Chá	湍 ⁵	T'ing
海 ¹	Hoi	忍 ¹	Yan	浙 ¹	Sik	測 ¹	Ch'ak	渌 ²	Típ
涇 ¹	King	浥 ¹	Yap	淬 ²	Sui	湛 ¹	Chám	渡 ¹	Tò
涓 ¹	Kün	浴 ²	Yuk	淂 ¹	Tak	湜 ²	Chik	湯 ¹	T'ong
流 ⁵	Lau	潑 ¹	Fan	淡 ²	Tám	渚 ¹	Chū	湫 ¹	Ts'au
泄 ²	Lí	澀 ⁵	Fí	涿 ¹	Téuk	風 ¹	Fung	湊 ¹	Ts'au
浪 ²	Long	涵 ⁵	Hám	添 ¹	T'im	渴 ¹	Hot	湔 ¹	Tsín
浼 ⁵	Mui	淹 ¹	ím	澳 ¹	T'in	淦 ¹	ím	湍 ¹	T'un
涅 ²	Níp	淇 ⁵	K'í	淘 ⁵	T'ò	潛 ¹	Kái	湖 ⁵	ü
涖 ¹	Oi	澗 ¹	K'ok	淒 ¹	Ts'ai	減 ¹	Kám	淪 ⁵	ü
涖 ¹	Tsz'	減 ¹	Kwik	淺 ¹	Ts'in	港 ¹	Kong	浪 ¹	ü
浜 ¹	Ping	淋 ⁵	Lam	淨 ²	Tsing	渠 ¹	K'ü	浚 ⁵	ün

85
水
水
水

渙 ²	Un	滂 ⁵	P'ong	漢 ³	Hon	漿 ⁵	Tséung	潏 ⁵	Lun
涓 ²	Wai	溲 ⁵	Sau	漪 ⁵	f	漸 ²	Ts'im	灑 ²	Lut
涇 ²	Wák	溼 ⁵	Wet	演 ⁵	In	漕 ⁵	Ts'ò	灑 ⁵	P'á
溫 ²	Wan	滕 ⁵	T'ang	漑 ⁵	K'oi	淮 ⁵	Ts'ui	澎 ⁵	P'áng
渾 ²	Wan	滇 ⁵	T'in	滾 ⁵	Kw'an	漬 ⁵	Tsz	潘 ⁵	P'un
湟 ⁵	Wong	滌 ²	Tik	漏 ²	Lau	溥 ⁵	T'un	潑 ²	P'út
湮 ⁵	Yan	滔 ⁵	T'ò	漓 ⁵	Lí	澔 ⁵	ó	濟 ⁵	Shán
游 ⁵	Yau	滄 ⁵	Ts'óng	漣 ⁵	Lín	漁 ⁵	ü	澣 ⁵	Shán
湧 ⁵	Yung	溱 ⁵	Tsun	漉 ⁵	Luk	漑 ⁵	Wá	澍 ²	Shu
除 ⁵	Ch'ü ¹⁰	滋 ⁵	Tsz'	漫 ²	Mán	漚 ⁵	Yau	澌 ⁵	Sz'
準 ⁵	Chun	滓 ⁵	Tsz'	漫 ⁵	Mán	漾 ²	Yéung	潭 ⁵	T'am
溪 ⁵	K'ai	源 ⁵	ün	漠 ²	Mok	澄 ⁵	Ch'ing ¹²	潛 ⁵	Ts'im
溝 ⁵	Kau	溷 ²	Wan	滿 ⁵	Mán	澈 ⁵	Ch'ít	潛 ⁵	Ts'im
澗 ⁵	Káu	滑 ²	Wat	漉 ⁵	P'iu	潮 ⁵	Ch'iu	灑 ⁵	Ts'ung
滾 ⁵	Kw'an	溢 ²	Yat	漂 ⁵	P'iu	渚 ⁵	Chü	灑 ⁵	T'ung
溜 ⁵	Lau	溥 ²	Yuk	滲 ⁵	Sam	潰 ⁵	Fü	灑 ⁵	Wong
溧 ²	Lut	溶 ⁵	Yung	滲 ⁵	Sham	澗 ⁵	Kán	灑 ⁵	Yap
激 ⁵	Mí	漚 ⁵	Au ¹¹	漱 ⁵	Sau	潔 ⁵	Kit	潤 ²	Yun
溟 ⁵	Ming	滯 ²	Chai	澣 ⁵	Shun	澆 ⁵	K'iu	澤 ⁵	Chák ¹³
滅 ²	Mít	灑 ⁵	Ch'áu	漩 ⁵	Sün	灑 ⁵	K'ui	濁 ²	Chuk
溺 ²	Nik	漳 ⁵	Chéung	潔 ⁵	T'áp	潦 ²	Lò	漬 ⁵	Fan
溺 ²	Níu	漲 ⁵	Chéung	滴 ⁵	Tík	勞 ²	Lá	漬 ⁵	P'an
溥 ⁵	P'ò	溥 ⁵	Fú	漆 ⁵	Ts'at	潑 ²	Lò	澮 ⁵	Fú

激 ⁵	Kik	濮 ²	Puk	瀘 ²	Lò	火	Fo	点	Tím	85
澧 ⁵	Lai	濕 ²	Shap	瀧 ²	Shéung	灰	Fóí	矣	T'oi	水
濂 ⁵	Lím	濡 ²	Sú	瀟 ²	Síú	灯	Tang	丞	Ching	86
濃 ⁵	Nung	壽 ²	T'ò	瀛 ²	Ying	灸	Chéuk	烜	Hün	火
澳 ⁵	ò	濟 ²	Tsai	瀾 ²	Lán ¹⁷	灸	Kau	烘	Hung	III
澆 ⁵	Shik	潛 ²	Ts'ím	激 ²	Lím	灵	Ling	烘	Nung	
澶 ⁵	Shín	濬 ²	Tsun	戢 ²	Ts'ím	炮	Ts'è	烟	ín	
灑 ⁵	Shing	獲 ²	ó	淪 ²	Yéuk	灾	Tsò	烈	Lít	
澹 ²	Tám	濡 ²	ü	灑 ²	Yéung	災	Tsoi	烙	Lok	
澌 ²	Ts'ap	雜 ²	Wai	灌 ²	Kún ¹⁸	炒	Ch'áu ⁴	威	Mít	
澡 ²	Tsò	灑 ²	Lai ¹⁵	澀 ²	Yung	炙	Chik	烺	Shap	
頽 ²	ü	灑 ²	Lau	灑 ²	Lò ¹⁹	炕	Ch'ni	裁	Tsoi	
澣 ²	ón	灑 ²	Lok	灑 ²	Shá	炎	Hong	烏	ó	
澇 ²	Wai	灑 ²	Lá	灑 ²	T'én	炎	ím	君	Fan ⁷	
滴 ²	Yai	灑 ²	Piú	灑 ²	T'án	炉	Lò	焮	Fung	
澗 ²	Yung	瀑 ²	Puk	澆 ²	Tsán	炤	Chíú	焉	ín	
濯 ²	Chok ¹⁴	瀉 ²	Sé	灑 ²	Hò ²¹	炷	Chú	焉	ín	
豪 ²	Hò	灑 ²	Sham	灑 ²	Pá	炬	Kú	烹	P'ang	
濫 ²	Lám	灑 ²	Tsán	灑 ²	Wán ²²	炯	Kwing	倏	Shuk	
濛 ²	Mung	灑 ²	Tuk	灑 ²	Kòm ²⁴	炆	P'áu	焚	Fan ⁸	
灑 ²	Ní	灑 ²	Yéung			炮	P'áu	然	ín	
灑 ²	Ning	灑 ²	Hon ¹⁶			炳	Ping	焜	Kwan	
濱 ²	Pan	灑 ²	Lik			炭	T'án	無	Mò	
		灑 ²	Lek							

86
火
爪
87
爪
爪

焙² Púi
 焯⁵ Shun
 焯² T'úi
 焯² Sui
 焦⁵ Tsíú
 煬² Yik
 照⁹ Chiú
 煮⁵ Chū
 輝⁵ Fai
 煩⁵ Fán
 熙⁵ Hí
 熒⁵ K'íng
 煙⁵ ín
 煉² Lín
 煤⁵ Múi
 煖⁵ Nún
 煬⁵ Pík
 煲⁵ Pò
 焗⁵ Sham
 煞⁵ Shát
 焮⁵ Ts'au
 煎⁵ Tsin
 煨⁵ Tún

煦⁵ ü
 煨⁵ úi
 煥⁵ Hwá
 煒⁵ Wai
 煌⁵ Wong
 煬⁵ Yéung
 煜⁵ Yuk
 熏¹⁰ Fan
 熊⁵ Hung
 煽⁵ Shín
 熄⁵ Sik
 熅⁵ Wan
 熒⁵ Ying
 熒¹¹ Hing
 熱⁵ í
 頰⁵ Kang
 慢⁵ Mán
 熬² Ngò
 熬⁵ ò
 熟⁵ Shuk
 熨⁵ T'ong
 熠⁵ Yap
 煨⁵ Yau

焯¹² Cháu
 熾⁵ Ch'í
 燔⁵ Fán
 熹⁵ Hí
 醱² ím
 燃⁵ ín
 燕⁵ ín
 燕⁵ ín
 燎⁵ Liú
 燐⁵ Lun
 燁⁵ Shíp
 燒⁵ Shiú
 燻⁵ T'ám
 燈⁵ Tang
 燭⁵ Ts'am
 燭² Tsiú
 燉² Tun
 燭¹³ Chuk
 燮⁵ Sít
 燧² Sui
 燦⁵ Ts'án
 燥⁵ Ts'ò
 燬⁵ Wai

營⁵ Ying
 燹¹⁴ Sín
 燼⁵ Tsun
 爍¹⁵ Lok
 爍⁵ ô
 爆⁵ Páu
 爐¹⁶ Lò
 燻⁵ Siú
 爛¹⁷ Lán
 燬¹⁸ Tséuk
 爨²⁵ Ts'ün
 爨²⁹ Wat

爪⁴ Cháu
 爭⁴ Cháng
 爬⁵ P'á
 爰⁵ ün
 骨⁷ Kún
 爲⁸ Wai
 爲² Wai
 爵¹⁴ Tséuk

<p>父² Fú 父⁴ Pá 爹⁶ Tê 爺⁹ Yé</p>	<p>交⁵ Ngáu 爽⁷ Shong 爾¹⁰ í</p>	<p>片⁵ Ch'ong 牀⁴ Ch'ong 牂⁶ Tsong 牆¹³ Ts'éung</p>	<p>片² P'ín 版⁴ Pán 牌⁸ Pái 牒⁹ Tip 牒¹¹ Ch'éung 牒¹⁵ Yau 牒¹⁵ Tuk</p>	<p>牙⁵ Ngá</p>
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88 父
 89 交
 90 牀
 91 片
 92 牙

93
牛
牛
牛
94
犬
犬

牛 Ngau
 牟 Mau
 牝 P'an
 牢 Lò 3
 牡 Mau
 牝物 Yan
 牝物 Mat 4
 牧 Muk
 牝 Kú 5
 牲 Shang
 牝 Tai
 犖 Tsín
 犖 Tak 6
 犖 Tsz'
 犖 Hang 7
 牽 Hín
 牲 Kuk
 犀 Sai
 犖 K'í 8
 犖 Lai
 犖 'Ng
 犖 Shun
 犖 Kin 9
 犖 Kin
 犖 Hò 10

犖 Kái
 犖 Kò
 犖 Lok
 犖 Tuk 15
 犖 Ch'au 16
 犖 Hí

犬 Hún
 犬 Hún
 犯 Fán 2
 狀 Chong 4
 狂 Kw'ong
 狃 Nau
 狄 Tik
 狃 Wan 5
 狃 Fi
 狃 Háp
 狗 Kau
 狐 Ó
 狼 Han 6
 狡 Káu
 狩 Shau
 狃 Yau
 狃 Háp 7
 狃 Kún
 狃 Lí
 狼 Long
 信 Ngan
 狃 Pai
 狃 Pái
 狃 Ch'ái 8

狃 Ch'éung
 狃 í
 猛 Mang
 狃 Ngai
 狃 Piú
 狃 Ts'ít
 猪 Chü 9
 猴 Hau
 假 Ká
 猫 Miú
 猩 Sing
 猥 Ó
 狃 Ün
 狃 Wai
 狃 Yau
 猷 Yau
 猷 Yau 10
 猷 Íú
 猷 Lau
 猷 Ngoi
 猷 Tái
 猷 Sún
 猷 Sz'
 猷 Ün

狃 Wát
 獄 Yuk
 焚 Ngò 11
 獮 Kút 12
 獮 Lò
 獮 Tung
 獮 Wong
 獮 Hái 13
 獮 Kún
 獮 Kái
 獮 Ning
 獨 Tuk
 獮 Fan 14
 獮 Líp
 獮 Sín
 獮 Wok
 獮 Shau 15
 獮 Ch'át 16
 獮 Hín
 獮 Ni 17
 獮 Hím 19

立 ¹ ün	玉 ² Yuk	琰 ¹ Káu	毘 ¹ P'í	瑤 ¹⁰ lá
率 ² Lut	王 ¹ Wong	珪 ¹ Kwai	琫 ¹ Pung	瑰 ¹ Kwai
率 ³ Sut	王 ² Wong	琅 ¹ Ngan	琛 ¹ Shan	瑯 ¹ Long
	玎 ¹ Ting	班 ¹ Pán	琢 ¹ T'enk	瑪 ¹ Má
	玖 ³ Kau	班 ¹ Pán	瑀 ¹ T'ia	瓊 ¹ So
	玕 ¹ Kon	珮 ¹ P'ái	琮 ¹ Tsung	璩 ¹ Ts'o
	玦 ⁴ Fú	珣 ¹ Sun	琤 ¹ ün	璜 ¹ Ts'ong
	玳 ¹ Kái	現 ² ín	琰 ¹ Há	璩 ¹ Tsun
	玦 ¹ Kút	球 ¹ K'au	瑁 ² Mói	瑩 ¹ Wing
	玧 ¹ Múi	琉 ¹ Lau	瑤 ² Nò	璋 ¹¹ Chéung
	玩 ² ün	理 ¹ Lí	璫 ¹ Shat	璆 ¹ K'au
	珍 ⁵ Chan	琅 ¹ Long	瑟 ¹ Sui	璃 ¹ Lí
	珈 ¹ Ká	琊 ¹ Yé	瑞 ¹ Sün	璉 ¹ Lín
	玲 ¹ Ling	琇 ¹ Sau	瑄 ¹ Sün	璊 ¹ Mún
	珉 ¹ Man	琰 ¹ Chán	瑒 ¹ Sün	璣 ¹ Ngò
	珂 ¹ O	琿 ¹ Chang	瑝 ¹ T'ai	璇 ¹ Sün
	珀 ¹ Pák	琠 ¹ Fú	瑞 ¹ Toi	璠 ¹ Ts'úi
	玻 ¹ Po	琡 ¹ ím	瑟 ¹ Ts'ung	璡 ¹² Kí
	珊 ¹ Shán	琣 ¹ K'am	瑠 ¹ ü	璢 ¹ Lun
	玷 ¹ Tím	琤 ¹ K'í	瑡 ¹ ü	璣 ¹ P'ok
	玷 ² Toi	琞 ¹ Kú	瑢 ¹ ün	璤 ¹ Wong
	珠 ⁶ Chü	琟 ¹ Kún	瑣 ¹ Wai	璥 ¹³ K'ü
	珩 ¹ Hang	琠 ¹ Lam	瑤 ¹ Ying	璦 ¹ Lò
	珪 ¹ Héung	琡 ¹ P'á		

95
立
96
玉王

96 王
97 瓜
98 瓦
99 甘
100 生

璧² Pik
璠² Sui
璫² Tong
璆² Ts'án
璉² Tsò
璒² Wán
璓² Sái
璔² Sún
璕² K'ing
璖² Lò
璘² Lung
璙² Ying
璚² Tsán

瓜 Kwá
瓠² Tít
瓠² 6
瓠² P'íu
瓠² Pán
瓠² Nong

瓦 Ngá
瓮² Ung
甌² Ling
甌² P'ing
甌² Chan
甌² Ts'au
甌² Lik
甌² Au
甌² Chún
甌² Tik
甌² Tsang
甌² P'ik
甌² Ung

甘 Kòm
甚² Sham
甜² T'im
嘗² Shéung

生 Shang
姓 San
產 Ch'án
甥 Shang
甦 86

用 ²	Yung	田 ⁵	T'in	畦 ⁵	Kw'ai ⁶	疋 ⁵	P'at	疒 ²	Nik	101
角 ⁵	Lat	甲 ⁵	Káp	畧 ²	Léuk	疎 ⁵	Sho	疔 ²	Nái	用
甫 ⁵	Fú Pò	申 ⁵	Shan	畧 ²	Léuk	疏 ⁵	Sho	疔 ²	Nau	102
用 ⁵	Yung	由 ⁵	Yan	畢 ⁵	Pat	寔 ⁵	Chi	疔 ²	Ting	田
甯 ⁵	Ning ⁷	男 ⁵	Nám	畹 ⁵	Tòm	疑 ⁵	í	疔 ²	Kau ³	103
		甸 ⁵	Tin	畹 ⁵	Fán P'an ⁷			疔 ²	Shán ⁴	疋
		町 ⁵	Ting	畹 ⁵	í			疔 ²	Ch'an	104
		画 ⁵	Wá	畹 ⁵	Lau			疔 ²	Kái	疒
		叱 ⁵	Man ³	畹 ⁵	Shé			疔 ²	K'í	
		畀 ⁵	Pí	畹 ⁵	Tsun			疔 ²	Pá	
		畹 ⁵	Tsz'	畹 ⁵	Wá			疔 ²	Yau	
		畹 ⁵	Hün ⁴	畹 ⁵	Wák			疔 ²	Yik	
		畹 ⁵	Kai	畹 ⁵	Wák			疔 ²	Chá ⁵	
		畹 ⁵	Kang	畹 ⁵	K'í			疔 ²	Ch'an	
		畹 ⁵	T'in	畹 ⁵	Tong			疔 ²	Ching	
		畹 ⁵	Wai	畹 ⁵	Tong			疔 ²	Fai	
		畹 ⁵	Wan	畹 ⁵	Tung			疔 ²	Kòm	
		畹 ⁵	Ch'nn	畹 ⁵	Kí			疔 ²	K'u	
		畹 ⁵	Ch'uk	畹 ⁵	Ch'au			疔 ²	O	
		畹 ⁵	Fán	畹 ⁵	Kéung			疔 ²	P'í	
		畹 ⁵	Lau	畹 ⁵	T'ip			疔 ²	Ping	
		畹 ⁵	Mau					疔 ²	T'ang	
		畹 ⁵	Pún					疔 ²	T'ó	
		畹 ⁵	Tsik					疔 ²	Tsat	

104

105
ㄨㄛ

疽 Tsü	洞 O	瘡 Tsik	癥 Ching ¹⁵	癩 Pát
癩 Ts'z'	痺 Pi	瘡 Ts'ò	癩 Tsit	癩 Kwai ⁴
痔 Chi ⁶	痺 Sui	瘡 Ch'au ¹¹	癩 Yéung	癩 Fát ⁷
痕 Han	痰 T' m	瘡 C'au	癩 Li ¹⁶	癩 Tang
癩 í	癩 ü	瘡 Chéung	癩 Lik	
痊 Ts'un	痿 Wai	瘡 Lau	癩 Sin ¹⁷	
痲 Tung	瘡 Chung ⁹	瘡 Lu	癩 Yan	
痒 Yéung ⁷	瘋 Fung	瘡 Lo	癩 Ying	
癩 Ang	癩 Há	瘡 M'ok	癩 K'ü ¹⁸	
癩 Chi	癩 Hau	癩 Hán ¹²	癩 Yung	
癩 Fú	癩 Kwán	癩 Liú	癩 T'an ¹⁹	
癩 Li	癩 Ná	癩 Lò	癩 Tin	
癩 Mái	癩 T'ò	癩 Lung		
癩 P'í	癩 Ts'ik	癩 T'an		
癩 P'í	癩 Wong	癩 Wan		
癩 Sun	癩 Yam	癩 Wong		
癩 Tau	癩 Yéung	癩 Yan		
癩 Tung	癩 Ch'ong ¹⁰	癩 Yéuk		
癩 Á	癩 í	癩 K'ü ¹³		
癩 Ch'í	癩 Lau	癩 Loi		
癩 Kú	癩 P'un	癩 P'ik		
癩 K'un	癩 Shau	癩 Shü		
癩 Lam	癩 Tin	癩 Ch'í ¹⁴		
癩 Má				

白₂ Pak
 百₂ Pak
 皂₂ Tsò
 阜₂ Tsò
 的₃ Tik
 皆₄ Kai
 販₄ Kwai
 皇₅ Wong
 皋₅ Kò
 皎₆ Káu
 皓₇ Hò
 皜₁₀ Kò
 皛₁₂ P'ò
 皛₁₃ Kiu
 皛₁₈ Tséuk

皮₅ P'í
 鼓₉ Kú
 皴₁₀ Tsau
 皴₁₁ Ch
 皴₁₃ Ch n

皿₅ Ming
 孟₅ ü
 孟₅ ü
 盅₄ Chung
 盃₅ P'úi
 盆₅ P'ún
 盈₅ Ying
 盍₅ Hòp
 盍₅ Ong
 盥₅ ün
 盥₂ Wo
 盥₂ Yik
 盥₆ Hòp
 盥₂ K'oi
 盥₇ Kw'ai
 盛₇ Shing
 盛₂ Shing
 盜₂ Tò
 盞₈ Chán
 盞₅ ím
 盟₅ Mang
 監₅ Kám
 盞₂ Tsun
 盞₁₀ P'ún

盞₁₁ Fún
 盧₅ Lò
 盞₁₂ Mo
 盞₁₃ Tong
 盞₁₃ Kú
 盞₁₄ Lui

目₂ Muk
 直₂ Chik
 肝₅ Hú
 盲₅ Máng
 看₄ Hon
 看₅ Hon
 眉₅ Mí
 眇₅ Mín
 眇₂ Miú
 眇₂ Mò
 販₅ P'án
 盼₅ P'án
 相₅ Séung
 相₅ Séung
 省₅ Sháng
 眈₅ Sing
 眈₅ Tán
 盾₅ T'un
 眈₅ Yan
 真₅ Chan
 真₅ Chan
 看₅ Hon
 眠₅ Mín
 眈₅ Sháng
 眈₂ Shí

106
 白
 107
 皮
 108
 皿
 109
 目
 110

109 目
110 𠂔
111 𠂔
矢

𠂔² Ts'z'
 𠂔⁵ Ün
 𠂔⁶ Chung
 𠂔⁵ Hong
 𠂔⁵ Kün
 𠂔⁵ Mau
 𠂔² Mi
 𠂔⁵ Ngán
 𠂔⁵ Ngáu
 𠂔⁵ T'íú
 𠂔⁷ Hí
 𠂔⁵ Ín
 𠂔⁵ Kün
 𠂔⁵ T'ai
 𠂔⁵ Tsun
 𠂔⁵ Ün
 𠂔⁵ K'ing
 𠂔⁸ Kün
 𠂔⁵ Loi
 𠂔⁵ Ngai
 𠂔⁵ Ngái
 𠂔⁵ P'ai
 𠂔² Shui

𠂔² Sui
 𠂔⁵ Tsing
 𠂔⁵ Tsíp
 𠂔⁵ Ts'oi
 𠂔⁵ Tuk
 𠂔² Yik
 𠂔⁹ Mau
 𠂔⁵ T'ai
 𠂔⁵ Tò
 𠂔² Yui
 𠂔¹⁰ Ch'an
 𠂔⁵ Fan
 𠂔² Hat
 𠂔⁵ Ming
 𠂔⁵ Sau
 𠂔¹¹ Mún
 𠂔⁵ Nik
 𠂔⁵ T'ong
 𠂔¹² Ch'ing
 𠂔⁵ Fái
 𠂔⁵ Hán
 𠂔² Hòm
 𠂔⁵ Liú

𠂔⁵ P'ít
 𠂔⁵ Shun
 𠂔⁵ Ts'íá
 𠂔⁵ Tung
 𠂔² Yün
 𠂔¹³ Chím
 𠂔⁵ Kú
 𠂔⁵ K'ü
 𠂔¹⁴ Mung
 𠂔¹⁵ Fok
 𠂔¹⁶ Lò
 𠂔¹⁹ Ch'uk
 𠂔²¹ Chuk

𠂔⁵ Máu
 𠂔⁴ King
 𠂔⁷ Shok

𠂔⁵ Ch'í
 𠂔⁵ í
 𠂔³ Chí
 𠂔⁴ Ch'an
 𠂔⁵ Kú
 𠂔⁷ Tün
 𠂔⁸ Ai
 𠂔¹² Kiú
 𠂔¹⁴ Wok

石 ₂	Shik	硯 ₂	ín	碣 ₂	Tong	磽 ₂	Háu ¹²	示 ₂	Shí
石 ₁	Ting	硯 ₅	Lau	碾 ₁₀	Chín	磽 ₅	Kí	禮 ₅	Lai
砵 ₃	Mong	硯 ₅	Ngáng	礪 ₂	Hòp	礪 ₅	K'ü	祔 ₅	K'í
砵 ₂	Ngat	硯 ₅	Siú	礪 ₂	K'ok	礪 ₅	Lun	社 ₅	Shé ³
砵 ₄	Fú	硯 ₅	K'í ⁸	磊 ₅	Lui	礪 ₅	P'ún	祀 ₅	Taz'
砵 ₁	Hòm	硯 ₅	K'í	碼 ₅	Má	礪 ₅	Tsiú	社 ₅	Chí ⁴
砵 ₁	P'ai	硯 ₅	Luk	礪 ₅	Pí	礪 ₅	Wong	枋 ₅	Fong
砂 ₁	Shá	砒 ₅	Mò	礪 ₅	P'ong	礪 ₅	Ch'o ¹³	祇 ₅	K'í
泵 ₁	Tam	砒 ₅	Ngoi	礪 ₅	P'ún	礪 ₅	Lím	祈 ₅	K'í
泵 ₁	Tam	砒 ₅	P'ang	礪 ₅	Shín	礪 ₅	Ngoi ¹⁴	祇 ₅	Chí ⁵
砌 ₁	Ts'ai	砒 ₅	Pí	礪 ₅	Song	礪 ₅	Fán ¹⁵	祝 ₅	Chuk
砒 ₂	Wak	砒 ₅	Po	礪 ₅	T'áp	礪 ₅	Kwong	祓 ₅	Fat
砒 ₅	Chai	砒 ₅	Sui	礪 ₅	T'ín	礪 ₅	Lai	耐 ₅	Fá
砒 ₁	Cham	砒 ₅	Ting	礪 ₅	Ts'o	礪 ₅	Lik	祛 ₅	K'ü
砲 ₁	P'áu	砒 ₅	Tái	礪 ₅	Ts'z'	礪 ₅	P'áu ¹⁶	祕 ₅	Pí
破 ₁	P'o	碗 ₅	Ún	礪 ₅	Wan	礪 ₅	Lung	神 ₅	Shan
砥 ₁	Tai	碗 ₅	Cham ⁹	礪 ₅	Chün	礪 ₅	Séung ¹⁷	崇 ₅	Sui
砒 ₁	T'o	碗 ₅	K'ít	礪 ₅	Hing ¹¹	礪 ₅	Pok	祖 ₅	Tsò
砒 ₆	Chü	礪 ₅	Nò	礪 ₅	Hòm	礪 ₅	Kún ¹⁸	祚 ₅	Tsò
研 ₁	ín Ngán	礪 ₅	Pik	礪 ₅	Mo	礪 ₅		祠 ₅	Ts'z'
礪 ₅	Náu	礪 ₅	Pung	礪 ₅	Mo	礪 ₅		祐 ₅	ú
礪 ₁	Sín	礪 ₅	Shik	礪 ₅	Ts'ám	礪 ₅		祐 ₅	Yau
研 ₁	Ying	礪 ₅	Típ	礪 ₅	Tsik	礪 ₅		袂 ₅	Yéung
硜 ₇	Hang	礪 ₅		礪 ₅		礪 ₅		祿 ₅	Chü ⁶

112 石
113 示
示

113 禾
114 禾
115 禾

票 P'iu
 禱 T'iu
 祭 Tsai
 祥 Ts'ung
 禳 Ts'am
 禁 Kam
 禛 K'ei
 禿 Kan
 祿 Luk
 稟 Pan
 禎 Ching
 福 Fuk
 禡 M'ui
 禘 Tai
 禡 Wo
 禋 Yan
 禡 Ch'uk
 禡 Ma
 禡 Ngá
 禡 ü
 禡 Hi
 禡 Shin
 禡 Tam

禮 Lai
 禱 Ni
 禱 T'ò
 禱 Lái
 禱 Yéuk
 禱 Yéung

肉 Yau
 畀 ü
 畀 ü
 畀 Li
 畀 K'am

禾 Wo
 秀 Sau
 私 Sz'
 禿 T'uk
 秆 Kon
 秆 Ngai
 秉 Ping
 仲 Ch'ung
 科 Fo
 秋 Ts'au
 秤 Ch'ing
 秬 Kú
 秣 Mút
 秘 Pí
 秣 Shut
 秣 Tit
 租 Tsò
 秦 Ts'un
 秣 Tsz'
 秣 Yéung
 秣 Át
 秣 í
 秣 T'ai
 秣 Ch'ing

稊 Hí
 稊 Long
 稍 Sháu
 稅 Shui
 稊 T'ai
 稊 T'ng
 稊 Tò
 稊 Chik
 稊 Ch'au
 稊 Chí
 稊 Kw'an
 稊 Lam
 稊 Ling
 稊 Loi
 稊 Luk
 稊 Nam
 稊 Pai
 稊 Ch'ing
 稊 Ch'ing
 種 Chung
 種 Chung
 稊 No
 稊 Ká

稽 K'ai
稿 Kò
穀 Kuk
稻 Tò
稷 Tsik 11
穉 Chí
概 K'í
穆 Luk
穆 Muk
穌 Sú
稌 Tsai
積 Tsik
穎 Wing
穗 Sui 12
種 T'ung
穰 Nung 13
穡 Shik
穉 Sui
穢 Wai
穢 Tsai 14
穉 Wan
穉 Wok
穉 Yéung 17

穴 üt
空 Wát
究 Kau
空 Hung 3
空 Hung
穹 K'ung
窆 Tsik 2
窆 Chun 4
穿 Ch'un
窈 Sít
突 Tat
窆 Tsing
窆 Chak 5
窆 lú
窆 lú
窆 Pín
窆 Wá
窆 Chat 6
窆 Ch'éung
窆 Tiú
窆 Ch'éung 7
窆 Káu
窆 Kw'an
窆 Ch'áu 8

窠 Fo
窠 Fat
窠 ü 9
窠 Wò
窠 lú 10
窠 K'ung
窠 ü
窠 Kw'ai 11
窠 Kú
窠 Lú
窠 Lut
窠 Tió
窠 Fún 12
窠 Ch'un 13
窠 Hiú
窠 K'íú
窠 Tau 15
窠 Lung 16
窠 Tsò
窠 S't 17

立 Lap
站 Chám 6
站 Chán
站 Ch'ü
站 Ping
章 Chéung 6
竟 King
竦 Sung 7
竣 Tsun
竣 Tsz'
童 T'ung 9
竭 K'ít
端 Tün
競 King 15

竹 Chuk
竺 Chuk
笊 Lak
竿 Kon 3
竿 ü
笊 Cháu 4
笊 Fat
笊 K'ap
笊 Pá
笊 Siú
笊 Sun
笊 Chák 5
笊 Ch'í
笊 Chuk
笊 Fú
笊 Ká
笊 Kau
笊 Lap
笊 Pán
笊 P'ól
笊 Shang
笊 Tai
笊 T'an
笊 T'ót

115 禾
116 穴
117 立
118 竹

118
竹
从

笛 ₂	Tik	簞 ₂	Sháu	箝 ₂	Ping	箴 ₂	Lak	簧 ₂	Wong
筍 ₂	Tsz'	筓 ₂	Sùn	箝箱 ₂	Séung	箴簾 ₂	Lau	簧簷 ₂	Ím ¹³
策 ₂	Ch'ák ⁶	筓簞 ₂	T'ung	箝篆 ₂	Sùn	箴簾 ₂	Luk	簧簷 ₂	Kú
筑 ₂	Chuk	筓箏 ₂	Chang ⁸	箝箭 ₂	Tsín	箴篋 ₂	Mít	簧簷 ₂	Kwo
筏 ₂	Fát	筓割 ₂	Cháp	箝節 ₂	Tsít	箴簿 ₂	P'ái	簧簷 ₂	L'm
筐 ₂	Hong Kw'ang	筓筓 ₂	Chau	箝篙 ₂	Wo	箴筆 ₂	Pat	簧簷 ₂	P'ò
笄 ₂	Kai	筓筓 ₂	Hong	箝篁 ₂	Wong	箴篷 ₂	P'ung	簧簷 ₂	Pò
筋 ₂	Kan	筓箕 ₂	Kí	箝箒 ₂	Yéuk	箴條 ₂	Síú	簧簷 ₂	Ts'ím ¹⁴
筴 ₂	Kung	筓箱 ₂	K'ím	箝笏 ₂	Ch'au ¹⁰	箴莞 ₂	Tau	簧簷 ₂	Ch'au
筆 ₂	Pat	筓箇 ₂	Ko	箝篋 ₂	Ch'í	箴筵 ₂	Tik	簧簷 ₂	Lám
筍 ₂	Sun	筓管 ₂	Kún	箝籬 ₂	Ch'ü	箴參 ₂	Ts'ám	簧簷 ₂	Níp
等 ₂	T'ang	筓篋 ₂	Pi	箝篋 ₂	Fí	箴簇 ₂	Tsuk	簧簷 ₂	Tik
答 ₂	Táp	筓箔 ₂	Pok	箝篋 ₂	Fú	箴菽 ₂	Ts'uk	簧簷 ₂	Tsik
筓 ₂	Ts'ün	筓筴 ₂	Sháp	箝箒 ₂	Kau	箴箒 ₂	Wai	簧簷 ₂	Chau ¹⁵
筒 ₂	T'ung	筓筴 ₂	Sùn	箝箒 ₂	Kò	箴篁 ₂	Fú ¹²	簧簷 ₂	Fán
筋 ₂	Chü ⁷	筓筴 ₂	Ts'in	箝箒 ₂	K'ok	箴篁 ₂	Kán	簧簷 ₂	T'ang
筴 ₂	ín	筓箴 ₂	Cham ⁹	箝篋 ₂	Shai	箴篁 ₂	Lò	簧簷 ₂	Lái ¹⁶
筴 ₂	Káp	筓箒 ₂	Chü	箝篋 ₂	Shán	箴篁 ₂	Síú	簧簷 ₂	Lò
筴 ₂	Kú	筓箒 ₂	Fán	箝篋 ₂	Tuk	箴篁 ₂	Sun	簧簷 ₂	Luk
筴 ₂	Kún	筓箒 ₂	Háp	箝篋 ₂	Chak ¹¹	箴篁 ₂	Tán	簧簷 ₂	Lung
筴 ₂	Kwan	筓箒 ₂	Hau	箝篋 ₂	Chuk	箴篁 ₂	Tang	簧簷 ₂	T'ok
筴 ₂	Long	筓箒 ₂	Pín	箝篋 ₂	K'au	箴篁 ₂	T'ím	簧簷 ₂	Ts'ín
筴 ₂	Shai	筓箒 ₂	P'ín	箝篋 ₂	Kwai	箴篁 ₂	Tsám	簧簷 ₂	K'ü ¹⁷

籩	Pín	米	Mai	糲	Sú	糸	Sz'	紉	Tám	118
籥	Yéuk	粉	Fán	糲	Tséung	系	Hai	紉	Tan	竹
籬	Lí ¹⁹	糝	P'í	糊	ŭ	糾	Kau	紉	Tíú	欣
籬	Lo	粘	Chím	糲	Ch'au ¹⁰	紉	Chau ³	紉	Wan	119
籬	ím ²⁰	粒	Nap	糕	Kò	紅	Hung	紉	Yam	米
籬	Yéuk ²⁶	粕	P'ok	穀	Kuk	紉	Kí	紉	Ch'an ⁵	120
		粗	Ts'ò	糖	T'ong	紉	Ts'un	紉	Ch'au	糸
		糲	Chong ⁶	糲	Fan ¹¹	紉	ŭn	紉	Ch'ü	
		糲	Chük	糲	Hong	紉	Yan	紉	Chung	
		糲	Lun	糲	Mí	紉	Yéuk	紉	Chut	
		糲	Sai	糲	Tséung	紉	Chí ⁴	紉	Fat	
		糲	Suk	糲	Tsò	紉	Fan	紉	Fat	
		糲	Tsz'	糲	Ts'ò	紉	Fau	紉	Fat	
		糲	üt ²	糲	Ch'í	紉	Fong	紉	ín	
		糲	Fú ⁷	糲	Ch'í ¹²	紉	K'ap	紉	Kau	
		糲	Kang	糲	Ch'í	紉	Lun	紉	Kòm	
		糲	Léung	糲	Léung	紉	Man	紉	Kwing	
		糲	Léung	糲	Sán	紉	Náp	紉	Lui	
		糲	Ts'an	糲	No ¹⁴	紉	Nau	紉	Lui	
		糲	Lun	糲	Lai ¹⁵	紉	Shá	紉	Pún	
		糲	P'í	糲	Tik ¹⁶	紉	Shák	紉	Sai	
		糲	Sui	糲	T'íú ¹⁹	紉	Sok	紉	Shan	
		糲	Tsing			紉	Shú	紉	Shí	
		糲	Tsung			紉	Shun	紉	Shí	
						紉	Sú	紉	Shíú	

120
系

繼, Sít	絹, Kún	緄, Kw'an	緡, Man	縵, Nau
紕, T'ò	細, Kw'an	絡, Lau	縣, Mìn	縵, Sok
組, Tsò	絡, Kwik	綾, Ling	緡, Mìn	縵, T'ò
紫, Tsz'	綁, Pong	綠, Luk	編, Pín	縵, Tsau
絢, Hün	紉, Pút	綸, Lun	緡, Pín	縵, Ts'ái
給, K'ap	綉, Sau	綿, Mìn	緡, Séung	縵, Tsun
絞, Kán	綃, Siá	網, Mong	線, Sín	縵, ün
絮, Kít	綉, Suí	綉, P'ang	緒, Su	縵, ün
結, Kít	綉, T'ai	綉, Shau	總, Sz'	縵, Wan
絳, Kong	條, T'ò	綉, Sín	緡, T'ai	縵, Ying
絡, Lok	綻, Wán	綉, T'ò	緡, Ts'ap	縵, Yuk
縵, Sít	綻, Chán	縵, Ts'ai	縵, Tún	縵, Chap ¹¹
絮, Su	綉, Ch'au	縵, Tsau	縵, ün	縵, Fán
絲, Sz'	綉, Ch'éuk	縵, Ts'oi	縵, ün	縵, Fung
經, Tit	縵, Chui	縵, Tsung	縵, Wai	縵, Lí
絕, Tsüt	縵, Chüt	縵, Tsz'	縵, Ai ¹⁰	縵, Lü
統, T'ung	縵, Fí	縵, Wai	縵, Ch'an	縵, Lúi
細, Yan	縵, í	縵, Wán	縵, Chí	縵, Lut
絨, Yung	縵, K'ai	縵, Wik	縵, Chui	縵, Máng
緡, Hí	縵, Kan	縵, Yui	縵, Fok	縵, Mau
縵, Kang	縵, Kí	縵, Kák Kwák ⁹	縵, Kím	縵, Mí
縵, K'au	縵, Kong	縵, Kám	縵, Kò	縵, Piá
經, King	縵, Kün	縵, Lín	縵, Lím	縵, Shuk

縹 ¹	Sò	縹 ¹	Kiá	纒 ¹⁹	Sái	缶 ¹	Fau	网 ¹	Mong	120 系 121 缶 122 网 四 冗
縹 ²	Sui	縹 ²	Shing	纒 ²	Tsin	缸 ²	Kong	罕 ²	Hon	
縹 ³	Tái	縹 ³	Sui	纒 ³	Tuk	缺 ³	Hut	罔 ³	Mong	
縹 ⁴	Tsik	縹 ⁴	Yik			缺 ⁴	Kut	罟 ⁴	Fan	
縹 ⁵	Tsung	縹 ⁵	Fan ¹⁴			缺 ⁵	Tiá	罟 ⁵	Kong	
縹 ⁶	Tsung	縹 ⁶	Hin			缺 ⁶	P'ing	罟 ⁶	Kú	
縹 ⁷	Tsung	縹 ⁷	Kai			缺 ⁷	Ang	罟 ⁷	Kú	
縹 ⁸	Yau	縹 ⁸	Pan			缺 ⁸	Hing	罟 ⁸	Tsé	
縹 ⁹	Chik ¹²	縹 ⁹	Sü			缺 ⁹	Lá	罟 ⁹	Kwá	
縹 ¹⁰	Fán	縹 ¹⁰	Tsin			罟 ¹⁰	Tsun	罟 ¹⁰	Kün	
縹 ¹¹	Fú	縹 ¹¹	Ch'in ¹⁵			罟 ¹¹	Áng	罟 ¹¹	Cháu	
縹 ¹²	Iú	縹 ¹²	Fong Kwáng			罟 ¹²	Ló	罟 ¹²	Chí	
縹 ¹³	Líú	縹 ¹³	Lít			罟 ¹³	Kún	罟 ¹³	Sham	
縹 ¹⁴	Lut	縹 ¹⁴	Lui			罟 ¹⁴		罟 ¹⁴	Tsú	
縹 ¹⁵	Sán	縹 ¹⁵	Lúi			罟 ¹⁵		罟 ¹⁵	Wik	
縹 ¹⁶	Sau	縹 ¹⁶	Mak			罟 ¹⁶		罟 ¹⁶	Fát	
縹 ¹⁷	Shín	縹 ¹⁷	Tsuk			罟 ¹⁷		罟 ¹⁷	Shó	
縹 ¹⁸	Sui	縹 ¹⁸	Lám ¹⁶			罟 ¹⁸		罟 ¹⁸	Sz'	
縹 ¹⁹	Tsang	縹 ¹⁹	Lò			罟 ¹⁹		罟 ¹⁹	Lau	
縹 ²⁰	Fú	縹 ²⁰	Séung ¹⁷			罟 ²⁰		罟 ²⁰	Má	
縹 ²¹	Hai	縹 ²¹	Ts'im			罟 ²¹		罟 ²¹	Pá	
縹 ²²	Kai	縹 ²²	Ts'oi			罟 ²²		罟 ²²	P'í	
縹 ²³	Kán	縹 ²³	Ying			罟 ²³		罟 ²³	Lí	
								罟 ²⁴	Ch'ung	

122 网
123 羊
124 羽
125 老

罽 Kí
罽 Teang
罽 Kún
羅 Lo
羅 Pí
罽 Kí

羊 Yéung
美 Mí
美 Yau
羗 Kéung
羔 Kò
殺 Kú
羝 Pá
羝 Ch'í
羝 Lèng
羞 Sau
羝 Tai
羝 T'ò
着 Chéuk
義 í
羣 Kw'an
美 Sín
義 Hí
羶 Ch'ín
羶 Kang
羶 Lúí

羽 ü
羿 Ngai
翹 Ch'í
翹 Ch'í
翹 Ch'ung
翹 Yung
翹 Ling
翹 Tsáp
翹 Yik
翹 Yik
翹 Ts'éung
翹 Yap
翹 Siá
翹 Chák
翹 Tik
翹 Fí
翹 Sáp
翹 Ts'ui
翹 Chü
翹 Fai
翹 P'ín
翹 Tsín
翹 Ün
翹 Hok

翰 Hon
翮 Lik
翮 Ai
翮 Fán
翮 K'íá
翮 Ngò
翮 Yik
翮 Wai
翮 Iú
翮 T'ò

老 Lò
考 Háu
者 Ché
者 K'í
耄 Mò
耄 Kau
耄 Tit

而 í
 而 3
 端 Chün
 耐² Noi
 要 Shá
 要 ūn

耒² Loi
 耒² Tsz'
 耗⁴ Hò
 耕 Kang
 耜 Pá
 耜 Wan
 耜⁵ Tsz'
 耦⁹ Ngau
 耨¹⁰ Nau
 耨¹⁵ Yau

耳 í
 耳³ Yé
 耻⁴ Ch'í
 耿 Kang
 耿 Tán
 聃 Tán
 聃⁵ Ling
 聊 Liú
 聒⁶ K'út
 聒 P'ing
 聒⁸ Shing
 聒⁸ Kwik
 聞 Man
 聞² Man
 聚² Tsü
 聒⁹ Ts'ung
 聒¹¹ Lün
 聒 Sheng
 聒 Shing
 聒 Sung
 聒¹² Ts'ung
 聒 Chik
 聒 Fai
 聒² Níp
 聒¹⁶ Lung

聽 Ting

聿² Lut
 聿⁷ í
 聿⁷ Siú
 聿⁷ Suk
 聿⁷ Sz'
 聿² Shiú

136 而
 127 耒
 128 耳
 129 聿

130
肉
月

肉₂ } Yuk
 月₂ }
 肌 Kí
 肋 Lak
 肘³ Chau
 盲 Fong
 肝 Kon
 肛 Kong
 肋² Ngan
 肚 T'ò
 肖 Ts'íú
 彤 Yung
 肢⁴ Chí
 肫 Chun
 肺 Fai
 肥 Fí
 肯 Hang
 肩 Kín
 股 Kú
 肱 Kwang
 肴 Ngáu
 胖 P'ong
 胚 P'úi
 胖 Yat

育₂ Yuk
 胃⁵ Chau
 胝 Ch'í
 腧 Kú
 胸 K'ú
 胞 Páu
 背 P'úi
 胖 P'ún
 胥 Sú
 胆 Tám
 胎 T'oi
 胙 Tsò
 肺 Tsz'
 胡 ú
 胃² Wai
 胤 Yan
 脂 Chí
 跖 Ch'ú
 脅 Híp
 胸 Hung
 膈 ín
 胫 Kwá
 肱 Kwong

脈₂ Mak
 脉₂ Mak
 能 Nang
 能 Nang
 胛 Pín
 脊 T'ajk
 脆 Ts'ui
 脆 Ts'ui
 裁 Tsz'
 脯 Fú⁷
 脬 Hang
 脚 K'éuk
 脛 King
 脛 Lí
 脛 Man
 脛 Múi
 脛 Shun
 脛 T'ing
 脛 Ts'ò
 脛 Tsun
 脛 T'nt
 脛 Cháng⁸
 脛 Chéung

腓 Fí
 腑 Fú
 腐 Fú
 嗽 Hín
 腔 Hong
 脛 íp
 脛 Nam
 脛 Nám
 脛 P'í
 脛 Shan
 脛 Sik
 脛 T'ín
 脛 ún
 脛 Yat
 脛 Ch'éung⁹
 脛 Chung
 脛 Fuk
 脛 Iú
 脛 Múi
 脛 Nò
 脛 Sing
 脛 Soi
 脛 T'un

腓 ü
 膈 Wo
 膈 Wo
 膈¹⁰ Kák
 膏 Kò
 膏 Liú
 膂 Lü
 膂 P'í
 膊 Pok
 膀 P'ong
 腿 T'úi
 腿¹¹ Ch'un
 膚 Fú
 膠 Káu
 膈 Kwok
 膝 Lut
 膜 Mok
 膈 T'ong
 膈 Ai¹²
 膈 Fán
 膈 Kí
 膈 Mò
 膈 Ní

135 舌
136 舛
137 舛
138 舟
139 艮

舌₂ Shít
舍₁ Shé
舛₅ Shái⁴
舛₅ Shū⁶
舒₁ Shū¹⁰
鋪₁ P'ò
館₁ Kún
舛₁ Lín

舛₁ Ch'un⁶
舜₂ Shun⁸
舞₅ Mò⁸

舟₁ Chau
舛₁ Tò
舛₁ Shün
舛₁ Fong⁴
舛₁ Hong
舛₁ Pá
舛₁ Pán
舛₁ Pún⁶
舛₁ Chák²
舛₁ Ho
舛₁ ín
舛₁ Pák
舛₁ Pok²
舛₁ Shün
舛₁ T'ò
舛₁ T'ing⁷
舛₁ Lun⁸
舛₁ Mang
舛₁ P'in⁹
舛₁ Típ²
舛₁ Sau¹⁰
舛₁ Ts'ò
舛₁ Ts'ong
舛₁ Lau¹¹
舛₁ Ngò

舛₁ T'ai
舛₁ Ts'ò
舛₁ T'ung¹²
舛₁ Lò¹³
舛₁ Ngai
舛₁ Lám¹⁴
舛₁ Mung
舛₁ Lò¹⁶

艮₁ Kan
艮₁ Ngan
艮₁ Léung¹¹
艮₁ Kán

色 Shik
艷² Ím¹⁸

艸 Ts'ò
𦵏 K'au
𦵐 Lik
艾 Ngái
芳 T'iu
𦵑 Chéuk³
芭 Kí
芎 Kung
芑 Mong
芎 P'ung
𦵒 Ts'in
𦵓 ú
𦵔 ün
芑 Chí
芑 Ch'o
𦵕 Fai
芑 Fan
芑 Fau
芑 Fong
芑 Fú
芑 Kái
芑 K'am

芹 K'an
芑 K'í
芑 K'í
芑 Mò
芽 Ngá
芭 Pá
芑 Shám
芑 ün
芑 Wan
芑 Yui
𦵖 Ch'át⁵
𦵗 Ch'ü
芑 Fán
芑 Fat
芑 Fú
芑 Fú
芑 Ho
芑 í
芑 Ím
芑 Kau
芑 K'é
芑 Kóm
芑 Lap

苓 Ling
芑 Mau
𦵘 Máu
𦵙 Máu
𦵚 Miú
𦵛 Mak
𦵜 Mát
𦵝 Níp
芑 Pát
𦵞 Páu
𦵟 Pí
𦵠 P'ing
𦵡 Pò
𦵢 Tai
𦵣 T'iu
𦵤 T'ò
𦵥 T'oi
𦵦 Tsü
𦵧 ün
𦵨 Yéuk
𦵩 Ying
𦵪 Ch'a⁶
芑 Ch'ak

菜 Chü
芑 Fong
𦵫 Fuk
𦵬 Hang
𦵭 Káu
𦵮 King
𦵯 Kyü
芑 Koi
芑 Lai
芑 Ming
𦵰 Mong
𦵱 Sín
𦵲 Sun
𦵳 T'ai
𦵴 Tap
𦵵 Tsín
𦵶 Ts'ò
𦵷 Tsz
𦵸 Ts'z
𦵹 ü
𦵺 ü
𦵻 Yam
𦵼 Yan

140
艸
廿

葺 ⁵	Yung	莎 ⁵	So	蕒 ⁵	Pí	蓄 ⁵	Fuk	萌 ⁵	G
莊 ⁷	Chong	荳 ²	Tau	蕒 ⁵	Pí	葑 ⁵	Fung	莢 ⁵	ü
苧 ⁵	Fú	萩 ²	Tik	萍 ⁵	P'ing	萱 ⁵	Hün	葳 ⁵	Wai
苧 ⁵	P'ü	茶 ⁵	T'ò	菠 ⁵	Po	葉 ⁵	Íp	葦 ⁵	Wai
莖 ⁵	Hang	莠 ⁵	Yau	菩 ⁵	P'ò	蓼 ⁵	lú	葯 ⁵	Yéuk
荷 ⁵	Ho	齒 ⁵	ám	抱 ⁵	Pò	葭 ⁵	Ká	蒸 ¹⁰	Ching
荷 ²	Ho	菖 ⁵	Ch'éung	拳 ⁵	Pung	葛 ⁵	Kot	蓄 ⁵	Ch'uk
莧 ²	ín	萇 ⁵	Ch'éung	菽 ²	Shuk	葵 ⁵	Kw'ai	蒿 ⁵	Hò
莢 ²	Káp	華 ⁵	Fá	萃 ²	Sui	落 ⁵	Lok	兼 ⁵	Kím
莒 ⁵	Kü	菲 ⁵	Fí	苳 ²	Tám	萬 ²	Mán	蓋 ⁵	K'oi
莞 ⁵	Kün	菅 ⁵	Kán	苳 ²	Tám	萼 ⁵	Ngok	蒯 ⁵	Kwái
菴 ⁵	Léung	其 ⁵	Kí	荀 ⁵	T'ò	葩 ⁵	Pá	蒯 ⁵	Lau
莉 ²	Lí	菰 ⁵	Kú	萋 ⁵	Ts'ai	葆 ⁵	Pò	蒯 ⁵	Lo
莅 ²	Lí	菇 ⁵	Kú	菁 ⁵	Tsing	葡 ⁵	P'ò	蒯 ⁵	Ming
莫 ⁵	Mo	菊 ⁵	Kuk	菜 ⁵	Ts'oi	蔥 ⁵	Sái	蒙 ⁵	Mung
莫 ²	Mok	茵 ⁵	Kw'an	洧 ⁵	Tsü	甚 ⁵	Sham	蒲 ⁵	P'ò
莓 ⁵	Múi	菓 ⁵	Kwo	菑 ⁵	Tsz'	蒂 ⁵	Tai	桔 ⁵	P'gi
莪 ⁵	Ngo	菱 ⁵	Ling	華 ⁵	Wá	葎 ⁵	Ts'am	蒐 ⁵	Sau
莆 ⁵	P'ò	萊 ⁵	Loi	菱 ⁵	Wai	葎 ⁵	Ts'ap	著 ⁵	Shí
葎 ²	Pút	萊 ²	Luk	苑 ⁵	Wat	莖 ⁵	Tsong	蒔 ²	Shí
菱 ⁵	Sai	萌 ⁵	Mang	著 ⁵	Chéuk	葬 ⁵	Tsong	蒔 ²	Sín
葎 ⁵	San	莽 ⁵	Mong	著 ⁵	Chü	葱 ⁵	Ts'ung	蒔 ²	So
葎 ⁵	Sháu	菴 ⁵	òm	葎 ⁵	Fan	董 ⁵	Tung	蒔 ²	So

蓀 ²	Sun	蔓 ²	Mán	蕃 ²	Fán	薺 ²	Hò	藜 ²	Miú
蒜 ²	Sun	茂 ²	Mít	蕘 ²	lú	薏 ²	f	藕 ²	Ngau
蒺 ²	Tsat	蕝 ²	Ngai	蕎 ²	K'íú	薊 ²	Kai	藻 ²	P'íú
蒨 ²	Tsik	蔦 ²	Niá	藎 ²	K'ú	薹 ²	Kéung	薯 ²	Shú
蒼 ²	Ts'ong	荀 ²	Pák	蕨 ²	Kút	薨 ²	Kwang	藎 ²	T'oi
藜 ²	Tsun	萑 ²	Pat	蕒 ²	Kwai	藎 ²	Kwo	薺 ²	Ts'ai
藜 ²	Yéuk	蔀 ²	Pò	蕪 ²	Mò	藎 ²	Lui	藉 ²	Tsik
藜 ²	Yuk	蔀 ²	P'ò	蕪 ²	Pai	薔 ²	Mí	藏 ²	Tsong
蓉 ²	Yung	蔀 ²	P'ung	蕪 ²	Shun	薄 ²	Pok	藏 ²	Ts'ong
陳 ¹¹	Ch'an	蔬 ²	Shó	蕪 ²	Síú	薪 ²	San	萸 ²	Tsú
蔗 ²	Ché	蓴 ²	Shun	荳 ²	Tang	薩 ²	Sát	蓋 ²	Tsun
遂 ²	Chuk	苜 ²	Suk	蕩 ²	Tong	薛 ²	Sít	藜 ²	Tsun
蕪 ²	Fan	苜 ²	Sz'	蕪 ²	Tsiú	薺 ²	T'ai	遠 ²	ün
蕪 ²	ín	苜 ²	Tái	蕪 ²	Ts'út	蓬 ²	Tát	藩 ²	Fán ¹⁵
蕪 ²	K'au	蓀 ²	T'íú	蕪 ²	Ts'út	薺 ²	Ts'éung	藜 ²	Lai
蕪 ²	K'éung	蔣 ²	Tséung	華 ²	Wá	薦 ²	Tsín	藜 ²	Lui
蕪 ²	Lau	蔡 ²	Ts'oi	蕪 ²	Wai	預 ²	ü	藝 ²	Ngai
蕪 ²	Lú	族 ²	Tsuk	蕪 ²	Yau	薺 ²	Wai	藎 ²	Sau
蕪 ²	Lín	藎 ²	Ts'uk	蕪 ²	Yui	萸 ²	Yuk	藎 ²	T'ang
蕪 ²	Liú	藎 ²	T'ung	蕪 ²	Yui	蕪 ¹⁴	Fan	藎 ²	Tsuk
蕪 ²	Luk	藎 ²	Wai	蕪 ²	Yui	蕪 ²	f	藎 ²	Yéuk
蕪 ²	Lúí	藎 ²	Yam	蕪 ¹³	Há	藎 ²	Kò	藎 ²	Fok ¹⁶
蕪 ²	Má	藎 ²	Fan ¹²	蕪 ²	Hái	藎 ²	Lám	藎 ²	Hang

140 艸
141 卅
142 虍
虫

蘄 K'í
蘓 Lái
蘆 Lò
闌 Lun
藹 Oi
蘋 P'an
蘇 Sā
葎 T'ok
藻 Tsò
蘓 T'úi
蘊 Wan
蘩 Fán¹⁷
蘩 í
蘧 K'ü
蘭 Lán
蕨 Lím
藿 Lung
蘧 Sin
蘧 Yau
蘧 Ying
蘧 Chám¹⁹
蘧 Lo
蘧 Mí

藟 Lúi²¹
藟 Yik
藟 Ngong

虍 Fú
虍 Fú
虍 Yénk
虍 Háu⁴
虍 K'ín
虍 Ch'ü⁵
虍 Ch'ü
虍 Hū⁶
虍 Lò
虍 Hò⁷
虍 Hò
虍 ü
虍 Kwik⁹
虍 Chán¹⁰
虍 Fai
虍 Kwik¹²

虫 Ch'ung
虫 Fú
虬 K'au
虱 Shat
虺 Fú
虺 Wai
虹 Hung
虹 Kong
蚩 Ch'í
蚪 Fo
蚪 Tau
蚨 Fú
蚨 Kái
蚣 Kung
蚊 Man
蚰 P'í
蚌 P'ong
蚕 Ts'ám
蚤 Tsò
蚓 Yan
蚰 Yau
蚰 Yui
蚰 Chá
蚰 Ch'í

蛙 Chü
蚰 ím Nám
蚰 Kú
蚰 ín
蚰 Ling
蛇 Shé
蛋 Tán
蛆 Ts'ü
蚯 Yau
蛭 Chat⁶
蛛 Chü
蛟 Káu
蛤 Kòp
蚤 K'ung
蛞 K'út
載 Tsz'
蛙 Wá
蜚 Chít⁷
蝻 Ch'ü
蝻 Fau
蜂 Fung
蛭 Hòp
蜆 Hín

娟 Kün	蝟 T'ü	蝟 Yau	蝟 Máu	蝟 Ch'ing
蝟 Lí	蝟 Tsing	蝟 ¹⁰ Kéung	蝟 Ngò	蝟 Háí
蝟 Long	蝟 ² Tung	蝟 Má	蝟 P'ü	蝟 Héung
蝟 Ng	蝟 Wik	蝟 Máu	蝟 Sik	蝟 Hít
蝟 Ngo	蝟 Yik	蝟 Ming	蝟 Tai	蝟 K'am
蝟 ² Shan	蝟 ² Yui	蝟 Pán	蝟 T'ong	蝟 Kéung
蝟 Sháu	蝟 Fuk	蝟 P'ong	蝟 Tséung	蝟 Lúi
蝟 Shuk	蝟 Fuk	蝟 Sz'	蝟 Ts'ò	蝟 Lo
蝟 Tín	蝟 Há	蝟 T'ang	蝟 Taut	蝟 Ngai
蝟 T'ing	蝟 Hít	蝟 T'ong	蝟 ¹² Ch'ung	蝟 Shim
蝟 T'ü	蝟 ín	蝟 Ts'an	蝟 K'ai	蝟 Shuk
蝟 Yung	蝟 Mung	蝟 Tsz'	蝟 Kí	蝟 Ts'ák
蝟 ⁸ Ch'á Ts'ü	蝟 Pin	蝟 ün	蝟 Kiú	蝟 Ying
蝟 Chí	蝟 Shat	蝟 Ying	蝟 Küt	蝟 ¹⁴ Hò
蝟 ² Fau	蝟 Shik	蝟 Yung	蝟 Lò	蝟 Mung
蝟 Fí	蝟 T'ai	蝟 ¹¹ Chat	蝟 Mong	蝟 Pan
蝟 K'í	蝟 Tip	蝟 Ch'ik	蝟 P'áng	蝟 Ts'ai
蝟 Kwo	蝟 ũ	蝟 Chung	蝟 P'un	蝟 ũ
蝟 Lun	蝟 ü	蝟 Kwok	蝟 Shín	蝟 Wok
蝟 Mang	蝟 Wai	蝟 Lau	蝟 Shín	蝟 ¹⁵ Chák
蝟 Mat	蝟 Wo	蝟 Lí	蝟 Siú	蝟 Ch'un
蝟 Sik	蝟 Wong	蝟 Lo	蝟 Wai	蝟 Fán
蝟 Tai	蝟 Yau	蝟 Má	蝟 ¹³ Ch'ái	蝟 Lai Lui

142 虫
143 血
144 行
145 衣
衣

蠟² Lai
蠟² M't
蠹¹⁶ Tò
蠹¹⁷ Fung
蠱¹⁸ Kú
蠱¹⁹ Kún
蠱¹⁸ Wai
蠱¹⁸ Ts'ám
蠱¹⁹ Mán
蠱¹⁹ Nán

血¹ Hüt
血¹ Fong
血⁴ Nuk
血⁵ Yan
血¹⁴ Chung
血¹⁴ M't

行⁵ Hang
行² Hang
行⁵ Hong
行⁵ Hon
行⁵ ín
行⁵ Shut
行⁵ ün
行⁶ Kái
行² Tung
行⁷ Ngá
行⁹ Yung
行⁹ Ch'ung
行⁶ ú
行¹⁰ Wai
行¹⁰ Hang
行¹⁰ Wáng
行² Wai
行¹⁸ K'ü

衣¹ í
表³ Piá
衫⁴ Shám
衷⁴ Ch'ung
衾⁴ K'am
衾⁴ K'am
衾⁴ Kw'an
袂² Mai
袖² Náp
衰⁵ Shui
衰⁵ Sui
衰⁵ Ts'úi
衰⁵ ün
衽⁵ Yam
衽⁵ Ch'an
袂² Fat
袂² Ká
袂² K'ü
袂² Ling
被² Pí
被² P'í
被² P'í
袍² P'ò
袋² Tái
袋² Toi

袒² T'an
表² T'ít
袖² Tsau
袴⁶ Fú
袴⁶ Kwá
袂² Fuk
袂² Káp
袂² Kit
裂² L'ít
裁² Ts'oi
袂² Yam
袂² Yan
袂⁷ Ch'ing
裝² Chong
裝² K'au
裙² Kw'an
裡² Lí
裏² Lí
裏² Lú
裊² Niú
補² Pò
裊² Pau
裊² Shá
裕² ü
裔² Yui

製 ⁸	Chai	駸 ⁸	Kwíng	襪 ²	Sui	西 ¹	Há	見 ¹	Kín
稠 ⁵	Ch'au	襪 ²	Náng	襠 ²	Tong	西 ²	Sai	覘 ²	Kún
排 ⁵	Fí	退 ²	T'an	襠 ⁵	Lám ¹⁴	要 ²	Iú	規 ⁴	Kw'ai
裙 ⁵	Kú	褥 ²	Yuk	襠 ⁵	K'ít ¹⁵	要 ²	Iú	覓 ²	Mik
褂 ⁵	Kwá	褶 ¹¹	Chíp	襪 ²	Mát	覃 ⁶	T'ám	覓 ²	Mik
裏 ⁵	Kwo	襠 ⁵	K'éung	襪 ²	Puk	覆 ²	Fau ¹²	覘 ⁵	Chím
裸 ⁵	Lo	襠 ⁵	Lí	襪 ²	Shik	覆 ²	Fuk	視 ²	Shí
裨 ⁵	P'í	襠 ⁵	Lü	襪 ²	Ch'an ¹⁶	覈 ²	llat ¹³	覘 ²	Hat
裱 ⁵	Piú	襠 ⁵	Séung	襠 ²	Lung	覈 ²	Kí ¹⁹	覘 ²	Shing
裴 ⁵	P'úi	裏 ⁵	Pò	襠 ²	Tsáp	覈 ²	Kí	覘 ²	T'ín ⁸
裳 ⁵	Shéung	襠 ⁵	Sín	襠 ²	Nong	覈 ²	Kí	覘 ²	Tò ⁹
襦 ⁵	T'ik	襠 ⁵	Sít	襠 ²		覈 ²	Kí	覘 ²	Ts'an
襦 ⁵	T'ò	襠 ⁵	K'éung ¹²	襠 ²		覈 ²	Kí	覘 ²	ü ¹⁰
複 ⁵	Fuk	襠 ⁵	Kik	襠 ²		覈 ²	Kí	覘 ²	Kau ¹⁰
褐 ⁵	Hot	襠 ⁵	Pút	襠 ²		覈 ²	Kí	覘 ²	Chong ¹¹
褊 ⁵	Pin	襠 ⁵	Tán	襠 ²		覈 ²	Kan	覘 ²	Kan
褊 ⁵	Pò	襠 ⁵	Tsáp	襠 ²		覈 ²	Ts'ü	覘 ²	Ts'ü
褊 ⁵	Pò	襠 ⁵	Chím ¹³	襠 ²		覈 ²	Káu ¹³	覘 ²	Káu
提 ⁵	T'ai	襠 ⁵	Fúi	襠 ²		覈 ²	Kok	覘 ²	Kok
褊 ⁵	Yau	襠 ⁵	K'am	襠 ²		覈 ²	Lám ¹⁵	覘 ²	Lám
褊 ⁵	Ch'í ¹⁰	襠 ⁵	Lín	襠 ²		覈 ²	Tik	覘 ²	Tik
褊 ⁵	Fú	襠 ⁵	ò	襠 ²		覈 ²	Kún ¹⁸	覘 ²	Kún
褊 ⁵	Hín	襠 ⁵	P'ík	襠 ²		覈 ²		覘 ²	

145 衣
146 衣
西
147 見

148
角
149
言

角 ¹	Kok	言 ¹	ín	詵 ¹	Sham	詵 ¹	Wat	誌 ¹	Chí
角 ²	Kan	訃 ²	Fú	詵 ²	Tsung	詠 ²	Wing	誨 ²	Fúí
缺 ³	Hút Kút	訃 ³	Kai Kí	訃 ³	Yan	訖 ³	Ch'á ⁶	誡 ³	Kái
觚 ⁴	Kú	訃 ⁴	Kwang	訖 ⁴	Yau	詹 ⁴	Chím	誥 ⁴	Kò
觚 ⁵	Tsz	訂 ⁵	Ting	詐 ⁵	Chá	誅 ⁵	Chú	誑 ⁵	Kwong
觚 ⁶	Hái	訓 ⁶	Fan	診 ⁶	Ch'an	誣 ⁶	Fui	誣 ⁶	Mò
觚 ⁷	Kái	訃 ⁷	Hú	証 ⁷	Ching	詎 ⁷	Hong	誣 ⁷	Ng
觚 ⁸	Kái	訃 ⁸	Hung	詔 ⁸	Chiu	詔 ⁸	Hu	誓 ⁸	Shai
觚 ⁹	Kwang	訃 ⁹	í	詛 ⁹	Cho	詔 ⁹	Kau	誠 ⁹	Shing
觚 ¹⁰	K'au	訃 ¹⁰	Kat	詛 ¹⁰	Chú	詔 ¹⁰	K'ít	說 ¹⁰	Shui
觚 ¹¹	Ts'uk	記 ¹¹	Kí	訶 ¹¹	Ho	詔 ¹¹	Koi	說 ¹¹	Shut
觚 ¹²	K'í	訃 ¹²	K'ít	詒 ¹²	í	詔 ¹²	Kwá	說 ¹²	üt
觚 ¹³	Pit	訃 ¹³	Shán	詒 ¹³	Kú	詔 ¹³	Kw'á	誕 ¹³	Tán
觚 ¹⁴	Soi	訃 ¹⁴	Sun	詒 ¹⁴	Kú	詔 ¹⁴	Kwai	誦 ¹⁴	Ts'ü
觚 ¹⁵	Shéung	訃 ¹⁵	T'ò	詒 ¹⁵	Lí	詔 ¹⁵	Loi	誦 ¹⁵	Tsung
觚 ¹⁶	Chí	訃 ¹⁶	T'ok	詒 ¹⁶	Ná	詔 ¹⁶	Ngai	語 ¹⁶	ü
觚 ¹⁷	Ch'uk	訃 ¹⁷	Yan	詒 ¹⁷	P'í	詔 ¹⁷	San	認 ¹⁷	Yan Ying
觚 ¹⁸	Kút	訃 ¹⁸	Ch'í ⁴	詒 ¹⁸	P'ing	詔 ¹⁸	Shí	誘 ¹⁸	Yau
觚 ¹⁹	Kw'ai	訪 ¹⁹	Fong	詒 ¹⁹	Sú	詔 ¹⁹	Shí	誣 ¹⁹	Chang
		訃 ²⁰	Hú	詒 ²⁰	Tai	詔 ²⁰	Sun	詔 ²⁰	Ch'im
		訃 ²¹	Kút	詒 ²¹	T'ò	詔 ²¹	Ts'éung	諄 ²¹	Chun
		訃 ²²	Ngá	詒 ²²	Ts'z'	詔 ²²	Ts'un	誹 ²²	Fí
		訃 ²³	Ngo	詒 ²³	Ts'z'	詔 ²³	Wá	課 ²³	Fo
		訃 ²⁴	Nut	詒 ²⁴	Ts'z'	詔 ²⁴			

誼 ²	í	調 ²	ít	謎 ²	Mai	謔	Hí	護 ²	ó
諒 ²	Léng	諫 ²	Kán	謚 ²	Mat	譏	Kí	譽 ²	ü
論 ²	Lun	謀 ²	Mau	謗 ²	P'ong	譎	Kut Kwat	謫 ²	Chák ¹⁵
閻 ²	Ngau	誦 ²	Nám	誦 ²	Shín	譎	Náu	謫 ²	Lü
諗 ²	Sham	誦 ²	Ngok	謬 ²	Shuk	譎	Ngo	讀 ²	Tau
誰 ²	Shui	諾 ²	Nok	謬 ²	T'ang	識 ²	Shik	讀 ²	Tuk
誅 ²	Sui	諳 ²	òm	詢 ²	Tsau	譚 ²	T'ám	讐 ²	Ch'au ¹⁶
談 ²	T'ám	諳 ²	Sham	謝 ²	Tsé	譚	Ts'iu	讐 ²	ín
誕 ²	Tán	諛 ²	Shí	謔 ²	Yéuk	譚	Wá	讐 ²	Ngok
調 ²	Tiú	諛 ²	Shí	謳 ²	Au ¹¹	諛 ²	Wai	變 ²	Pín
調 ²	T'iu	諛 ²	Sü	謫 ²	Chák	諛 ²	Chím ¹³	識 ²	Ch'am ¹⁷
詼 ²	Tsau	諛 ²	Tai	謫 ²	Hing	諛 ²	Ngám	讒 ²	Ts'am
諺 ²	Tsín	謀 ²	Típ	謹 ²	Kan	議 ²	í	讓 ²	Yéung
請 ²	Ts'ing	諮 ²	Tsz'	謫 ²	Lí	警 ²	King	讓 ²	Tsán ¹⁸
諉 ²	Wai	諛 ²	ü	謬 ²	Mán	警 ²	P'í	讚 ²	Hín
諸 ²	Chü	諭 ²	ü	謬 ²	Mau	譜 ²	P'ò	讞 ²	Tong
諱 ²	Fai	謂 ²	Wai	謬 ²	Mò	諱 ²	Ts'ò	讞 ²	Tuk ²²
諷 ²	Fung	諱 ²	Wan	謫 ²	Shéung	譏 ²	Wai		
諧 ²	Hái	謊 ²	Fong ¹⁰	詢 ²	Tsín	譯 ²	Yik		
減 ²	Hám	謙 ²	Hím	識 ²	Chí ¹²	壽 ²	Chau ¹⁴		
諛 ²	Hün	謠 ²	Iú	諧 ²	Ch'am	譏 ²	Hín		
誼 ²	Hün	訶 ²	Ko	譏 ²	Chán	謔 ²	Hò		
諺 ²	ín	講 ²	Kong	證 ²	Ching	謔 ²	í		

150 谷
151 谷
152 豆
153 豕
154 豸
貝

谷, Kuk
穀, K'ai¹⁰
豁, K'at

豆² Tau
豈² Hí
豉² Shí⁴
豐⁶ Fung
登² Tang
豎² Shū⁸
豐¹¹ Fung

豕 Ch'í
豨 Pá
豚² Tun
豚² T'un
象² Tséung⁵
豨² Kín⁶
豨² Wán⁷
豨² Hí
豨² Hò⁸
豨² ü¹¹
豨² Lau
豨² Tsung

豸² Chái
豸² Ch'ai
豸² Hon
豸² P'au
豸² P'í⁵
豸² Tiú⁶
豸² K'ok
豸² Mak
豸² Mak
豸² Yau
豸² Lí
豸² Máu⁹
豸² Máu¹⁰
豸² P'í¹¹
豸² Mak
豸² Fún¹⁸

貝² Púi
貞² Ching
負² Fú
馳² í
貢² Kung
賄² Mé
財² Ts'oi
責² Chák⁴
販² Fán
貨² Fo
貫² Kún
貧² P'an
貪² T'am
貯² Ch'ü⁵
費² Fai
贖² Fong
賀² Ho
貳² í
貴² Kwai
買² Mái
買² Mau
賤² Pai
賤² Pan

賁 ² Pí	賦 ¹ Fú	贊 ² Tsán ¹²	赤 ¹ Ch'ik	走 ¹ Tsau
(貶 ¹ Pín	賢 ¹ ín	贈 ² Tsang	赦 ¹ Shé	赴 ² Fú
賁 ¹ Shai	(賡 ¹ Kang	贈 ² Shím ¹³	(赧 ¹ Nán	(赴 ¹ Kau
貸 ¹ T'ai	(賕 ¹ K'au	贏 ¹ Ying	赧 ¹ Hak	(起 ¹ Hí ³
貼 ¹ T'íp	賚 ² Loi	蟲 ¹ Pai ¹⁴	(赭 ¹ Ché	(起 ¹ Kon
賁 ¹ Tsz'	賣 ² Mái	賊 ¹ Tsong		赴 ¹ Ch'an ⁵
(賄 ¹ Fú ⁶	賈 ² P'ái	(贖 ¹ Tsun		赴 ¹ Ch'an
賈 ¹ Ká	(賞 ¹ Shéung	贖 ² Ngán ¹⁵		超 ¹ Ch'iu
賂 ¹ Kú	賚 ¹ Tsai	贖 ² Shuk		起 ¹ Tsü
賂 ² Lò	賤 ² Tsín	贖 ² Kòm ¹⁷		赴 ¹ Ts'ü
賂 ² Shít	賜 ² Ts'z'			越 ² üt
賂 ² Ts'ák	賴 ² Lái ⁹			越 ¹ T'ü ⁶
賂 ² Tsong	(賭 ¹ Tò			赴 ¹ Tsz' ⁷
賚 ¹ Tsz'	賸 ² Chak ¹⁰			赴 ¹ Chiú
賚 ² Yam	賸 ² Tsik			赴 ¹ Kon
賑 ¹ Chan ⁷	賺 ² Chám			赴 ¹ Ts'ü ⁸
賔 ¹ Pan	賸 ² Fú			赴 ¹ Ch'au ¹⁰
賔 ¹ Pan	賸 ² Kau			赴 ¹ Ts'ü
賔 ¹ Pan	賸 ² Shung			赴 ¹ Tsán ¹⁵
賔 ¹ Shé	賸 ² Tsai			
賔 ¹ Chat ⁸	賸 ² Ts'oi			
賔 ¹ Chí	賸 ² Chán ¹¹			
賔 ¹ Chau	賸 ² Chí			
賔 ¹ Chéng	賸 ² Chui			

154
貝
155
赤
156
走

157
足

足, Tsuk
 趵, P'áu
 趾, Chí
 趺, Fú
 踟, Kat
 跂, K'í
 跏, P'á
 跖, Chik
 跗, Fú
 距, K'ü
 跛, Pai
 跑, P'áu
 跛, Pút
 跚, Shán
 跌, Tít
 跹, T'ó
 跟, Kan
 跚, Káp
 跽, K'í
 跨, Kwá
 踉, Kwai
 路, Lò
 跽, Sín
 跳, T'íú

跡, Tsik
 跽, Ts'ün
 跽, Kí
 踟, Kuk
 踉, Léung
 踉, P'ò
 踉, Yung
 踉, Cháu
 踉, Ch'í
 踉, Kú
 踉, K'un
 踉, Suk
 踏, Táp
 踉, T'ík
 踉, Tsik
 踉, Tsín
 踉, Tsung
 踉, Chá
 踉, Ch'ái
 踉, Chung
 踉, Kú
 踉, T'ai
 踉, T'íp

踉, ü
 踉, Yau
 踉, K'ai
 蹇, Kín
 踉, P'ong
 踉, P'ún
 蹇, P'ún
 踉, Tín
 踉, Tò
 踉, Ts'éung
 踉, Tsik
 蹇, Ts'ó
 蹇, Chik
 踉, Ch'un
 蹇, Hí
 蹇, Liú
 蹇, Mau
 蹇, Pat
 蹇, Sái
 蹇, Suk
 蹇, Tik
 蹇, Ts'éung
 蹇, Tsik
 蹇, Ts'uk

蹇, Tsung
 蹇, Fán
 蹇, Hiú
 蹇, Kéuk
 蹇, Kiú
 蹇, Küt
 蹇, Kwai
 蹇, Lám
 蹇, Nám
 蹇, P'ít
 蹇, Puk
 蹇, Sang
 蹇, Tsang
 蹇, Sín
 蹇, Tang
 蹇, Ts'uk
 蹇, Ts'ün
 蹇, Chím
 蹇, Ch'ü
 蹇, Chuk
 蹇, Nuk
 蹇, P'ík
 蹇, Tan
 蹇, Ts'ò
 蹇, Ch'au
 蹇, Tsai

躍, Yéuk
 躑, Chák
 躑, Chí
 躑, Ch'in
 躑, Ch'ü
 躑, Lik
 躑, Líp
 躑, Lun
 躑, Ts'in
 躑, Lán
 躑, Níp
 躑, Fok

身 Shan	車 Ch'é	輅 ² Lò	輪 Shū	辛 San	158
躬 Kung	車 Kū	軾 Shik	輯 Ts'ap	辜 Kú	身 159
躄 ⁴ Tám	軋 Chát	載 Tsoi	𨋖 Ts'au	𨋖 ⁶ Tsúi	車 160
躄 ⁶ To	軌 Kwai	載 Tsoi	𨋖 ün	辟 Ts'z'	辛
躄 ⁷ Piú	軍 Kwan	輒 ⁷ Chíp	輶 Yau	辟 P'ik	
闔 ⁸ Ní	軒 Hín	輔 ² Fú	輶 ¹⁰ Chín	辣 ² Lát	
軀 ¹¹ K'ü	軌 üt	輶 Hing	輶 Hat	辦 ² Pán	
	軋 Yan	輶 Wán	輶 Kuk	辨 Pín	
	輶 ⁴ Ák	輶 ⁸ Chán	輶 ü	辭 Ts'z'	12
	輶 ² Náp	輶 Chau	輶 ün	辨 Pín	13
	軟 ün	輶 Chút	輶 ¹¹ Ch'áu	辭 Ts'z'	14
	軋 Ch'an	輝 Fai	轉 Chün	辨 Pín	
	軋 Chí	輶 í	輶 Káu		
	輶 ² Chuk	輶 ² Léung	輶 Luk		
	輶 ² lú	輶 ² Lím	輶 ¹² Ch'ít		
	輶 ² K'í	輶 ² Ling	輶 Fán		
	輶 O	輶 ² Lun	輶 Kiú		
	輶 ² Púi	輶 ² Mong	輶 Lun		
	輶 ² Tít Yat	輶 ² Ngai	輶 Hòm		
	輶 ² Chau	輶 ² Púi	輶 ¹⁴ Kwang		
	輶 ² Chí	輶 ² Tsz'	輶 ¹⁵ Lik		
	輶 í	輶 ⁹ Fuk	輶 ¹⁶ Pí		
	輶 ² Káu	輶 Kot	輶 Lò		
	輶 ² Kok				

161	辰 ₂ Shan	走 ₂ Ch'éuk	迷 ₂ Mai	透 ₂ T'au	道 ₂ Tò
辰 ₂	辱 ₂ Yuk	迂 ₂ Hū	酒 ₂ Nái	渺 ₂ Tik	道 ₂ Ts'au
162	農 ₆ Nung	迄 ₂ Ngat	迸 ₂ Ping	途 ₂ T'ò	遁 ₂ Tun
走 ₂		迅 ₂ Sun	送 ₂ Sung	造 ₂ Tsò	逾 ₂ ũ
走 ₂		迂 ₂ Ts'ín	逃 ₂ T'ò	造 ₂ Ts'ò	遇 ₂ ũ
		逆 ₂ Chun	迹 ₂ Tsik	造 ₂ Ts'ò	違 ₂ Wai
		返 ₂ Fán	退 ₂ T'úi	速 ₂ Ts'uk	運 ₂ Wan
		近 ₂ Kan	迴 ₂ ũ	通 ₂ T'ung	違 ₂ Wong
		迂 ₂ 'Ng	逆 ₂ Yik	週 ₂ Chau	遊 ₂ Yau
		迂 ₂ Ngá	這 ₂ Ché	道 ₂ Kún	遺 ₂ Hín ¹⁰
		迂 ₂ Wong	逞 ₂ Ch'ing	論 ₂ Lun	遙 ₂ Iú
		迎 ₂ Ying	逐 ₂ Chuk	逮 ₂ Toi	遘 ₂ Kau
		迤 ₂ í	逢 ₂ Fung	進 ₂ Tsun	遯 ₂ Lau
		迴 ₂ Kwing	逕 ₂ Káng King	透 ₂ Wai	遡 ₂ Sò
		迫 ₂ Pik	逯 ₂ K'au	逸 ₂ Yat	遜 ₂ Sun
		述 ₂ Shut	逯 ₂ Kwáng	遏 ₂ Át	遞 ₂ Tai
		迪 ₂ Tik	連 ₂ Lín	遯 ₂ Ch'ün	逦 ₂ Táp
		迭 ₂ Tít	逋 ₂ Pò	遐 ₂ Há	遠 ₂ ũn
		迢 ₂ T'íu	逝 ₂ Shai	過 ₂ Kwo	遮 ₂ Ché ¹¹
		迢 ₂ T'ò	道 ₂ Siú	逼 ₂ Pik	遲 ₂ Ch'í
		道 ₂ Toi	道 ₂ Sun	遍 ₂ P'ín	遨 ₂ Ngò
		道 ₂ Chui	逋 ₂ Tai	遂 ₂ Sui	適 ₂ Shik
		逅 ₂ Hau	逗 ₂ Tau	達 ₂ Tát	遭 ₂ Tsò
		适 ₂ K'út			

欸 Ts'uk 遼 ¹² Iú 遼 Liú 遼 Lun 遼 Lut 遼 ² 'Ng 選 Sún 選 Sún 選 Sún 遷 Ts'in 遵 Tsun 遺 Wai 亶 ¹³ Chín 避 Háí 邀 Iú 遠 Kú 邁 ² Máí 避 ² Pí 邃 Sui 還 Sún 還 Wan 邇 ¹⁴ í 邈 Miú 邊 ^{1c} Pín	邏 ² Lo ¹⁰	邑 Yap 邙 Mong 邕 Yung 那 ⁴ Ná 那 No 那 No 邠 Pan 邠 Pong 邠 Ts'é 邠 Yé 邠 Ts'un 邠 Ying 邠 Hon ⁵ 邠 Ping 邠 P'ái 邠 Shíú 邠 Tai 邠 T'oi 邠 Yau 邠 Chat ⁶ 邠 Chū 邠 Káu 邠 Sun 邠 Yuk 邠 ⁷ Ch'ing	鄆 Fú 郝 K'ok 郡 ² Kwan 郎 Long 郟 Shing 郭 ⁸ Kwok 郛 Pò 郛 Sham 郵 Yau 郟 ⁹ Mí 郟 Ngok 郟 Tò 郟 Wan 郟 Yéuk 鄉 ¹⁰ Héung 鄒 Tsau 鄒 6 鄒 ¹² Chéung 鄒 P'í 鄒 Yung 鄒 ² Ch'ing 鄒 Lun 鄒 P'ò	鄆 Tán 鄆 ² Tang 鄆 ¹³ íp 鄆 ¹⁴ Tsau 鄆 ¹⁸ Fung 鄆 ¹⁹ Lai	162 是 163 邑 邑
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164	酉	Yau			采	Ts'oi	里	Lí
	酏	Ting	醑	T'ò	釋	Shik	重	Chung
165	會	Ts'au	醜	Chán ⁸			重	Ch'ung
	酏	Chau ³	醜	ím	醴	Lai ¹⁰	重	Ch'ung
166	酌	Chéuk	醜	Luk	醴	Nung	野	Yé ⁴
	配	P'úi	醇	Shun	醴	Fan ¹⁴	量	Léung ⁵
	酒	Tsau	醜	T'ò	醴	Ling ¹⁷	釐	Lí ¹¹
	酏	Mò	醜	Ts'ò	釀	Mí		
	酏	Tám ⁴	醜	Tsui	釀	Yéung		
	酏	ü	醒	Sing ⁹	釀	Yan ¹⁸		
	酏	Ch'au ⁵	醜	Sú	釀	Sz' ¹⁹		
	酏	Hòm	醜	T'ai	釀	ím		
	酏	Kú	醜	T'am				
	酏	Sú	醜	ó				
	酏	T'ò	醜	Chá ¹⁰				
	酏	Tsok	醜	Ch'au				
	酏	Ch'au ⁶	醜	Hoi				
	酏	Lok	醜	Wan				
	酏	Ming	醫	í ¹¹				
	酏	Huk ⁷	醜	Lí				
	酏	Káu	醜	Lò				
	酏	Lüt	醬	Tséung ¹²				
	酏	Pò	醜	Hí				
	酸	Sün	醜	Tsiú				

金 Kam	鉗 K'ím	鋤 Ch'ó ⁷	鎡 Kí	鍋 Wo
針 Cham	鉅 Kú	鋒 Fung	鋼 Kong	鎮 Chan ¹⁰
釧 Ch'íú	鈴 Ling	鋤 ín	鋸 Kú	鎚 Ch'ui
釘 Ting	鈞 P'áu	鋤 K'au	鋸 Kú	錘 Hau
釵 Ch'ái ³	鉞 Pok	鋤 Long	鋸 Luk	鎚 Hoi
釧 Ch'ün	鉞 Pát	鋤 Mong	鋸 Náu	鎚 Pai
釵 Hon	鉞 Pát	鋤 Múi	鋸 Sik	鎚 Pok
釵 Kong	鉞 T'ín	鋤 P'ò	鋸 Ting	鎚 Shái
釵 Tiú	鉞 T'ít	鋤 Pong	鋸 Ts'ín	鎚 So
釵 Ák ⁴	鉞 T'ó	鋤 Sau	鋸 Ts'ó	鎚 So
釵 Cháp	鉞 ün	鋤 Siú	鋸 Ts'ok	鎚 Ts'ung
釵 Ch'áu	鉞 üt	鋤 T'ing	鋸 Tsz'	鎚 Tsz'
鉄 Fá	鉞 Chü ⁶	鋤 Ts'am	鋸 Cham ⁹	鎚 Yat
釜 Fá	鉞 Ch'ung	鋤 Ts'ó	鋸 Chung	鎚 Yung
釵 Kan	鉞 Hám	鋤 ü	鋸 Kín	鎚 Ch'an ¹¹
釵 K'ím	鉞 Káu	鋤 Yé	鋸 Lín	鎚 Hang
釵 Kwan	鉞 K'ung	鋤 Yui	鋸 Mau	鎚 King
釵 Náp	鉞 Ming	鋤 Yuk	鋸 T'au	鎚 Lín
釵 Nát	鉞 Ngan	鋤 Chang ⁸	鋸 Tip	鎚 Mok
釵 Nau	鉞 Sín	鋤 Chui	鋸 Tó	鎚 Mon
釵 Pá	鉞 Ts'ün	鋤 Ch'ui	鋸 Ts'íú	鎚 Ngô
釵 Tun	鉞 T'ung	鋤 í	鋸 Tün	鎚 ó
釵 Ching ⁵	鉞 Ying	鋤 Kam	鋸 Wán	鎚 Piú
釵 Ch'ó				
釵 Kau				
釵 Ngau				

167 金
168 長
169 門

鏃 Sün
 鎗 Tik
 鎗 T'ong
 鏃 Tsám
 鏃 Ts'éung
 鏃 Ts'ik
 鏃 Tsuk
 鏃 Yung
 鐘 Chung¹²
 鏃 Kí
 鏃 K'éung
 鏃 Náu
 鏃 Sau
 鏃 Sín
 鏃 Ts'am
 鏃 Tsíú
 鏃 Kú¹³
 鏃 Lím
 鏃 T'ít
 鏃 Tok
 鏃 Tong
 鏃 Tsun
 鏃 Sün
 鏃 Wán

鑄 Chü¹⁴
 鑿 Kám
 鑿 Kám
 鑿 Wok
 鑿 Chat¹⁵
 鑿 Kwong
 鑿 Lü
 鑿 Piú
 鑿 Pò
 鑿 Tsün
 鑿 Yéuk¹⁶
 鑿 Lò¹⁷
 鑿 Séung
 鑿 Yéuk
 鑿 Níp¹⁸
 鑿 Lo¹⁹
 鑿 Lün
 鑿 Tsok
 鑿 Tsün
 鑿 Fok²⁰
 鑿 Tong

長 Ch'éung
 長 Chéung

門 Mún
 門 Shán
 閃 Shím
 閃 Hon
 閉 Pai
 閉 Hán⁴
 閉 Hán
 閉 Hoi
 間 Kán
 間 Kán
 閃 Man
 閃 Wang
 閃 Yun
 閃 Cháp⁵
 閃 Náu
 閃 Pí
 閃 Fát⁶
 閃 Kok
 閃 Kwai
 閃 Man
 閃 Ngoi
 閃 Tsz'⁷
 閃 Kw'an
 閃 Lòng

閻 Lú
 閱 üt
 閱 Át⁸
 閻 Ch'éung
 閻 Fan
 閻 ím
 閻 Wik
 閻 Fút⁹
 閻 Hán
 閻 Kut
 閻 Kwik
 閻 Lán
 閻 òm
 閻 Shé
 閻 Tò
 閻 Wai
 閻 Yan
 閻 Ch'ím¹⁰
 閻 Ch'ong
 閻 Hoi
 閻 Hòp
 閻 Hüt
 閻 ít

闐	T'ín	阜 ²	Fau	陣	Chan ⁷	隆	Lung	齊	Tsai	門	169
闐	Kw'ai ¹¹	阡	Ts'ín ⁴	陟	Chik	隄	Tai	陽	Tsáp	阜	170
闐	Kwán	阨	Ak Ák Ngak	除	Ch'ü	隋	Ts'ui	隱	Yan	阜	
闐	Chín ¹²	阨	Chí	陝	Háp	隊	Tái	隳	Fai ¹⁵	阜	
闐	Fúi	阨	Chí	陞	Pai	隅	ü	隳	Chat ¹⁶	阜	
闐	Hòm	阨	Fong	陝	Shím	隈	üi	隳	Lung		
闐	K'ap	阨	Tsing	陞	Shing	隍	Wong				
闐	P'ik ¹³	阨	ün	院	ün	陰	Yam				
闐	T'át	阿	Á ⁵	院	ün	陽	Yéung				
闐	Wán	阿	O	陞	Ying	燠	Ying				
		阻	Cho	陞	Ch'an ⁸	隘	Ái ¹⁰				
		附	Fú	陳	Chan	隔	Kák				
		陂	Pi Po	陳	Hám	隙	Kwik				
		阨	Po	陵	Ling	隕	Wan				
		阨	Tím	陸	Luk	障	Chéung ¹¹				
		阨	T'ò	陴	P'í	隙	Kwik				
		阨	Tsò ⁶	陪	P'úi	際	Tsai				
		限	Hán	陲	Shui	隕	T'úi ¹²				
		降	Hong	陶	T'ò	險	Hín ¹³				
		降	Kong	陴	Tsau	隧	Sui				
		陔	Koi	陰	Yam	隨	Ts'ui				
		陔	Lau	隊	Chui ⁹	隩	Yuk				
		陔	Mak	階	Kái	隩	Chat ¹⁴				

171 隸
172 隸
173 佳
174 雨
175 青

隸² Toi
隸² Tai⁸

佳 Chui
隼 Chik
雀³ Tséuk
雄⁴ Hung
雇 Kú
雅 Ngá
雁 Ngán
集² Tsáp
雉⁵ Chí
雉 Tsá
雉 Tsun
雌 Ts'z
雍 Yung
雉⁶ Lok
雕⁸ Tiú
雖⁹ Sui
離¹⁰ Ch'o
雞 Kai
雙 Shéung
雜² Tsáp
離 Yung
離¹¹ Lí
難 Nán
難 Nán

雨 ü
雪 Süt
雱 ü
雰 Fan⁴
雰 P'ong
雲 Wan
零 Ling⁵
雷 Lúi
電 Puk
電² Tín
需 Sü⁶
霏 T'ai
霏⁷ Ch'am
震 Chan
霽 Mái
霖 Muk
霽 P'ai
霄 Siú
霆 T'ing
霽 Chím⁸
霆 Chü
霽 Fí
霍 Fok
霖 Lam

霓 Ngai
霽 Sáp
霞 Há⁹
霜 Séung
霽¹⁰ Mak
霧¹¹ Mò
霽 Tsáp
霽 Yam
霽¹² Lut
霽 Sín
霽¹³ Lò
霸 Pá
霽 P'ik
霽 P'ong
霽¹⁴ Mai
霽 Mung
霽 Sün
霽 Tsai
霽 Lik
靈¹⁶ Ling
霽 Oi
霽¹⁷ Toi
霽 Oi

青 } Ts'ing
青 }
靖² Tsing⁷
靚² Ling
靚² Tsing⁸
靚² Tin
靜² Tsing
靚¹⁰ T'in

非 Fí	面 ² Mín	革 Kák	韞 Ts'au	韋 Wai	175
靠 ⁷ K'áu	靦 ⁷ T'ín	鞞 Tik	鞞 ¹⁰ P'án	韜 ³ Yan	非 176
靡 ¹¹ Mi	蹟 ¹² Fái	靴 ⁴ Hù	鞞 ¹¹ Kwok	鞞 ⁵ Fat	面 177
	屬 ¹⁴ Ím	靳 Kan	鞞 ¹³ Kéung	鞞 ⁶ Múi	革 178
		鞞 Pá	鞞 ¹⁵ Ts'ín	鞞 ⁸ Ch'éung	韋
		鞞 ⁵ Síp		鞞 ⁹ Hon	
		鞞 ⁶ P'áu		鞞 ¹⁰ Típ	
		鞞 ⁷ Yéung		鞞 ¹¹ Tún	
		鞞 ⁸ Hái		鞞 ¹² Wai	
		鞞 ⁹ Kung		鞞 ¹³ Kau	
		鞞 ¹⁰ On		鞞 ¹⁴ T'ò	
		鞞 ¹¹ T'ò		鞞 ¹⁵ Wan	
		鞞 ¹² Kün		鞞 ¹⁶ Pat	
		鞞 ¹³ Sháu		鞞 ¹⁷ Wai	
		鞞 ¹⁴ Ts'íu		鞞 ¹⁸ Tuk	
		鞞 ¹⁵ T'íu			
		鞞 ¹⁶ Hung			
		鞞 ¹⁷ Kuk			
		鞞 ¹⁸ Ping			
		鞞 ¹⁹ T'ò			
		鞞 ²⁰ Kuk			
		鞞 ²¹ Pín			
		鞞 ²² Pong			
		鞞 ²³ Tai			

<p>179 181 181 頁</p>	<p>非 Kau 非 Kau⁴ 載 Ts'ím⁸</p>	<p>音 Yam 韻 Wan⁴ 韶 Shiú⁵ 韻 Wan¹⁰ 響 Héung¹³</p>	<p>頁₂ íp 頌 K'ing 頂 Ting 項 Hong³ 頤 K'au 順 Shun 須 Sū 湏 Sū 頡 Hong 頊 Huk 頙 K'í 頚 Pán 頏 Tsung 頔 Tun 頕 Tun 預 ü 頗 Wán 領 Ling⁵ 頙 P'ó 頚 P'ún 頛 Át⁶ 頜 Hoi 頝 í 頞 K'ít</p>	<p>頤 Ngák 頥 Sun 頦 T'íú 頧 Hòm⁷ 頨 Káp 頩 King 頪 Lái 頬 P'an 頭 T'au 頮 T'ing 頯 T'óí 頰 T'úi 頫 Wing⁸ 頬 Fo 頭 Ngák⁹ 頮 Ngán 頯 Soi 頬 T'ai 頭 Yung 頮 Lui¹⁰ 頯 Song 頬 Tín 頭 ün</p>	<p>頯 Ts'uk¹¹ 頬 Hò¹² 頭 Kú 頮 Chín¹³ 頯 Hín¹⁴ 頬 P'an¹⁵ 頭 Lò¹⁶ 頮 K'ün</p>
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風 Fung	飛 Fi	食 Shik	餓 Ngo ⁷	餽 T'ong	風 183 飛 184 食
颯 Fú		食 ² Tsz'	餒 Nui	餽 Túi	
颯 ⁵ Sáp		飢 Kí	餒 ⁵ Pò	饑 ¹¹ Kan	
颯 ⁸ Kú		飢 ² Ts'án	饒 Shik	饒 Mán	
颯 ⁹ Sz'		飢 ² Tsz'	饒 ⁵ Ts'án	饒 Mún	
颯 ⁵ Yéung		飢 ³ T'ok	饒 ⁵ Ts'uk	饒 Sau	
颯 ¹⁰ Iú		飯 ² Fán	饒 ⁵ Tsun	饒 ¹² Chán	
颯 Sau		飭 Shik	餘 ū	饒 Ch'í	
颯 ¹¹ Sò		殮 Sün	餽 ⁸ Hám	饒 í	
颯 ⁵ Lau		餽 T'an	餽 Kún	饒 Iú	
颯 ¹⁴ P'í		飢 ū	餽 ⁵ Ngáu	饒 Kí	
颯 T'ò		飲 Yam	餽 ⁵ T'ám	饒 Kwai	
		飪 Yam	餽 ⁵ Tsin	饒 Sán	
		飴 í	餽 ⁹ Fan	饒 Shín	
		餽 Páu	餽 ⁵ Hau	饒 ¹³ Chín	
		飾 Shik	餽 ⁵ Nün	饒 Héung	
		飼 Tsz'	饒 ⁵ T'ít	饒 Hòm	
		餉 Héung	餽 ⁵ 6	饒 T'ò	
		餌 Ní	餽 ⁵ Wan	饒 Yung	
		餅 Ping	餽 ¹⁰ Hí	饒 ¹⁴ ím	
		餽 T'ím	餽 íp	饒 Mung	
		養 Ts'z'	饒 Kò	饒 ¹⁷ Ts'ám	
		養 ⁵ Yéung	餽 Kwai		
		養 ² Yéung			

185 首
186 首
187 香
馬

首 Shau
首 Shau
馗 Kw'ai
馘 Kwik

香 Héung
馥 Fuk
馨 Hing

馬 Má
馮 Fung
馭 Ü
馳 Ch'í
馱 T'o
馴 Ts'un
駟 Ngong
馱 Yik
駐 Chü
馱 Fú
駕 Ká
駒 K'ü
駟 Kwing
駕 Nò
馱 Pí
馱 P'í
馱 Shai
駟 Sz'
駝 T'ò
駝 T'oi
駝 Hoi
駝 Lok
駝 P'ing
駝 Pok

駝 San
馱 Shai
駟 Yan
馱 Yau
駟 P'ing
駟 Sing
駟 T'ò
馱 Ts'am
馱 Tsun
駟 Tái
駟 Chui
駟 Fí
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駟 K'í
駟 ím
駟 Loi
駟 Luk
駟 K'in
駟 Mò
馱 P'ín
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駟 Ts'ung
駟 Wá

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駟 Lo
駟 Mak
駟 Ngò
駟 Píu
駟 Ts'am
駟 Híu
駟 Kíu
駟 Lun
駟 Lut
駟 Suk
駟 Wá
駟 ím
駟 King

<p>驛² Yik 驥¹⁴ T'ok 驟² Tsau 驢¹⁶ Lū 驥¹ K'í 驤¹ Séung 驩¹ Séung 驪¹⁹ Lí</p>	<p>骨 Kwat 骭 Kon 骹 T'au⁴ 骻 Fú 骺 Ts'z'⁵ 骸 Hoi⁵ 骺 Kák 顛 Kang⁷ 膀 Pong¹⁰ 髀 Lau¹¹ 髓 Sui¹³ 體 T'ai</p>	<p>高 Kò</p>	<p>髟 Piú 髡 Kw'an 髻 Fong⁴ 髻 Mò 髻 Yam 髻 Fat⁵ 髮 Fát 髻 ím 髻 K'ím 髻 Máu 髻 T'íú 髻 Tsz'⁷ 髻 Kai 髻 Pan 髻 T'ai 髻 K'ün⁸ 髻 Sung 髻 Tsung 髻 Soi⁹ 髻 ǔ 髻 Ch'an¹⁰ 髻 K'í 髻 P'ung¹¹ 髻 Sang¹²</p>	<p>鬚 S) 鬚 Wán¹³ 鬚 Pan¹⁴ 鬚 Líp¹⁵ 鬚 Yéung¹⁷</p>	<p>187 馬¹⁸⁸ 骨¹⁸⁹ 高¹⁹⁰ 髟</p>
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鮪 Pò	鮪 Shí	鰈 ò	鳥 Niú	鵠 K'út
鯊 Shá	鱈 Sò	鰩 Shéung	鵠 üt	鵠 T'ai
鯨 Sham	鮫 Ts'ong	鰪 ¹⁴ Ts'ai	鵠 Fú	鵠 Yam
鮫 Wán	鮫 Wan	鰫 ² Tsò	鵠 Kan	鵠 Yau
鯨 K'ing	鱈 ¹¹ Chün	鰬 ¹⁵ Líp	鳳 ² Fung	鵠 ⁷ Kuk
鯨 Kwan	鱈 Lín	鰧 ¹⁶ Lò	鵠 Ming	鵠 Kuk
鯨 Ling	鰩 ⁵ Man	鰨 Ngok	鵠 Shí	鵠 Kün
鯨 Ngai	鰪 ² Mán		鵠 ün	鵠 Küt
鰩 Tsau	鰫 ² Ngò		鵠 Á	鵠 Mò
鰪 Ts'ong	鰬 ⁵ P'ín		鵠 Ch'í	鵠 Ngo
鰫 ² Wák	鰧 ⁵ T'íú		鵠 Kwik	鵠 Ngo
鰬 ⁹ Há	鰨 ¹² Küt		鵠 Ngán	鵠 T'ai
鰧 ⁵ ín	鰩 Lun		鵠 P'at	鵠 T'ò
鰨 ⁵ Kòm	鰪 Pít		鵠 Pò	鵠 T'uk
鰩 Pín	鰫 ⁵ Shín		鵠 Sham	鵠 Kang
鰪 ⁵ Soi	鰬 ⁵ Shín		鵠 Áp	鵠 K'í
鰫 ⁵ T'áp	鰧 ⁵ Ts'am		鵠 Hiá	鵠 Kwan
鰬 ⁵ Tsak	鰨 ⁵ Ts'am		鵠 Kú	鵠 P'ang
鰧 ⁵ Ts'au	鰩 ⁵ Ts'ün		鵠 K'ò	鵠 Shun
鰨 ⁵ Ts'au	鰪 ¹³ Chín		鵠 ün	鵠 Tiú
鰩 ⁵ Wong	鰫 ² Hau		鵠 Yéung	鵠 Ts'éuk
鰪 ¹⁰ Kím	鰬 ² Kúi		鵠 Hung	鵠 ün
鰫 ⁵ Kwán	鰧 ⁵ Lím		鵠 Kòp	鵠 Yik

196 鳥
197 鹵
198 鹿

鷓 ₂ Hot ⁰	鷺 ₂ í	鸞 Lun	鹵 ₅ Lò	鹿 ₂ Luk
鷺 ₂ Muk	鷺 ₂ Iá		鹵 ₅ 覲 ₇ Kán	麀 ₂ Yau ⁴
鷺 ₂ Ngok	鷺 ₂ Ngò		鹵 ₅ 鹹 ₉ Hám	麂 ₂ Piú
鷺 ₂ Ts'au	鷺 ₂ òm		鹵 ₅ 鹽 ₁₃ ím	麋 ₂ Chū ⁶
鷺 ₂ 6	鷺 ₂ Tsuk		鹵 ₅ 鹵 ₇ Kán	麋 ₂ Mí ⁶
鷺 ₂ án ¹⁰	鷺 ₂ Hán ¹²			麋 ₂ ũ ⁷
鷺 ₂ Ang	鷺 ₂ Kiú			麋 ₂ K'í ⁸
鷺 ₂ Hok	鷺 ₂ Liú			麋 ₂ Kw'an ⁸
鷺 ₂ Iú	鷺 ₂ Pít			麋 ₂ Lai ²
鷺 ₂ Kai	鷺 ₂ Tsau			麋 ₂ Luk
鷺 ₂ Kím	鷺 ₂ Tsiú			麋 ₂ Ngai
鷺 ₂ Lau	鷺 ₂ Wat			麋 ₂ Ká ⁹
鷺 ₂ Sz'	鷺 ₂ Chín ¹³			麋 ₂ Ní
鷺 ₂ Ts'z'	鷺 ₂ Lò			麋 ₂ Shé ¹⁰
鷺 ₂ Tsik	鷺 ₂ ũ			麋 ₂ Chéung ¹¹
鷺 ₂ Ts'ong	鷺 ₂ Ying			麋 ₂ Lun ¹²
鷺 ₂ Wat	鷺 ₂ Ngok ¹⁴			麋 ₂ Ling
鷺 ₂ Yat	鷺 ₂ Lui ¹⁵			麋 ₂ Ts'ò ²²
鷺 ₂ Yik	鷺 ₂ Lò ¹⁶			
鷺 ₂ Au ¹¹	鷺 ₂ Ying ¹⁷			
鷺 ₂ Ché	鷺 ₂ K'ü ¹⁸			
鷺 ₂ Chí	鷺 ₂ Kán			
鷺 ₂ Ch'ik	鷺 ₂ Lí ¹⁹			

麥 ₂	Mak	麻 ₅	Má	黃 ₅	Wong	黍 ₅	Shǔ	黑 ₅	Hak	199
𪗇 ₄	Fó	麼 ₃	Mo	饗 ₅	Hung	黎 ₅	Lai	黔 ₅	K'ím	麥 ₂₀₀
麪 ₂	Mín	磨 ₄	Fai			黏 ₅	Caín	默 ₂	Mak	麻 ₂₀₁
麩 ₆	Mau					黏 ₅	Ním	黜 ₅	Chat	黃 ₂₀₂
麴 ₉	Kuk					藟 ₁₀	Chí	黜 ₅	Tím	黍 ₂₀₃
麵 ₂	M'n							點 ₂	Toi	黑 ₂₀₃
								黝 ₂	Yau	
								鯨 ₅	K'ing	
								黨 ₅	Tong	
								黯 ₅	òm	
								駮 ₅	ím	
								黠 ₂	Tuk	

204 鼯
205 鼯
鼯
2 6 鼯
207 鼯
208 鼯
鼯

鼯 Chí
鼯 Fat
鼯 Fú

鼯 Man
鼯 ün
鼯 Wá
鼯 Ngò
鼯 Pit
鼯 T'ò

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鼯 Nái
鼯 Tsz'

鼯 Kú
鼯 T'ung
鼯 T'ò
鼯 Kò
鼯 P'í

鼯 Shū
鼯 Fan
鼯 Shik
鼯 Yau
鼯 'Ng
鼯 ín
鼯 Hai

鼻 ²	Pí	齊 ¹	Ts'ai	齒 ¹	Ch'í	龍 ⁵	Lung	龜 ¹	Kwai	209
鼻 ⁵	K'au ³	齊 ⁵	Chái	齟 ³	Ch'an	龐 ⁵	P'ong			鼻
鼻 ⁵	Hon	齋 ³	Chái	齟 ²	Hái	龕 ⁶	Hòm			210
鼻 ¹⁰	Ung	齋 ⁷	Tsai	齟 ⁵	Ch'í	龕 ⁶	Kung			齊
		齋 ⁹	Tsai	齡 ⁵	Ling					211
				齟 ⁵	T'íu					齒
				齟 ⁵	Tsü					212
				齟 ⁶	Ngát					龍
				齟 ²	Ngít					213
				齟 ⁵	Ngáu					龜
				齟 ⁵	ü					
				齟 ²	10					
				齟 ²	Chíu					
				齟 ¹¹	Nak					

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